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AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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NATURAL HISTORY LESSONS

The Soviet Serpent—This creature, introduced by M. Zinovieff, invariably has an adverse effect on the exchange rate between London and Moscow.

SATURDAY.

TUAN TO BE PREMIER AS WELL AS CHIEF

Cabinet Leadership Change Caused by Rift in Anfu Party: Arrival at Capital Expected Shortly

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Nov. 21.

It is understood to be practically decided that Tuan Chi-jui will take over the premiership as well as the position of provisional administrative chief. It was originally intended that one of his henchmen should have the former post, but it is understood that last minute dissensions in the Anfu party induced Tuan to announce that he would take it himself. The move is reported to have the cordial concurrence of Chang Tso-lin.

There is now a possibility that Tuan Chi-jui will remain in Tientsin until the arrival of Sun Yat-sen.

Foreign motorists arriving in Peking to-day, however, report that 5,000 Fengtien troops are marching toward the Capital. This, it is considered, may be a preliminary to Tuan Chi-jui's appearance at Peking.

Chang Tso-lin has made a bid for the support of the people of Chihli province and the metropolitan area by ordering the distribution of food supplies to the value of about $5,000,000. The Famine Relief Commission has accepted an invitation to assist in the distribution. Two shiploads of grain are expected to arrive in Tientsin from Dairen tomorrow, with more to follow.

Tuan Going to Peking

Peking, Nov. 21.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day notified all the foreign Legations that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui would arrive in Peking in four or five days.—Eastern News Agency.

Peking, Nov. 21.

The Legations have been informed that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui will probably arrive at Peking on November 26, upon which the Provisional Cabinet will hand over to Marshal Tuan, the latter taking the post of Premier and assuming the functions of President, pending the election of a permanent chief executive.

The Cabinet office is being prepared for Marshal Tuan's residence, the Provisional Cabinet being transferred to the Navy Ministry.

There is much speculation regarding the future premiership, and it is expected that Marshal Tuan will include in the new Cabinet either Mr. Wang I-tang or Mr. Liang Shi-yi, and that the one selected will take the premiership when Marshal Tuan takes the higher post.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The Yangtze Attitude

Peking, Nov. 13.

The attitude of the eight Yangtze provinces in connexion with the round-table conference proposals is still the subject of speculation. In reply to a question, Dr. C. T. Wang stated at the Waichiaopu this morning that to judge by telegrams received from reliable foreign sources, Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan seems prepared to leave affairs in the hands of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui subject to satisfactory assurances. Marshal Chi seemingly, however, will have nothing to do with the present administration in Peking since he has issued orders to his subordinates to ignore all mandates issued from the capital as he regards them as illegal. It is considered that Marshal Chi would not seriously object to General Lu Yung-hsiang returning to Chêkiang, provided that Shanghai remains a part of Kiangsu Province. The Nanking Tuchun's feeling towards Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is said to be much more bitter.

Reports from Tientsin indicate that there is still a good deal of tension in the relations between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, despite efforts at mediation on the part of Gen. Yang Yu-ting, Marshal Chang's chief of staff. Gen Wang Chen-ping's resignation of his post as acting Tuli of Chihli appears to have been merely an intelligent anticipation of events, Marshal Chang Tso-lin having made arrangements to replace him, in the command of the 23rd division, by one of the Fengtien Generals.

So far as can be learned in Peking the discussions engaged in by Marshals Tuan, Chang and Feng have so far centred upon purely military affairs. Mr. Yuan Liang, the delegate sent by the Cabinet to Tientsin, reports that no formal conference has yet been held.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Chang Tso-lin Acts

Peking, Nov. 12.

A Tientsin report says that Marshal Chang Tso-lin seems to be concentrating on clearing up the military situation. He has sent Gen. Chang Tseng-chong to Shantung to take over the Techow arsenal and occupy Hsuchowfu. Gen. Chang is a native of Shantung and it is expected that he will appointed Military Governor of that province. The present Tuli is said to be bitterly disappointed at recent developments in that province; his hasty defection from his former chiefs having gained him nothing.

Marshal Chang will probably come on to Peking as soon as he has made necessary military dispositions. He has not shown any active interest in the Emergency Government at Peking, but his followers state he will probably make important changes when he arrives here. Meanwhile Fengtien inspection officers have been established at Chienmen and Shichiamen stations.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Japan Support for Tuan

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

The "*Jiji*," in its editorial to-day, dealing with the situation in China, writes in part:

"To save the political situation in that country subsequent upon the fall of the Chihli faction, there is scarcely any person competent to cope with it except for Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to whom even Marshal Wu Pei-fu, leader of the Chihli faction, has already pledged his allegiance.

"The fact that Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Feng Yu-hsiang have agreed to support Marshal Tuan shows that they are each aware of their incompetency to save the situation with their own power.

"The first and foremost of difficulties Marshal Tuan has to deal with may be how to dominate over Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang for fear that the Yangtze Tuchuns, who are rather opposed to Marshal Wu's scheme for the unification of the country by force, should in their self-defence rise in arms against Peking, in case Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang attempt to expand their influence as far as the Yangtze Valley, thereby endangering the positions of the present Tuchuns in Central China.

"In the meantime, it is also urgently necessary for Marshal Tuan to take steps for the suppression of the radical elements of the Kuomintang party so that the uneasiness which is now being entertained by the Yangtze Tuchuns may be eliminated.

"Taking these facts into consideration, pending the establishment of the foundation upon which the peaceful reunification of China can be based, it is very questionable whether we can really be optimistic in the present situation in that country.

"At this juncture when the Chinese people are offered a golden opportunity of accomplishing their cherished object of unification by peaceful means of their country, it is most essential for them to act in co-operation with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui as their central figure and to tide over all difficulties that they are now facing by their own exertion."—Eastern News Agency.

Sun Leaving To-day

It is reported that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a large retinue of secretaries will leave for Japan to-day before proceeding northward. It is expected that Dr. Sun will confer with Japanese officials, particularly Mr. Innutai of the Kakushin Club. Dr. Sun's friends explain this unusual move of proceeding to Tientsin from Shanghai by way of Japan as due to better Japanese steamship facilities, Dr. Sun insisting on travelling by Japanese ships. Mr. Wang Ching-wei left for Japan yesterday to complete arrangements for Dr. Sun's reception.

YANGTZE TUCHUNS AND MARSHAL WU

No Accurate Estimate of Troops Available

Hankow, Nov. 20.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has 20,000 troops under his direct control, it is claimed. Any estimate, however, of the number that can be raised by the combined Yangtze tuchuns must of necessity be wide of the mark, owing to the uncertainty of the future attitude and actions of the members of the combination.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Chinese press states that some local Kiangsu residents have issued a manifesto strongly denouncing the Tuchun, Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, for causing the recent Kiangsu-Chêkiang war and "for other crimes" and urging their fellow provincials to arise and drive him from the province.—And so the process of peaceful unification goes on!

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THE OPPOSING FORCES AT LUNGHUA

One General Declining All Invitations to Go Elsewhere and a Second Waiting to Step In: Apprehensions in Chinese Circles

General Chang Yuen-ming at Lunghua has been circulating reports among the local gentry and public bodies that he regards it as necessary for him to take up the office of Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang at the present time, although he agrees that the position is unnecessary for Shanghai and might eventually be abolished. General Chang holds that he is being pressed to take up his position by higher officials to whom he is pledged.

It will be remembered that when the Chêkiang lines broke at Kading, General Chang made his way to Shanghai. At that time he had 1,700 rifles, although officially his troops numbered 2,000. In many declarations he stated his loyalty to Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, although that was doubted even at the beginning by many vernacular newspapers. General Chang was permitted to precede the regular Kiangsu troops because it is customary to allow the "guest troops" to occupy the best posts for a day or two, after which they are paid off and expected to leave for their original positions, which, in the case of General Chang, would be Hupeh. After he had been in Shanghai a few days, General Bei Bao-shan, who was appointed Acting Defence Commissioner, and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang arrived. General Chang would not make way for General Bei, promising each day to leave on the morrow and each day postponing his departure on one pretext or another. Marshal Chi is said to have given him $227,000 to get out, but he is still here.

At first his contention was that he was a subordinate of Wu Pei-fu and that he had no place to go, now that Wu Pei-fu was on the high seas. When Wu Pei-fu telegraphed to him to proceed immediately to Hankow, he replied that Sun Chuan-fang, Tuli of Chêkiang, wanted him to stay. Now that Sun Chuan-fang has asked him to go to Hankow, he replies that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui wants him to remain and to take up his post. Should Marshal Tuan ask him to leave, one wonders what excuse he will give for remaining.

Meanwhile, General Kung Pang-doh has been appointed Occupation Commissioner and has taken up his position. The situation is a very dangerous one, for General Chang has now an army of approximately 6,000, while General Kung can muster between 15,000 and 20,000. It is not reasonable to believe that Marshal Chi will long tolerate General Chang's remaining in Lunghua, which General Kung wants to occupy, and which Marshal Chi wants him to hold. In local political circles it is suggested that before another week is gone by this question may be settled by open warfare between the possesser of Lunghua and the Kiangsu Government.

CHINESE PRESS NOTES

The following reports on the political situation are translated from the Chinese Press:—

At the new military government has been established in Wuchang, and not in Nanking, Marshal Chi Shieh-yuan, of Nanking, is said to be greatly displeased with Marshal Wu Pei-fu. On Tuesday and Wednesday last, representatives of eight provinces gathered together at Nanking and discussed the matter. Telegrams were received from Generals Hsiao Yao-nan, Sun Chuan-fang and Tsai Cheng-hsun, expressing their disapproval at the new government not being established at Nanking. Finally, it was decided to support Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and to form an alliance for the safeguarding of their respective provinces and the protection and welfare people. Mr. Han Kou-chun, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, was instructed to send telegrams to the eight provinces concerned to this effect.

Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, Governor-General of Fukien and Chêkiang and Military Governor of Chêkiang, whose name was appended to the declaration for the establishment of the new government, has expressed great surprise at the fact that his name has been attached to the list of signatories. He expressed his ignorance of the matter and stated that he was not represented at any conference. Anybody who claimed to represent him did so without his authority and knowledge and statements by such bogus persons do not in any way concern him. Gen. Sun states that he still adheres to his support of Marshal Tuan.

A number of members of the Hupeh Chamber of Commerce have visited Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan and expressed disapproval and indignation at the proposal to establish the capital of the new government in Wuchang. They state that they are prepared to raise $300,000 for the establishment of a volunteer corps to support Marshal Hsiao to maintain peace and order if he will grant his permission. The Hupeh residents in Shanghai have expressed similar indignation over the choice of the military leaders.

It is said that Marshal Wu Pei-fu himself decided upon the choice of Wuchang as the seat of the new government.

Wu's Retirement Urged

The "minister of war" in the present Peking "cabinet" (Li Tsi-chen) has telegraphed to Marshal Hsiao requesting him to urge Marshal Wu to retire from politics and go back to his farm. Hsiao has agreed to do this, and the Peking "government" believes that Wu will hereafter devote his attention to his studies.

Marshal Chi has telegraphed to Marshal Tuan and to the Peking "Premier," Huang Fu, requesting them to prevent the Fengtien troops from coming south. Marshal Chi states that his troops have not been moved for some time and that they are capable of maintaining peace and order.

At a reception given to the leading merchants and gentry in Nanking, Marshal Chi repeated his promise to work for the benefit of the people of Kiangsu: he stated that he would defend his own territory and would maintain peace and order. The Civil Governor, Mr. Han, said that he and Marshal Chi would abide by the wishes of the people of this province. The merchants earnestly urged the two Governors to maitain the peace and integrity of the Yangtze provinces.

Once more the Yangtze leaders have wired to Marshal Tuan, promising their support and allegiance, in the following terms:—

"The condition is growing more serious every day. Troubles are increasing and the people continue to suffer. This is because the people have no leader. For the sake of the people and of the country we beg you most respectfully to become our leader as soon as you possibly can, to help in the solution of the present national crisis. We hope you will not disregard this message or neglect our appeal because conditions grow worse and worse daily. —Chi Hsieh-yuan, Hsiao Yao-nan, Sun Chuan-fang, Liu Tsen-hua, Tu Shih-kuei, Chow Jen-ren, Tsai Cheng-hsun, Huang Pu, and Li Ping-chi."

Marshal Tuan has asked Mr. Sun Hung-yi to proceed to Loyang to ask Marshal Wu to have regard for the country, and retire, because the people have already suffered enough.

At a meeting in Marshal Tuan's home on Wednesday, it was decided to establish a temporary administration at Tientsin, to co-operate with the "cabinet" in Peking. Gen. Wang Shih-chen will become Director of the Department of Military Affairs, and Gen. Wang Yi-tang will be Director of the Civil Affairs Department.

Fengtien Demands

The Fengtien command has consented not to move southwards if the following demands are complied with *in toto*:—

Wu Pei-fu to be given a post in Chinghai (northwestern China); Chi Hsieh-yuan to be transferred to the interior; Lu Yung-hsiang to be appointed Military Governor of Kiangsu; Chang Chung-chang to be appointed Tuchun of Shantung; Cheng Shih-chi to be Tuchun of Anhui, other Tuchuns to retain their present posts. If Wu or Chi oppose these terms, armed force will be used against them forthwith.

Marshal Wu is reported to have made a statement to the effect that if he fails in his present attempt to restore his lost position, he will leave for Szechuan by way of Shensi.

MONDAY.

MARSHAL TUAN CHI-JUI IN PEKING

Chief Executive and Premier: Probable Constitution of New Cabinet: Doubt as to Mr. Tang Shao-yi's Acceptance of Office

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Nov. 23.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui arrived in Peking on Saturday afternoon and to-morrow will formally assume his post as Provisional Chief Executive. The functions of the Premier will be merged in this office, which in the present circustances, therefore, is tantamount to a Dictatorship.

The constitution of the new Cabinet is not yet settled. A decision will be reached this evening at a conference in which Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang will participate.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang arrived shortly after Marshal Tuan, and Marshal Chang is expected this afternoon.

Cabinet Probabilities

It is hoped to make the Cabinet fully representative of all anti-Chihli factions, although the conservative element will predominate. The probable Ministers are Messrs. Tang Shao-yi (Foreign Affairs), Kung Hsin-chan (Finance), Chang Hsiao-hsu (Communications), Yen Ten-yuan (Interior); Hseuh Tu-pi (Justice), and Lo Kai-pang (War). It is considered doubtful here whether Mr. Tang Shao-yi will accept his portfolio.

Other strong claimants are Messrs. Wang I-tang, Liang Shih-yi and Yeh Kung-cho, although one or other of the first two may be kept in reserve for the Premiership when that office is eventually restored.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is not expected to remain for long in Peking and may return to Mukden after the Cabinet problem is solved. It is even doubtful, I understand, whether he will await the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He wishes to leave affairs in the hands of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, having every confidence in the latter's ability to handle the situation.

A conference between the military political chiefs will be held as soon as Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrives—in about a week's time. Dr. Sun is now on his way to Japan, but it is stated that he will travel straight through to Mukden and thence to the Capital. When this conference has settled immediate military political problems, a national assembly will be called at which it is proposed that all provinces shall be fully represented.

According to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's programme, as outlined to me to-day by his secretary, the assembly will be allowed full power to pass upon all national issues, such as a constitutional form of government, etc. Marshal Tuan's assumption of the office of provisional Chief Executive, he said, was called for by extraordinary circumstances, but his desire was merely to be the instrument of the people. With that end in view, he would be subject with everybody else to the rulings of the national assembly.

Disregarding Programme

Peking, Nov. 22.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, not complying with the official programme announced yesterday, arrived at Peking at 2.45 this afternoon, and is taking up his residence at the War Ministry.

It is reported semi-officially this morning that Marshal Tuan has offered Mr. Tang Shao-yi the portfolio of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Kung Hsin-chan, the portfolio of Finance; Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi, the portfolio of Justice; Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Communications; Mr. Yen Tung-yuan, Interior; and General Lo Kai-pang, the portfolio of War.

Nov. 23.

The official organ, *"Ching Pao,"* says that Marshal Tuan will assume his office to-morrow.

Marshal Tuan shortly will issue two proclamations, firstly, announcing a new system of provisional government, providing the establishment necessary for official organizations, and defining the latter's authority and duties; secondly, announcing that all the laws, treaties and agreements, national and international, will be recognized, except those found to be incompatible with the Chinese Republic.

Marshal Tuan issued a circular telegram on November 21 in the usual strain, enumerating the evils of former administrations, expressing his intention to institute all-round reforms and adding that a reorganization conference will be held at Peking within a month, which will be attended by delegates from the provinces and districts. This conference will discuss the situation, and decide the necessary measures to be taken, while a national conference to be held within the course of the next six months will deal with fundamental questions. When the latter's work is complete, he will retire from public life.

The Mystery of Feng

General Feng Yu-hsiang arrived yesterday evening. Marshal Chang Tso-lin has not yet arrived from Tientsin. It is semi-officially stated that General Feng intends to resign and hand over his troops to the Ministry of War and after that make a tour of Europe and America.

The report that General Feng Yu-hsiang intends to get out is generally received with a spirit of thankfulness and looked upon as a long step towards settling the complicated situation. General Feng's press says that, having fulfilled his mission to terminate the war, he will go abroad with the object of improving his knowledge. The General's opponents say that he is one of the trickiest Chinese leaders, who is making the most of a difficult situation, intending to test public opinion and stir up his followers, while not really expecting the acceptance of his resignation.

Impartials, however, think that General Feng has been outgeneralled at Tientsin. Seeing the complete failure of his scheme to retain command of his "National Army," he declines to sink into the background and has resorted to a plan which he thinks will preserve his dignity. They say further that Marshal Tuan arrives in Peking with a rare chance to do something if General Feng fulfils his promise to retire, for various elements previously hostile to the pro-Japanese party will be ready to support Marshal Tuan owing to the Bolshevik menace which General Feng and his party began to establish in Peking.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hankow, Nov 23.

Reuter's representative has been officially informed that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has despatched a secret telegram pledging support to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DR. SUN EN ROUTE FOR PEKING

Endeavour to Organize a People's Convention: No Wish to be President: Wrongful Influence of Foreign Powers

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with a numerous suite of political partisans, left Shanghai for Japan, *en route* to Peking, via Dairen, by the N. Y. K.'s Shanghai Maru. Interviewed by a representative of the Eastern News Agency, he said:—

"The reason why I am proceeding to Japan is that there is no suitable steamer by which I can go direct to Tientsin from Shanghai, and that by going to Japan, I thought I might be able to see my old Japanese friends with many of whom, for a long time, I have had no opportunity of renewing my friendship.

It is my intention to confine my present visit to Japan as far as Kobe. I shall not go to Tokyo this time for I am afraid that I have not time enough to do so. Probably I shall stay in Kobe for two or three days at most, after which I intend to sail for Tientsin by the first steamer I can get.

"The main object of my visit to Peking is not to take part in the so-called 'Elder Statesmen's Conference,' but to devote myself to creating an atmosphere in favour of the convention, as early as possible, of a People's Assembly in Peking, which is to be as extensively representative as possible.

"Although there is a rumour that I am to assume the Presidency in Peking, I have no idea, at least for the present, of taking up that position. I would rather remain as I am, because of my belief that China to-day badly wants a man who is capable of creating and unifying strong public opinion and I think I am just the man she wants. This is why I refuse to occupy any responsible chair in the Government, for I feel much easier in my private capacity than in an official one to keep up my activity without restraint.

"I think that the real evils of China for the past decade—her disruption or disturbance—have been created by certain foreign Powers rather than by the Chinese people themselves, in view of the fact that these Powers have always squeezed China, making her a happy hunting ground, by causing disturbances all the time.

"It is my desire as well as my policy that with the support of public opinion in this country, I will endeavour to do everything within my power, as I have always done in the past, to put an end to such external evils.

"To accomplish this desire, I am of the opinion that it is necessary for me first to unify public opinion in this country, for this will eventually appeal to the foreign Powers, for I know that all right-thinking people in the world are well aware that their Governments have done injustice or wrong to this country.

"These wrongs should by all means be righted and with this end in view I demand from the Powers the rendition of their concessions in my country without delay. This is the claim not only of myself but of the whole nation of China."

MORE OF GEN. FENG'S STRATEGY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Nov. 23.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's reported resignation, which was published in both foreign and Chinese newspapers this morning, and emanated from Feng's own journal, is not taken seriously in Chinese official circles. It is said that it is his way of showing the other leaders that he does not wish to take an active part in the reconstruction councils. In the light of recent events it also would help him to retain his prestige. Gen. Feng called on Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to-day, but his resignation was not submitted and such action is regarded as unlikely.

TUESDAY.

MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN IN PEKING

Precautions for Protection: Railway and Streets Well Guarded

Peking, Nov. 24.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin arrived here this afternoon accompanied by a numerous staff. No one was allowed on the railway platform, but a large number of officials greeted him near the exit. The railway premises and streets were strongly guarded and bands played as Marshal Chang drove off in an armoured car on which a machine-gun was mounted. Marshal Chang has taken up residence in the old quarters of the Shunchengkuangfu in the West City.

Gen. Huang Fu and the Provisional Cabinet have sent out circular telegrams announcing that the Provisional Government ceased to function on November 24.

None of the Ministers attended the Ministries to-day. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui assumed office at ten this morning.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Wu Pei-fu's Telegram

Hankow, Nov. 24.

Reuter's correspondent is semi-officially informed that yesterday's secret telegram offering support to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui was despatched to Peking by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, Generals Hsiao Yao-nan, Chi Hsieh-yuan and Sun Chuang-fang and other Yangtze Tuchuns. The telegram also expressed a desire for the removal of General Feng Yu-hsiang.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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sioner of Foreign Affairs, said that he had heard nothing of trouble between Gen. Chang and Gen. Kung. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, Mr. Chen told a representative of the "North-China Daily News" had discussed the Yangtze question and the Shanghai question with Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, and every effort was being extended to settle the matter amicably and there were good hopes that success would result.

Everything Peaceful

Mr. Chen said: "Everything is peaceful and quiet here. There were some complaints against Gen. Chang's troops at Lunghua but on my recommendation these men were removed by their commander and new and better troops were posted in their stead. A proclamation was even issued by Gen. Chang to the effect that trouble makers would be severely punished, whether in his army or otherwise. Both Gen. Kung and Gen. Chang were extremely friendly with each other and with the Consular Body and local Chinese officials as a whole. It is a very good idea," concluded Mr. Chen, "to have one high military officer at Lunghua and another in Chapei. They can keep their troops well in hand and can settle local matters more quickly than otherwise."

PEKING'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Diplomatic Body's Unofficial Approval of Marshal Tuan's Appointment

Peking, Nov. 25.

The Diplomatic Body held a meeting this afternoon. While the substance of this meeting is being kept secret, it is learnt on good authority that it was decided that the Foreign Ministers should each reply to Dr. C. T. Wang, unofficially expressing their approval of the assumption by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui of the post of temporary Dictator of the Republic of China. It is understood that no reference was made to the question of recognition by the Powers of the establishment of the Dictator's Office.

A mandate was issued to-day, announcing that pending the assumption of posts by the new Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Navy, Education, Agriculture and Commerce, Vice-Ministers of the respective Departments are ordered to officiate the functions *pro tem.*

The personnel of the Vice-Ministers referred to is as follows:—Mr. Shen Jui-lin, Foreign Affairs; Mr. Chang Hsun-chin, Finance; Admiral Hsu Chen-peng, Navy; Mr. Ma Ju-lin, Education; and Mr. Lin Chih-chow, Agriculture and Commerce.—Eastern News Agency.

Kiangsu Leader's Proposals

Hankow, Nov. 25.

General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, conjointly with General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has submitted the following three proposals:—

(1) The release of ex-President Tsao Kun.
(2) The appointment of Marshal Wu Pei-fu as Superintendent of Military Training.
(3) The withdrawal of the troops under the command of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Feng Yu-hsiang to their original posts.—Eastern News Agency.

Vice-Ministers Instructed

Peking, Nov. 26.

A Mandate issued this morning instructs the following Vice Ministers to take charge of their respective Ministries pending the arrival of the Ministers:—

Mr. Shen Juai-lin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Chang Hsu-chin, Vice-Minister of Finance. Mr. Shu Chen-ping, Vice-Minister of the Navy. Mr. Ma Chen-lun. Vice-Minister of Education. Mr. Li Chih-chou. Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr. Kung Hsin-chan, the Minister of the Interior, assumed office yesterday, while General Wu Kuang-hsin, the Minister of war, and Mr. Chang Shih-chao, the Minister of Justice, assumed office this afternoon.

It is reported that Mr. Cheng Hun-nien will be appointed Vice-Minister of Communications.

It is reported that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui will appoint an advisory council under Mr. Lin Chang-min, former Minister of Justice.

A preparatory department for the forthcoming delegates' conference is being established under Mr. Chu Ying-kuang.

Feng Going On Tour

General Feng Yu-hsiang's note of resignation explains his exemplary motives in returning to Peking. He says that there is no need for his further military services during the forthcoming reconstruction period and, therefore he intends to tour Europe and America in order to widen his knowledge and gain experience which may be of use to the country in the future.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FRIDAY.

THE RESIGNATION OF GENERAL FENG

An Opportunity for Marshal Wu Pei-fu to Support Marshal Tuan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Nov. 27.

The feeling in Peking with regard to Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's resignation is that it affords Marshal Wu Pei-fu an opportunity to come out in support of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.

Although the Loyang General has fought against Marshal Tuan in the past, he, like Marshal Chang Tso-lin, has always considered him as the only possible Chief Executive for China. His continued allegiance to Tsao Kun is born of old custom and not respect for his ability as President, and the opinions he held before the war were that he would be glad if anybody could break the tie that bound them.

He realized that much of the antipathy to his cause was due to his refusal to desert his patron, but he steadfastly declined to discuss the subject, even with his closest associates.

The situation is rendered more promising by the belief that Marshal Chang Tso-lin will soon return to Mukden, withdrawing all the Fengtien forces from Chihli and leaving Marshal Tuan Chi-jui with the troops formerly controlled by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang.

It is said that a secret telegram reported to have been sent by Marshal Wu Pei-fu to Marshal Tuan stated that Gen. Feng's elimination formed much of the price of his support.

Marshal Tuan's Intentions

Peking, Nov. 27.

General Chang Hsueh-liang this morning went to the Western Hills in order to call on General Feng Yu-hsiang. It is understood that the object of the visit is to request General Feng to withdraw his resignation. On receiving General Feng's resignation Marshal Tuan wrote on it: "Persuade him to remain." There is reason to believe, however, that General Feng has definitely resolved to quit and that persuasions are merely official courtesies.

It is reported that Marshal Tuan intends not to recognize the agreement forced upon the Manchu Empemor and that a new and more equitable agreement will be made with the Manchu House.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is expected in Tientsin on November 30, after which he will come on to Peking, where he will be consulted regarding the forthcoming reorganization conferences. It is reported that Dr. Sun will soon afterwards go abroad with the object of persuading the Powers to revise the so-called unequal treaties.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Governor of Chihli Resigns

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tientsin, Nov. 27.

Gen. Li Ching-lin tendered his resignation to Peking yesterday of the Civil Governorship of Chihli. Although it has not been accepted by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, it is generally believed that a mandate will shortly be issued appointed Mr. Lang I-teh to the post, thus justly promoting the latter and putting an end to dissension.

SUCCESS OF CHANG AT CONFERENCE

Agreement to His Plan of Campaign Against Wu Pei-fu: Funds from Mukden: Gen. Feng's Suggestions of Colonization Development

TIENTSIN NEWS SERVICE.

Tientsin, Nov. 19.

General Li Ching-lin formally took office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Civil Governor's yamen, as Civil Governor of Chihli Province. The ceremony was witnessed by military officers and people's representatives.

However, it is given out that Li will not immediately assume duties and has requested the present acting Civil Governor, General Yang I-teh, to carry on indefinitely. Apparently Yang does not wish to be responsible to the Chihli people for what may transpire under a Fengtien Governor and has applied for sick leave. Yang foresaw both the difficulties and his illness with an uncanny certainty. Yang's secretary issued a statement on the night of the 17th, saying that, inasmuch as General Yang I-teh became ill on the morning of the 18th, he had much regret in requesting three days' sick leave, presumably with power to add to time for he has no intention of being responsible for what Li Ching-lin, acting in the interest of Chang Tso-lin, might consider necessary in the administration of the province.

Chang Tso-lin's Victory

The "Big Four"—Tuan, Chang, Lu and Feng—met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in their usual meeting-place, Tuan's house in the Japanese Concession, and, after deliberating several hours, agreed to accept the suggestions of Chang Tso-lin for dealing with the present situation. According to Chinese reports, the decisions are separated into four main groups, as follows:—

1. If, as it is expected, within the course of the next 10 days the majority of Provincial Governors reply favourably to the recent suggestion that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui be appointed Dictator, he will proceed to Peking in that capacity, and forthwith call a conference of Provincial Delegates in Peking to organize a temporary government.

2. According to a previous agreement, troops will be distributed as follows:—Fengtien to control the Peking-Mukden Railway from Mukden to Langfang; Lu Yung-hsiang (who has just been appointed to the position) will take command of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway as far south as he can get, with various troops from Anhui, Shantung, Chêkiang and his former soldiers near Shanghai; Feng Yu-hsiang will command the Peking-Hankow line, and have under his control the troops of Hu Ching-yi, Sun Yueh and Yen Hsi-shan's Shansi divisions; Feng will also patrol the few miles of the Peking-Mukden line between Langfang and Peking.

3. All Provincial Governors who approve of Tuan's dictatorship will be entrusted with the task of maintaining peneceful conditions in their respective provinces. Those who disapprove of Tuan as Dictator and ally themselves with Wu Pei-fu and Chi Hsieh-yuan, will be forcibly removed from office and Mandates issued declaring war on them just as they now propose to do to Wu and Chi.

4. All troops under Tuan's dictatorship will be called the "Citizen's Army" and will receive regular payment from Chang Tso-lin, who will forward the money to Tuan Chi-jui. Tuan will apportion the money according to his system of troops distribution, alloting certain amounts for stated numbers of soldiers under the several commands.

According to the Chinese source responsible for this report, the general attitude of the Big Four towards the government recently established by Wu Pei-fu, Chi Hsieh-yuan, Hsiao Yao-nan and others along the Yangtze River was that it divided China into three parts, north, middle and south, and constituted a serious impediment to unification. Therefore, Wu, Chi and the rest were to be regarded as rebels and would, consequently, be dealt with accordingly.

Since Sun Yat-sen is expected here shortly, his son having made arrangements for him at Chang's Gardens in the Japanese Concession, the Big Four considered the nature of the coming conference. It was decided that political matters would be left largely to Sun and Tuan, and that Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang would be asked to confer only in connexion with military matters. It was felt that Sun's ideals and long political experience qualified him to express his opinion, from which the country would gain valuable advice. It was thought that Sun would not subsequently take any official position in the Chinese government.

Provincial Autonomy

Tuan Chi-jui expressed his opinion that the governmental system of China should include a combination of the best foreign and Chinese methods of government. Feng Yu-hsiang agreed that the inherited system of Chinese law should not be lost sight of, and the general feeling of the four was in favour of a tendency eventually to establish provincial autonomy.

General Feng Yu-hsiang suggested that the three districts of Outer Mongolia, Chinghai and Tibet be systematically developed by colonization schemes, in connexion with which he suggested the use of disbanded Chinese soldiers and properly controlled immigration. Feng also made another suggestion that the distribution of military forces throughout China should not be made according to provincial boundaries but according to where they are required in relation to the dictates of strategy. In other words, a redistribution of military districts, separating civil and military control. He suggested that national and provincial revenues be separate and that troops be paid directly by the central government.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND WU PEI-FU

Implored to "Be a Hero" and Retire

A lengthy telegram has been addressed to Marshal Wu Pei-fu by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai urging him to retire from office and to stop further fighting. Following is a translation in part:—

Your main object in using force is not because you are surrounded by enemies, but because you wish to unify China and make it a strong and good nation. Due to the political changes that are going on, this is most difficult for you to carry out. No hero can do it not even the heroes of the olden days. Both Kuan Yuan-chang and Yoh Fee (well-known figures of Chinese history) said "Sacrifice is a great thing, and and one should know where he stands, whether he should go forward or whether he should retire." What you are attempting to do is for the welfare of the people, but like the warriors of old, you should be prepared to sacrifice yourself, knowing when to retire, and thus you will save thousands of innocent citizens from suffering. You should support Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who is favoured by the whole country. Thus will there be true peace, and will the people not then be greatly blessed? Will they not benefit by your action and will you not be a great hero? It is known by all that you have threatened to drive Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang away. This is particularly unfortunate but we trust that you will not attempt to carry out your threat as we learn that Mr. Feng Yu-hsiang has himself intimated his willingness to retire from office. We therefore hope that you, too, will retire at the same time and avoid further bloodshed and suffering. You will be a great hero if you consider the welfare of the people before youself in the manner which we suggest and you will gain the everlasting gratitude of the people.

CHINESE PRESS NOTES

Protest Against Expulsion of Ex-Emperor

Mr. Kang Yu-wei, the monarchical leader, has telegraphed to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, denouncing Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in strong terms for expelling the young ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung from the Imperial Palace in Peking and urging Tuan to unite with Marshal Chang Tso-lin in executing Feng and restoring the good treatment term granted by the Republic to the Manchu House at the time the latter abdicated. Mr. Kang also asks that those who took part in the expulsion of the young ex-emperor be dismissed and punished and that Hsuan Tung be taken back to the Imperial Palace. In case Tuan acts in accordance with Mr. Kang's suggestions, the latter promises him his support in the present crisis and says that he will mediate between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Marshal Wu Pei-fu and also aid Marshal Tuan in carrying out his programme of reform.

In order to promote education amongst his own subordinates and the subordinates of his official friends, Col. Wang Kuo-pang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, will, beginning on Monday next, deliver a series of addresses on the value of education and on efficient police work. This apparently is another of the reforms which Col. Wang proposes to put into practice since his arrival here five weeks ago.

Gen. Chang Shao-tseng, former Premier in President Li Yuan-hung's *régime*, has arrived in Shanghai and is staying at the Great Eastern Hotel. Mr. Ku Jui-yu, who recently arrived in Shanghai on his way to Nanking to deliver a personal letter from Marshal Tuan to Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, has returned and will leave for the north immediately.

Nantao is still under strict martial law, reports the Chinese press. Chapei residents are said to be protesting very strongly against lawless acts of soldiery in that district who are said to be stealing straw and wood. The commander of these troops has issued an order to his subordinates against the practice.

It is stated that the Tientsin-Pukow Railway service, which was interrupted by the recent military and political events, will be resumed, as from December 2 next.

The Diplomatic Body is said to be greatly interested in the coming arrival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Peking. Gen. Yu Yu-jen, Dr. Sun's representative, has returned to Tientsin to meet his chief, being greatly pleased, it is reported, at the preparations that are being made to welcome Dr. Sun. Marshal Tuan has also sent Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, former Cabinet Minister and Civil Governor of Anhui, to welcome Dr. Sun.

Gen. Chang Tze-ping, former Commissioner of Defence at Amoy, who was one of Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang's leading commanders in the recent Kiangsu-Chêkiang conflict, is reported by the Chinese press to be returning to Shanghai from the north in a few days at the instance of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.

Mr. Li Shih-hao, appointed Minister of Finance, leaves Shanghai for Peking to-day. Mr. Huang Chiu-ling, Minister of Education, will leave to assume his new post when he has recovered from illness, which necessitates his remaining in hospital for the present. Admiral Lin Kien-chang, Minister of Navy, who has just returned from Mukden, will leave for the north once more in a day or two. Mr. Yang Shu-kan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who, a day or two ago refused to accept this post, has now, it is said, consented to accept it and to go to Peking next week.

MARSHAL Chang Tso-lin has decided to enforce his anti-squeeze rules. He has, with the hearty approval of marshal Tuan Chi-jui, notified the Departments of Finance and Communications that serious offenders will be executed and that light offenders, will be imprisoned and deprived of their civil rights.

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COMPLICATIONS AT SHANGHAI

First the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Then a Nominee of Lu Yung-hsiang: Stumbling Block between Nanking and Peking

General Chang Yuan-ming on Sunday took possession of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Route Ghisi. This action was anticipated for some time, ever since Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, moved his office to that of the Superintendent of Customs in Bubbling Well Road. Mr. Wen continues in office in accordance with instructions from Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, in spite of efforts by Mr. S. K. Chen, Peking's appointee, to replace him. As long as the present situation continues, there will be no change in the office of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. There is, however, a possibility of complications owing to the fact that one of the aspirants for the position, who may be appointed under the present shifting circumstances, has been registered in a foreign consulate and is believed not to be a Chinese citizen.

The local complication is not due to either Tuan Chi-jui or Chang Tso-lin, according to Kiangsu political sources. It is due entirely to the aspirations of Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang to return to Chêkiang Province. General Chang Yuan-ming, who came to these parts as a member of Marshal Chi's army lent to Kiangsu by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, and who eventually placed himself under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Chêkiang, is now an adherent of General Lu Yung-hsiang and is working under instructions from General Lu's son, Lu Hsiao-chia, and General Ho Feng-lin.

This complication naturally makes it difficult for the Yangtze Provinces to reach a full understanding with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, as General Lu's activities are a direct attack on both Chi Hsieh-yuan and Sun Chuan-fang. The placing of the military affairs of the new Government in the hands of Lu Yung-hsiang and the movement of Chang Tso-lin's troops to Tehchow is giving the impression in the Yangtze Valley that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is assisting Lu Yung-hsiang to carry out his plans. In that event the war will be brought to the immediate vicinity of Shanghai. Every effort is naturally being made on all sides to avoid any further complications but it is impossible to disregard General Lu's activities, as he is entitled to some consideration for his services in holding the front here long enough to make it impossible for Chi Hsieh-yuan's troops to go to the assistance of Wu Pei-fu.

WEDNESDAY.

THE NEW CABINET IN PEKING

Described as Being Thoroughly Conservative: Old Anfu Club Members in Office: Mr. Tong Shao-yi Still Not Decided

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Nov. 25.

The composition of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's Cabinet was at length announced in the early hours this morning. The principal cause of the delay was due to the fact that Mr. Tong Shao-yi at first refused to take office. Marshal Tuan attached great importance to his inclusion in the Cabinet, however, and successfully enlisted the mediation of mutual friends in Shanghai.

Most of the members of the new Cabinet belonged to the old Anfu Club, which is now declared to be abolished in a statement issued by Mr. Wang Yi-tang.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is represented by Messrs. Yang Shu-kan and Yeh Kung-cho. The former, who is a native of Szechuan, was formerly Civil Governor of Kuangtung, while Yeh's affiliations are with both Dr. Sun and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, having been Minister of Communications in the Liang Shih-yi Cabinet and a prominent member of the Chiaotung party.

Wu Kuang-hsin is Marshal Tuan's brother-in-law and has been his host throughout the period of his retirement at Tientsin. He was one of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's Army Commanders in the recent war.

The Cabinet is decidedly conservative, the radical element both of the late governing Cabinet and of Canton having been excluded.

I understand that Messrs. Li Shih-hao, Yang Shu-kan and Lin Kien-chang, as well as Mr. Tong Shao-yi, are at present in Shanghai.

Gen. Feng Not Represented

Later.

Some surprise has been expressed that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang is not represented at all. It was not expected that he would receive much consideration, but all forecasts allowed him at least one nominee, Mr. Hsieh Tu-pi, for whose inclusion the Christian General is known to have worked hard. Mr. Hsieh was formerly head of the Peking Octroi, the first call on which, during his *régime*, was the payment of Gen. Feng's soldiers. He is also popularly supposed to have taken a leading part in the political working out of Gen. Feng's *coup*.

I understand that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang has already submitted a verbal resignation of his commands and, although this was not accepted, may in the present circumstances tender it formally. The situation is the more embarrassing by reason of the fact that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has now 20,000 men in the capital.

In the light of the history of the last few years, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is not likely to allow himself to be propped up by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang and will doubtless continue to rely upon the Fengtien soldiery as long as the Christian General remains in Peking at the head of his troops. Moreover, Marshal Tuan would rather make a deal with Wu Pei-fu than Feng Yu-hsiang, who is already shorn of power both politically and militarily.

Cabinet Personnel

Peking, Nov. 25.

A mandate issued this morning appoints the following cabinet:—

Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kung Hsin-chan, Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Li Shih-hao, Minister of Finance.

General Wu Kuang-hsin, Minister of War.

Admiral Lin Chien-chang, Minister of the Navy.

Mr. Wang Chiu-ling, Minister of Education.

Mr. Chang Shih-chao, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Yang Shu-kan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, as was expected, will be Premier as well as Provisional Chief Executive.

The outstanding feature of the Cabinet is the number of Marshal Tuan's own supporters and Anfuites contained in it instead of the non-party group of ministers which recent official statements indicated.

It is noteworthy that none of Gen. Yu-hsiang's supporters are included.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Party Representation

Later.

The following shows the recent affiliations of the new Cabinet:—Mr. Tong Shao-yi belongs to the New Kuomintang, Mr. Kung Hsin-chan is a supporter of Marshal Tuan, Mr. Li Shih-hao is an Anfuite, Gen. Wu Kuang-hsin is a Fengtien general and Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's brother-in-law, Admiral Lin Kien-chang is an Anfuite. Mr. Wang Chiu-ling was formerly Finance Commissioner of Yunnan and therefore is considered a Yunnan representative. Mr. Chang Shih-chao is a non-party man, but has recently been associated with Marshal Tuan as a legal expert. Mr. Yang Shu-kan has recently been associated with Marshal Chang Tso-lin, but he was formerly Civil Governor of Kuangtung and may be considered Dr. Sun Yat-sen's representative. Mr. Yeh Kung-cho belongs to the Old Chiaotung Party and has been closely associated with Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

The Cabinet includes three experienced ex-Ministers, *viz.*, Mr. Tong Shao-yi, who is an ex-Premier, Mr. Li Shih-hao, a former Anfuite Minister of Finance, and Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, who was several times Minister of Communications.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Nov. 25.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is expected to leave the capital in about 10 days. It is reported that he will stop at either Luanchow or Shanhaikuan on his way to Mukden in order to readjust military affairs.—Eastern News Agency.

MR. TONG SHAO-YI STATES POSITION

Mr. Tong Shao-yi informed a representative of the "North-China Daily News" that the situation at the present time did not warrant his going to Peking. He was also not in a position to appoint a substitute. He would reply to Marshal Tuan's telegrams by a personal letter rather than by telegraph.

PROCLAMATIONS IN CAPITAL

Mandates Announcing System of Provisional Government

Peking, Nov. 24.

Four mandates were issued by the Provisional Government this evening.

The first mandate says: "It is hereby proclaimed that the system of the Provisional Government of the Republic of China shall be as follows:—

(1) The Provisional Government will have a Chief Executive, who will have supreme control of civil and military affairs and also of the Army and the Navy;

(2) The Chief Executive will act as the representative of the Republic in international affairs;

(3) The Provisional Government will have State Ministers to assist the Chief Executive in managing State affairs. All mandates and documents of the Provisional Government must be countersigned by the State Ministers;

(4) The Chief Executive will have the right to direct the State Ministers to control the following Ministries: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance, War, Navy, Justice, Education, Commerce and Agriculture, and Communications;

(5) The Chief Executive will have the right to command the State Ministers to hold Cabinet meetings;

(6) This system will be carried into effect from the date of the proclamation, but will be declared null and avoid when a permanent Government is established."

The second mandate says that now that a Government is established the Chief Executive is obliged to accept the heavy responsibility of undertaking all political affairs awaiting settlement. Government officials, civil and military, in and out of Peking, must therefore carry out their functions with one accord in order to surmount difficulties.

The third mandate says that the aim of the reorganization efforts of the Provisional Government is to reform politics and bring a new era of welfare to the people. This task is so great that it needs the most careful handling and therefore all the existing laws, except those which are incompatible with the Provisional Government or have been declared null and void by mandates, will continue in force.

In the fourth and last mandate, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui announces his assumption of the post of Provisional Chief Executive. He declares that he will do his best to cope with the difficulties of the present situation and sincerely to meet the wishes of the people, and expresses the hope that the officials and the people will unite to pave the way for political purification.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SIR ROBERT HOTUNG BOUND FOR SHANGHAI

Hongkong, Nov. 25.

In response to an urgent invitation from the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Peace Conference Committee, Sir Robert Hotung has left for Shanghai to resume his efforts to bring about the unification of the country by peaceful methods.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THURSDAY.

FENG YU-HSIANG NOW AN ANTI-MILITARIST

An Appeal to Wu Pei-fu to Renounce His Titles: Insistent on His Own Resignation

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Nov. 26.

General Feng Yu-hsiang has appealed to Marshal Wu Pei-fu to follow his example and voluntarily resign his military titles. Two days ago he sent Wu Pei-fu a telegram to this effect and later despatched a circular telegram to all the Provincial Governors. At a conference with newspapers correspondents to-day, Feng Yu-hsiang representative, Hsueh Tu-pi, said that the Tuchuns of Sinkiang, Kansu and Shansi had reported that they also had wired to Wu Pei-fu to the same effect.

Hsueh Tu-pi said that Feng Yu-hsiang would insist upon the acceptance of his own resignation, which now has been formally tendered, after which he would go abroad. Gen. Feng believes that the Government should be relieved of all military interference and his action had that end in view, as well as the hope that it would induce Wu Pei-fu to withdraw from political life.

Regarding Tuan Chi-jui's position, Hsueh Tu-pi, who has been appointed Vice-Minister of the Interior under the new Government, declared that Hsiao Yao-nan, Chi Hsieh-yuan and Sun Chuan-fang again had wired to the new President, unequivocally pledging him their support.

Gen. Feng's Retirement

Peking, Nov. 25.

It is learnt from an authoritative source that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang has issued a circular telegram announcing his retirement from the post of Commandant of the National Army and stating that all his troops will be handed over to the Government.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ANOTHER CONFLICT IN SHANGHAI?

No Truth in Rumours: Kung and Chang Friendly: All Desire Place and Order: Public Opinion Against War

Is Shanghai to have another war? This is a question which has risen in the minds of many residents of Shanghai, now that Gen. Chang Yuan-ming (the Hupeh Divisional Commander in Gen. Sun Chuan-fang's Army) has taken over the post of Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang, at Lunghua under mandate and orders from the Peking Government, and Gen. Kung Pang-doh (Commander of the 19th Division and former Commissioner of Defence at Nanking) has taken over the position of Occupation Commissioner of Shanghai with headquarters in the Huchow Guild, Chapei, under instruction from Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and under mandate from the last cabinet under President Tsao Kun. We are now in a position to state positively and with authority that there is absolutely no ground for such a suspicion or belief and that there will be no fighting now or in the future between the troops under these two generals.

Gen. Dau Kuang-yü, Chief of Staff to Gen. Chang Yuan-ming, informed a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday afternoon, when the subject was broached to him, that all reports of impending fighting between his chief and Gen. Kung were but rumours and were not worth printing because "the paper on which they were printed would be wasted."

"One Common Aim"

"Gen. Chang," stated Gen. Dau, "certainly does not desire any fighting. He and Gen. Kung have one common aim, namely, the preservation of peace and order. They are the best of friends and have neither now or in the past shown any enmity towards each other. This being the case, there is no necessity for fighting. Why should two friends fight? Gen. Chang, however, having been appointed by the Central Government, is now in charge of military affairs locally, but he and Gen. Kung will not fight."

In an interview with Gen. Tsiang Yu-chuan, Chief of Staff to Gen. Kung, for whom he spoke with authority, the "North-China Daily News" was informed that there was no foundation to any of the reports. They were rumours, he said, which could not be relied upon. There was absolutely no basis for them. Gen. Kung, he said, was a peaceful man and was not one who would take the aggressive in a case like this. There was not a bit of reason to believe these rumours. They were intended to cause misunderstandings and trouble.

"We have in Shanghai," said Gen. Tsiang, "a band of men, whose one aim is to cause trouble between Gen. Chang and Gen. Kung. They had nothing else to do and are in the employ of others to stir up rumours and to cause trouble between us. There is no proof to these rumours and I hope that you, through the columns of your paper, will inform the Chinese and foreign public of Shanghai that they are not true and cannot be trusted. You will be doing a great service to everybody concerned if you do."

Regarding Gen. Chang's position, Gen. Tsiang stated that while it could not be recognized, because it came under mandate illegally from a "bogus" government, there was no need for fighting. The real Central Government has been overthrown when the mandate appointing Gen. Chang was issued, therefore the mandate was void.

"Anyhow," concluded Gen. Tsiang, "Gen. Chang and my chief have but one aim, and that is to maintain peace and order so that the people will no longer have cause to suffer. This yamen will assume full responsibility for the maintainence of peace and order and we will arrest and severely punish anybody that is found circulating rumours which are not true and which are likely to cause misapprehension and alarm in the minds of the public."

Others Reassuring

Admiral Wu Kuang-tsung, Chief of Staff to Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy, who is temporarily directing naval affairs here, said that he did not believe that there would be fighting.

Col. Wang Ku-pang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Native Constabulary, told the "North-China Daily News" representative that he was sure there would be no fighting. There was no need for a fight, he said, and he expressed his surprise when told that rumours of impending trouble were being circulated. "I would like to lay my hands on the rumour mongers," he said. The Police would observe a strict neutrality in case of any fighting, and he was sure that there would be none. They would maintain peace and order to the best of their ability, just as they had done when fighting was going on some weeks ago.

Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs, when questioned by the "North-China Daily News" representative, said that he had heard nothing about the rumours and that he knew less about any proposed fighting. They were silly rumours, said Mr. Wen and there was nothing to them.

"Shanghai can't afford another fight," said Mr. Wen, "and, if anybody wants to fight or start another war then that party should be held strictly responsible to the community individually. Public opinion is against another fight and it is silly for trouble makers to endeavour to start more trouble or to try to make Generals Kung and Chang bad friends with each other. There will be no further fighting, I can assure you."

Mr. S. K. Chen, Peking's appointee for the post of Commis-

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EDUCATION IN CHINA

Nov. 21.

THERE are several vital reforms which must be accomplished if China is ever to realize the modern conception of what a State should be. Not the least important is educational reform. There should be a thorough, a national organization of educational work so as to place within reach of all the people the means of obtaining at least an elementary education, and thus diminish the fearful illiteracy throughout the country. Somehow or other, a way should also be found to make education the bridge to political office. This would mean a partial return to the old system of Chinese education and political appointments based upon it, which certainly had its merits. Under it none but the educated could obtain office, and the civilian was held in far greater respect than the soldier. It was democratic, as it gave all classes a share in the government, for the poorest boy could compete at the State examinations and the sons of the officials and the wealthy had no unfair advantages. Its influence upon the people was very great and beneficial; in fact, as has often been pointed out, through the long course of its history, the old educational system was the salvation of the Chinese as it made them singularly homogeneous in their ways of thought and customs, and very resistant to alien influences of a disintegrative nature. When it was officially discarded after the revolution of 1911 the system of giving official appointments to none but the educated also passed away. Illiterate bandits have now as good a chance as others of obtaining office and power. The injury this has caused to China is immense.

The whole problem, however, is receiving constant and careful consideration. The Chinese value learning as much as ever, but it is difficult for them to harmonize and combine the old system, based on the Chinese classics, with the broader and more scientific instruction now generally given in schools all over the world. A short time ago there was a meeting in Nanking of the "National Association for the Advancement of Education." It brought together approximately a thousand teachers from twenty-four provinces and was therefore thoroughly representative. In passing it may be noted that it was not dominated by missionaries. On the contrary, Christian teachers were in the minority and there was much objection to the foreign character and control of Christian educational institutions and the emphasis laid in them on teaching the Christian religion. It is difficult to see the reasonableness of this attitude. Surely in schools opened and maintained by Christians, and the attendance of scholars being purely voluntary, the liberty to teach the Christian religion should be unquestioned. Some teachers went further—perhaps they were tinged with Bolshevism—and proposed a resolution expressing opposition to religious teaching of any kind being given to children. Presumably, there was objection even to the moral teachings of Confucius and other Chinese sages. Fortunately, wiser counsels prevailed and the matter was held over for further consideration. Turning to the work accomplished at the meeting, the following resolutions were passed:

1. To ask the Government to establish strict regulations for the registration of schools, to be observed by all schools in the nation.

2. To have two classes of registration. All schools and similar institutions must be, without exception, registered under Class "B." Those schools which comply with the minimum government requirements as to curriculum, and which on being inspected show nothing out of harmony with China's form of government and national attitude, may be registered as Class "A."

3. To deny to the students in schools which are not registered as Class "A" a share in the privileges accorded to those in Class "A" schools.

4. All foreigners using schools as a means of encroachment (or aggression)—when the same is proved to be true—should be restrained by order of the government.

In the report of the proceedings the privileges which are to be accorded to students in Class "A" schools, and to those who have passed through them, are not stated. We think that among the changes soon to be made it would be a move in the right direction if it were made the law in each province that none but those who had passed through college or university should be eligible for political office. This would be quite in harmony with the old political and educational system of China. Also that, at present, none but those who had passed the examinations of the middle and high schools should have the right to vote for parliamentary representatives. This would make the political elections more real than they are at present, it would impress students with a sense of political responsibility, and it would not be opposed to the spirit of true democracy. In the United States there is at least one State—New York—which has a "Voters' Literary Test Law," and it is now generally admitted that it was a mistake, after the Civil War of 1861, to grant the suffrage to the emancipated slaves without requiring any educational qualification. It is true that with regard to citizenship the Constitution of China goes farther than the U. S. Constitution by declaring that "citizens of the Republic of China shall be equal, without any distinction of race, class, or religion." But to declare that all Chinese citizens are equal does not make them so, and certainly the vast majority of Chinese are so ignorant that it is not safe to grant the suffrage to them. The proper course for the present is to entrust the government of the country to the educated. Gradually the millions of Chinese now ignorant may be brought to understand political affairs and the value of the right to vote. But to establish a permanently satisfactory form of democratic government in China is a stupendous task. Will it ever be accomplished?

MR. Floyd S. Tangier Smith, who left last January with the Trans-Asia Photo Scientific Expedition for the Tibetan border, has arrived in Ichang after a long overland journey from Lanchowfu in Kansu Province.

THE STRONG HAND

Nov. 25.

THE new British Cabinet has started well. For an indefinite period British foreign policy has been in a nebulous shape, its main feature being apparently the hope of making friends with people with whom no genuine friendship is possible, and what have the results been? Practically nothing that could be said substantially to add to the peace and security of the world, the possible exception being the adoption of the Dawes Report by the Allies in their relations with Germany, and this was only accomplished when Great Britain took a definite line. When, however, London adopted expedients as it did with Russia in proposing to adopt a treaty of so indeterminate a character that at best it could be considered only as a preliminary to another treaty (although with a heavy monetary sop to Russia for signing it), failure attended. The only consequence of that policy was to show that the Soviet was merely playing with the British politicians. It was a most fortunate circumstance that the Zinovieff letter came to light, and now that that has been proved genuine there can be no more question of the squandering of British money on trying to make friends with people who are in reality enemies. Mr. Austen Chamberlain's firmly worded Note has cleared the Anglo-Russian situation immensely, and if only a similar attitude will be the key-note of what the other Powers have to say to Moscow there may be a hope of bringing the Soviet to its senses at not altogether too remote a date.

After all that has happened in Egypt, the Note presented by Lord Allenby to Zaghlul Pasha was not one whit too strong nor the reparation demanded for the assassination of the Sirdar too severe. We have suffered too much from Egyptian treachery in the past. The troops who fought with Egypt as their base during the Great War knew something of it, and we believe that Australians and New Zealanders in particular took steps to punish it. The result, unhappily, was the final bitterness between them and Lord Allenby. The treachery which was rife throughout the war was the work largely of the student classes, men who were not at the time working for the independence of their country but who were actually the tools of their old oppressors, the Turks. Except when under the influence of their fiery oratory the bulk of the people, the fellaheen, were utterly apathetic. The mentality of these student classes was so misguided that on one occasion, while on mischief bent, they addressed a proclamation to the Australian soldiers asking them to throw off the tyranny of their oppressors, the British. Hardly anything could have angered the Australians as this did, for to picture an Australian as "oppressed" by anybody is the most ridiculous thing in the world. These same men who made trouble during the War, appear to have carried on the game on their own account subsequently, and they have ultimately succeeded in giving Egypt a government after their own heart, a government of agitators and old-time malcontents, with Zaghlul Pasha at its head. There is an interesting resemblance between this government and the one functioning in Moscow, and experience proves that only one way exists for negotiating with both.

We are fortunate in having as High Commissioner in Egypt at the present time a man of the type of Lord Allenby. He has been engaged in that part of the world since 1917, and thoroughly knows the people with whom he has to deal. There was a distinct touch of his soldierly quality when he wasted no more than five minutes in presenting his Note to Zaghlul Pasha, a brevity which the Egyptian Prime Minister could not fail to mark and inwardly digest, hard though that process undoubtedly must have been. No doubt the manner of presenting the Note has been largely responsible for the prompt acceptance of the bulk of its terms, but it would be altogether too much to expect a man of Zaghlul Pasha's character not to attempt to haggle over the remainder. In fact he would not be an Egyptian if he did not. Here we see the danger which it is hoped the Home Government will show itself strong enough to overcome. In dealing with a people like the Egyptians a demand once made must be enforced to the letter and that immediately, else they will see in the attitude of the other party signs of weakness. Furthermore any modification of terms will be hailed on their part as a triumph. Viscount Allenby is perfectly well aware of this, and if only the Foreign Office gives him a free hand he will bring the politicians of Cairo to their senses in a very short space of time. Moreover it is high time these Cairo agitators found a method of keeping their student followers in check and preventing such demonstrations as those seen in Alexandria, which is an Egyptian city largely in name only, and if they cannot then the High Commissioner should be given instructions to show them how to. The duty of Great Britain as far as Egypt is concerned is not to the students and agitators, but to the fellaheen. Thanks to her efforts in the past they have been brought to a condition of prosperity, but that is liable very rapidly to disappear if the politicians of the present day in the country are not kept well in hand.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY

Nov. 25.

WITH the advent of the annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society to-day a fitting occasion occurs to advert to its work, especially to call it to the careful attention of the business community which owing to absorption in its own affairs may probably be apt to overlook the value of this institution in our midst. To-day's will be the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Society, and when we consider all the work it has done since its foundation we ought to be proud of it. And not merely for its volume alone, but for the manner in which the Society adapts itself from year to year to the needs of the times.

During the last twelve months certain important movements in Chinese thought have appeared, a fact which the Society has made it its business to note. One is the anti-Christian feeling which is abroad throughout the country; another is the materialistic spirit which has been so widely preached; and then again in common with other countries a general sentiment of unrest has made itself manifest. In the presence of all this the Society has been impelled to issue special types of literature to combat these movements, and that in itself is a very great work to undertake. We should remember that but for the efforts of such bodies as the Society the literature of these movements would quickly have the field all to itself, and one can hardly envisage what the results might be. The merchant in this country, whose prosperity depends on a condition of quiet which will enable trade to flow along its normal channels, should be grateful to a body which undoubtedly works in that direction.

During the past year the triple extension fund of the Society has benefited by considerable donations from the people of Shanghai. The object of this fund is to enable the Society's work to be greatly enlarged, in the direction of increasing the number and scope of the publications and their distribution throughout China. Funds are now available towards this end, and the next year will undoubtedly be one of great importance, as the administration of these funds, their allocation to the different branches of the work and so forth, will have to be undertaken. Doubtless we shall hear something particularly interesting in this connexion at the meeting this afternoon, and such being the case we may confidently look for a large attendance of supporters and keen attention to the proceedings.

TWO CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENTS

Nov. 26.

IN one respect Shanghai has a distinct advantage over most of the cities at Home, this lying in the fact that its population is a widely travelling one and so brings a wonderful volume of opinion from various quarters together. We are at the best season to-day to assess that volume of opinion, for the men who have been on holiday in various parts of the world are now returning and announcing the views they have acquired. As 1924 has been a year of political struggle in two of the English-speaking nations, the opinions which can be heard to-day are of more interest than is ordinarily the case, and it will not be amiss to heed them. In the first place emphasis is laid on the fact that a very large and very important part of the world has declared itself as absolutely Conservative in politics. Great Britain took the lead at the General Election, and the repercussion of this event in the United States gave Mr. Coolidge a majority which would not otherwise have been the case. We hear it to-day freely stated that the American voters promptly envisaged the opportunity which was presented of working in conjunction with a Conservative Government in Great Britain, and because of the immense advantage it would be to their country and the world in general to have two great political forces on the side of stability and against unrest, voted strongly for the Republican nominee. To-day their hope is that a community of thought in the political minds of Whitehall and Washington will largely triumph over the troublous forces of the world.

Probably the only way to set the world on its feet again is to induce its people to give over political speculation and get to work feeding and clothing themselves. The task of money-making is not so sordid as certain idealists would have us suppose when it means increased comfort and well-being for the people at large, and the feeling is abroad that Great Britain and America are being galvanized into work towards this end. The personality of the two men at the head of these nations will explain why this should be. The policy of President Coolidge is to leave his country free to get on with business with as few restrictions as possible, to give the merchants confidence to open up markets for the sale of their products, knowing that harassing legislation will be absent. Mr.

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Baldwin is a typical British business man, a very rare choice indeed in Great Britain for the post of Prime Minister, and the previous term of office he enjoyed showed that his chief preoccupation was to foster the industries of his country. With two such leaders thinking along more or less identical lines, it is not surprising to learn from recent arrivals in Shanghai that both Great Britain and America are animated by a spirit different from that of a few months ago, and that business has already shown a distinctly better sentiment. This is perhaps more evident at the moment in America, where one of the leading stocks, United States Steel, frequently taken as a criterion of business conditions, has appreciated several points within a very short time. The continued strength of the pound sterling in New York gives an equally good barometric reading for Great Britain, and with such auguries before us, there is surely every reason to believe in the rehabilitation of the world's prosperity.

Granted that all this is very encouraging, the question arises whether here in Shanghai we are likely to benefit by it. Increased prosperity in Europe and America will in the first place mean a large demand for raw material, of which China in normal times supplies no small share, and when that condition is fulfilled it will in turn mean a greatly increased purchasing power on the part of the Chinese people. The position to-day, however, is that in many cases the raw material cannot be brought to Shanghai and the other exporting centres because of troop movements, and if there is to be a continuance of this condition of civil war it is possible that neither Shanghai nor China will benefit by the greater world prosperity which is anticipated. We are told to-day that the new Cabinet in Peking is Conservative, but that is an entirely different thing from Conservative governments in other countries. Until we know what this Cabinet can do to stop the tuchuns from squabbling amongst themselves it remains a meaningless phrase, and it must be confessed that from the point of view of government in China the outlook cannot yet be said to be encouraging. One factor, however, exists which will perhaps enable China to benefit by the change in the international situation, provided it has even some sort of government, and that is the peculiar genius of the Chinese people for carrying on business under the most adverse conditions. If only a Chinese government could be found ready to foster that quality—it would have to stop the present civil war first—the provinces would quickly be prosperous enough to satisfy even the rapacity of the tuchuns.

ON PICTURES

Nov. 27.

WE are favoured in Shanghai in having from time to time exhibitions of paintings by local and other artists. Some two years ago there was a very good exhibition of Chinese and Japanese pictures, in the Japanese Club. The exhibition impressed those who saw it with the excellence of the workmanship displayed and gave some a new conception of the beauty of Oriental art. And now, Miss Keith has just closed her exhibition of prints of Chinese, Japanese and Korean scenes. The drawings were good enough to deceive the very elect, and if exhibited in one of our art stores none would have suspected they were not done by an artist native to the soil and to the manner born. Love of pictures is ingrained in the human mind. Pre-historic man, rude cave dweller though he was, has yet left records of his nascent appreciation of beauty on the bones of the animals he had taken in the chase and roasted on the fire in his cave home. These pictures were not only the beginning of art but were also the first steps towards the creation of a written language. They were the earliest efforts of man to use symbols to represent ideas and interpret the thoughts of his own mind to the intellect of his fellows. All script began like this; pictures came first and the invention of signs to represent sound—an alphabet—was a long second. And so it has come to pass that with the exception of Egyptian hieroglyphics and Chinese characters every written language has discarded the pictogram for the phonetic sign. Chinese remains the only living language of which the words are not spelled but arbitrarily named and the signs used are actually pictures of the objects spoken of. It is true that only the older and simpler characters are pictograms. Phonetic compounds developed later, but the language never lost its pictorial characteristic and some of the commonest signs used in everyday language do not differ materially from the symbol scratched on a slip of bamboo by an untutored scribe in the days when the world was young.

The artist helps us to see. We may look a hundred times at a sunset or a landscape and perceive nothing noteworthy in it. But let a man come along with a brush and palette and make a picture of the familiar scene and it is glorified for us. The beauty that failed to attract us in sea or sky or hillside leaps out upon us from the canvas, and the scene portrayed glows with the splendour of colour when we have been taught to see it through another's eyes. For the great gift that Nature has given the artist is the seeing eye. A deft hand may be an accomplishment but the power to see is something the "Giftie" alone can confer.

To those thus endowed we duller mortals seem to walk in a vain show. We only see men as trees walking. Said one to an artist copying the tracery on the walls of a cathedral, "You must have spent strenuous years in training your hand to have that sure touch." He replied, "The hand does not need to be trained. We train the eye to see, for whatever we truly see the hand will truly reproduce." From this we can see that the true function of our picture galleries is not so much to train us to appreciate good painting as to see the beauty in the things the artists paint for us. If our eyes are opened we walk in a world that is bedecked and adorned for our pleasure. It is not that art uplifts us but art leads us to Nature and shows us the great white way that slopes upward to the high and holy things that we do not usually speak of nor see written in the newspaper.

There are pictures and pictures. Many a "young visitor" sees fairy palaces in the glowing embers, and if we were to expostulate that we cannot see anything there but prosaic ashes she would be justified in replying in the words of the famous artist, when the lady said she had never seen such colours in the sky as he put in his sunsets, "Don't you wish that you could, Madam." We might with a good conscience wish that we could, for then we, too, could "give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name," and live not where we must but where we would. We would have found the secret of youth and though our hairs were white our hearts would still be young and we would not suffer so much from the harsh rebuffs of the realities of life.

Pictures to the majority of people mean "the movies," and it needs no argument to prove what a power these exert in those days of the ubiquitous cinematograph. One does not need to be more than middle-aged to remember the small beginnings of this great industry that has now dotted the cities of the world with picture-palaces. Vast as is the influence of the screen now, it is certain that it is but in its infancy. Its potentiality for good and evil is absolutely unlimited, and it is much to be desired that great writers and great artists should employ their talents in making the mimic show an educative as well as a recreative influence. That there is a pronounced tendency in this direction we gladly admit and for the sake of the young patrons of the cinema we earnestly hope for its acceleration.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN IN CHINA

Nov. 28.

Two items of news published this week cannot be allowed to pass without comment. The "North-China Daily Mail" has announced the discovery of the dead bodies of sixty-three coolies in two railway trucks near Tientsin, and an appalling story is related in that connexion. The coolies, victims of the press gang, were herded into these trucks along with a number of mules, and the doors secured to prevent their escape. The trucks then appear to have been forgotten, and the men and animals, unable to get out, suffered the tortures of death by starvation. Not a solitary man survived to tell the story. Now, in the first place we need not be surprised in the least on account of the fact that these two trucks were overlooked, for even under the most favourable conditions war is invariably waged in the midst of confusion, and it is the general who can, out of what is really chaos, place a well ordered army on the battlefield, who goes down to history as the successful leader. In justice to the staffs of the Chinese armies which fought in the north, it has to be pointed out that the mislaying of a couple of trucks is the sort of thing that would occur in connexion with any force, and it is worth mentioning that at the start of the Great War the German General Staff is alleged to have completely forgotten the existence of a whole division. The case was mentioned in the memoirs of a German officer, and doubtless it could be capped by equally amazing episodes from other armies. The fact, however is that the division did not starve to death.

While, therefore, in one respect we have simply seen a common incident of warfare, the consequences reveal a hideous crime. In the first place it was not a national war which was being waged: there was no enemy against whom China had to arm. The latter case alone could justify the conscription of these unhappy creatures. They were, however, conscripted, and until they could be brought to the war zone were held as prisoners. Here is where either the callousness or the criminal carelessness of those in command must be denounced in the strongest terms. To save the necessity of mounting a guard over these trucks, the men in charge merely tied the doors with wire, making it impossible for them to be opened from the inside, and so the tragedy was enacted. All that was demanded from the military point of view was a corporal's guard whose presence in the first place would have been sufficient to prevent the escape of the men and in the second would have prevented the tragedy either by releasing the prisoners or reporting the matter to the nearest authority—even in the Chinese army a transport officer could not be far distant. Nothing of the kind, however, took place, and to-day an appalling crime must be laid at the door of China's soldiers, not the rank and file but those holding commissions. In answer to our condemnation we shall probably be told that in all other wars there have been instances of cruelty—brutal treatment of prisoners, inadequate arrangements for the care of the wounded, futile commissariat arrangements leading to the troops being half starved and so forth. All perfectly true, and these are the things which rob war of whatever glory it has been supposed to possess, but the nations boasting the highest civilization have always striven, though frequently not successfully, to remedy them. The position is, however, that they have reached a stage where even in the midst of war such gross negligence as was displayed at Tientsin could not happen. What we have just seen is a serious blow to the much vaunted efficiency of China's armies, a tradition to which the recent fighting has given rise, and it has to be remembered.

The second item of news to which attention should specially be called is with reference to the capture of Mr. Anda of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission in Honan. His captors have offered to exchange him for a mission-school girl, and such a proposal, redolent to us of the dark ages, demands as much publicity as the preceding episode which we have mentioned. We are actually in modern China back to the point where woman is considered a chattel, something for bargaining with. We may assume that a particular girl is wanted in this case, and the possible reasons for the bandit chief's demand are many. Foreign residents of many years' standing and intimately acquainted with the interior of China state that at times a Chinese girl will enter a mission school or convent primarily for the reason that she wishes to avoid a disagreeable marriage, and if this should be the case we can perhaps see here a proposal to kidnap an unwilling bride for a desirous husband. It might also be that she is the daughter of a wealthy man and that it would be more profitable to hold her than a missionary to ransom. These are two possibilities arising out of an episode which is said to be practically unparalleled in China, and they give a striking idea of the state of the country. Let them be borne in mind, especially when next the glib politicians who represent China at foreign conferences start to talk about extraterritoriality.

A horrible discovery has been made at Tientsin East Station, says the "North-China Daily Mail". During Wu Pei-fu's campaign, a number of coolies were impressed into service and put into covered vans on the railway line. The doors of the vans were locked and fastened with wire so that the coolies should not escape. The vans were sent on the front, but in the confusion and muddle of Chinese military control, two vans proved to have been left behind at Tientsin East Station. The vans contained 63 coolies and some mules, herded together. They then appear to have been altogether overlooked, but finally the two cars were opened, when 63 emaciated corpses were found, together with the dead mules. The corpses bore evidence of terrible struggling and suffering. Every man had died by the slow torture of hunger, cold and foul air, without chance of escape.

CHINESE CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Nov. 29.

THE wounds and privations of horses and mules forced into the service of warring armies should call forth our pity. War being what it is, much of the suffering may be said to be inevitable, but protest should be made when it seems to be caused by culpable neglect or intentional cruelty. According to information published a few days ago, it is estimated that during the recent fighting in the north of China over 10,000 carts with their animals were commandeered and taken to the front at Chinwangtao and Shanhaikuan. When the army became disorganized by defeat, no provision was made to feed the animals and they were abandoned. Some are wandering wild about the country living on what they can find. But seven out of every ten, which means several thousand, are said to have starved to death; not a few were left hitched to the carts and died in harness. Very little can be said in praise of war as carried on by the Chinese, an example of which was dealt with yesterday.

It is strange that mankind should be so slow to learn the duty of kindness to animals. Almost everywhere it is taught by religion. In the West we are told that a merciful man is merciful to his beast; that the ox should not be muzzled when it treadeth out the corn; that to save the life of an animal, cermonial religious obligations may be temporarily neglected; that not even a sparrow falleth to the ground without its Creator's notice. Yet for many centuries cruelty to animals was very common and even now, though religion has done much, societies for the prevention of this cruelty are still in existence. The spread of scientific knowledge, no doubt, will tend to diminish it. For instance, the belief in the evolutionary hypothesis of our lowly origin ought to make men more sympathetic and pitiful. Of course, some who hold this view, and many who do not, may be unable to look upon a chimpanzee or a gorilla without a feeling of mortification. But others of broader and more genial sympathies can regard simian and all other creatures, not always indeed with warm affection, but with the not unkindly disposition that we show to poor and distant human relations. On the other hand, science has revealed that many creatures are the relentless enemies of our race by spreading disease, and in self-defence we must do our best to exterminate them. To prevent plague thousands of rats are destroyed every year in Shanghai, and incessant warfare is waged against mosquitoes to ward off malaria. But this is all part of the struggle for existence and it is not attended by reprehensible cruelty. In the West animals friendly to man, such as horses and dogs, on the whole are kindly treated, and cruelty to them is punished.

Turning to the East, and to China in particular, Buddhism, which is part of the religion of almost every Chinese, also inculcates kindness to animals. It is said that Buddha himself, in one of his many existences, seeing a tigress starving and unable to feed her cubs, sacrificed himself to her desperate hunger. The doubt creeps in whether the tigress did not see him first and act decisively without giving him much time for moral reflexion. However, whether the sacrifice was wholly voluntary or not, the moral of the story is good and at a respectful distance the

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example is followed by the Buddhist monks who go so far as to remove tormenting vermin from their persons gently, instead of destroying them. It is somewhat disappointing that the doctrine of the transmigration of souls does not exert a wider influence in this respect among the Chinese generally. It ought to be against their conscience and feeling to practise or witness cruelty to animals who may be their erring relatives and friends in a new form. In Rudyard Kipling's "Kim," the very attractive Tibetan lama is menaced by a deadly cobra. Kim wished to get a stick to break its back. The lama forbade violence to it. "He is upon the Wheel as we are," said he, "and great evil must this soul have done to be cast into this shape." To the cobra he said, "Brother, may thy deliverance come soon." Why do not all Chinese show the same kindness?

The fact is, the treatment of the lower animals rises and falls with the way in which men treat their fellow-men. At times the Chinese are very cruel to each other, as well as to their animals, and it cannot be expected that if human beings appear in the form of lower animals they will be treated more kindly than when in their original shape. Apart from this consideration, and trying to find excuse for the particular cruelty mentioned, the drivers in charge of the horses and mules that died from hunger probably felt not the slightest responsibility in the matter; it was the duty of the army officers to provide the necessary provender. If it was not provided, no doubt it was because of "sqeezing," and poor drivers ought not to be expected to pay for it themselves. Perhaps also the mercifulness of quickly putting the animals out of their misery never entered their minds. Still, it is all very deplorable. The suffering of dumb animals is a great mystery. What good end does it serve? When human beings suffer there is the comforting possibility that they may be made morally better by it. When animals suffer there is no such redeeming feature, according to our Western notions, and the human beings who inflict the suffering usually become more callous. We can only cherish the earnest expectation that as civilization advances and people everywhere grow in goodness and knowledge, all forms of cruelty, whether to man or beast, will gradually disappear.

SHIPPING service on the Upper Yangtze will stop at the end of this month, the water, states the Chinese press, being too low and too dangerous for navigation purposes.

AGAIN some public organizations of Kiangsu are strongly denouncing Marshal Chih Hsieh-yuan, Mr. Han Kuo-Chun, the Military and Civil Governors of Kiangsu respectively, and Mr. Chang Chien, the well-known industrial magnate of Nantungchow, for proposing and supporting the proposal to establish a new military government at Wuchang, as, they say, such action will surely bring the northern troops south, Kiangsu will be attacked, and the people of the province will be made to suffer in case of further hostilities.

WRITING with reference to Wu Pei-fu's proposal to establish a military government at Wuchang, the "Central China Post" says:—This is not the first time that Wuchang has been proposed for the capital of China. The matter was discussed at the time of the Revolution, and we remember writing many convincing articles in support of the idea. Peking, at the time it was adopted, was fairly central for the Empire, although a little too near the sea. It is central no longer, as Manchuria, Mongolia and the New Dominions no longer count, thus leaving Peking on the shelf at the foot of the Great Wall.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Propaganda

Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Feng-tien have done so well for themselves out of the recent ordeal that propaganda, unless it be very intensive, will not greatly harm them. However, in common fairness, when really outrageous stories gain currency the fiction ought to be exposed. Some of the northern Chihli party papers inserted a paragraph which was copied elsewhere, evidently in all good faith, but which was totally false. It was stated that the Marshal was short of men, so his police published a notification of a new ricsha licence and when the coolies went to the police stations to get their licences they all were impressed into the army, the city being left devoid of ricshas What actually happened follows. The Fengtien army was short of transport workers and men were wanted in a hurry. During a few hours on a Sunday the police ordered a few hundred ricsha coolies to report at the police stations and from amongst them it was not difficult to enlist many who were only too willing to accept service in the Marshal's well-paid army. Some of their wives made a little fuss, but the men were perfectly content. The next day everything proceeded as before and at no time were the ricshas off the streets. In a similar manner the recent purchases of roubles by Mukden have been used to suggest that Marshal Chang Tso-lin was using them as his Manchurian currency. We have already dealt with this matter, the fact of the case being that these purchases are part of a scheme for the redemption of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and have nothing to do with local finances there.

The Magic Copper

The East always has been a region of mystery and magic, and evidence that its peoples have not lost their wonderful powers still is available in plenty. The earliest alchemists and mystics of the West borrowed freely from the knowledge of the East and their successors have continued to do so, right up to Maskelyne, Devant, Malini and all the clever stage magicians with whom the present generation is familiar. A few Eastern illusions only have not been mastered, but as regards most of these latter—such, for instance, as the Indian rope trick—there is considerable doubt as to whether any person really has seen them performed. However, there is one amazing feat of conjuring performed scores of times every day in Shanghai and which even Malini cannot emulate, namely, the disappearing tramcar ten-cent piece. It is the simplest thing imaginable to watch. A conductor receives a ten-cent piece, drops it into his satchel and immediately it changes into ten coppers. It must do, because, should another traveller a few seconds later tender a 20-cent piece and ask for a ten-cent coin as part of his change, the conductor has generally not got one. He says he has not, he calls on all his ancestors to bear witness that he has not, and he offers to submit to a search. Yet just as our magicians smash a valuable borrowed watch to smithereens and later restore it uninjured, so the conductors, after reducing the small coin to ten coppers, also can make the reverse change. It happened that after a certain conductor had gone through all the preliminary business and proved to his own satisfaction that he had nothing but coppers, an unbelieving passenger made a show of taking his number. Instantly the conductor's hand opened and in his palm reposed a ten-cent piece. One wonders how many ten-cent and 20-cent pieces are turned in to the Tramway Co's. treasurer in a day, if any at all.

The Singapore Base

Writers on the subject of the Singapore naval base, as may be noted from our correspondence columns to-day, are frequently inclined to omit one vital consideration—Great Britain's need to have her neutrality absolutely respected in the event of a conflict occurring in Asia between other nations. A further consideration is that she should also be in a position to localize such a conflict, and this can best be done by the establishment of a powerful base at Singapore. The importance of such precaution may be gathered from an extract from a Japan paper:—

On returning to Christchurch, New Zealand, from America, early last month, Professor J. Macmillan Brown, the famous ethnologist, said in reference to the Pacific question: "The trip changed my mind regarding the inevitable conflict in the Pacific. I thought that the cooler heads and more thoughtful minds of the American and Japanese leaders would shape the destinies of these two countries, but I think that the people themselves will decide.

"If any accident occurs to inflame the passions of the peoples of the two countries there will be no restraining them. War is certain, and my visit makes me think that the struggle is not so far off as is thought."

Naval experts have not hesitated to say that the oilfields of the Dutch East Indies would immediately attract Japan, and the United States would likewise try to be there to prevent any attempt to seize them. If in the event of a struggle between these nations, which every sane man would deplore, Great Britain were established in force at Singapore, she could successfully act as policeman there and so prevent an extension of the conflict.

The Zinovieff Letter

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has put an end to the much-prized Labour theory that the Zinovieff letter was a forgery, and that being so it will be just as well to recall its history. It was issued by an official of the Foreign Office at a critical moment—when the country was on the eve of a General Election. At once certain sections of the Labour Party suggested a forgery, and further made the proposal that the official concerned with issuing it should be dismissed. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald pursued the attitude of judicial detachment which a term in office had inspired in him, and he promised an inquiry. The next thing that was heard was a report that the letter had been forged in Poland. The Labour Cabinet then met to set the inquiry afoot, but before any result was announced threw up office. The strongly worded Note which Mr. Chamberlain has addressed to the Soviet shows that it is no mere party manœuvre for the present Government to be a party to the declaration of its authenticity, but that there is proof positive. The position seems to be that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the more conservative of the Labour leaders are badly served by their friends. Sir Patrick Hastings, their Attorney-General, precipitated the election by his handling of the newspaper sedition case, and then the Russian Reds proceeded to cap his efforts with the Zinovieff letter. Thanks to all this, Labour has not succeeded in making anything very much of the chance which the Liberal Party afforded it, and it may yet have to learn that it will do better when it separates itself, if it can, from its International friends in Russia and elsewhere, and pursues a purely national policy.

Shanghai's Diversions

Shanghai, in the old days, and before the initiative, enterprise and labour of its pioneer citizens had borne those first fruits of progress and modern civilization which have culminated in the city and the port being numbered among the most important in the world to-day, had a somewhat unsavoury reputation. For instance, 50 years ago the verb "to Shanghai" was popular in seafaring circles, if somewhat unorthodox in literary ones. To-day, Shanghai would appear to be famed for two things—its commercial importance and its (reputed) servitude to pleasure. It is even known to some, who have not been here, as the "Paris of the East," though how far such an appellation is justified is a matter of opinion and of doubt. It is indubitable, however, that so far as facilities for dancing are concerned Shanghai stands alone and unchallenged; and taking into consideration the foreign population of the city only, it is doubtful if there is any other place outside of Europe and South America where the *pro rata* proportion of dancing establishments to inhabitants is so marked. This might appear at first sight an indication that the foreigners here have the dancing craze very badly. Possibly they have, but the real reason probably is that Shanghai constitutes a veritable *cul de sac* for evening entertainment, with absolutely no outlets beyond its own borders in that sphere. Transfer in imagination the foreign inhabitants of Shanghai to some other great port or city—London or New York with scores of theatres, concerts and other forms of evening entertainment; Naples with its wonderful tram rides into some of the world's most beautiful scenery; in fact to any other city of its size and importance, for all provide a much greater scope for an evening's entertainment than does Shanghai: transfer the populace to these places, we say, and dancing will probably play a much less important part in their lives. Shanghai dances at night chiefly for the reason that it has nothing else to do; nowhere else to go; and to those to whom quiet evenings and early bed-times make no strong appeal dancing (and to a lesser extent, perhaps, the cinema) provides generally the only alternative to boredom:

Mr. Tang Shao-yi

It is difficult to understand what it avails those who are making the new Cabinet in Peking to announce day after day that Mr. Tang Shao-yi will accept this or that portfolio in the face of his repeated declinations of office. Mr. Tang Shao-yi is the senior civil official in China. He represents what might perhaps be characterized as the last of the important trained officials, of that vast body of men who under the Manchus rose to high office step by step, working, learning, perfecting themselves as they went up the scale of Imperial favour. Since then men have pushed to the top, not by work, but by machinations and trickery and sometimes the use of ugly political weapons. Perhaps the Government in Peking wants a few such men to give it poise and respectability. Perhaps the political schemers who have gained control of the Government would like to enjoy the fruits of his popularity and influence in this part of China, especially among the older generation. But it is hardly conceivable that Mr. Tang Shao-yi would accept a portfolio at the hands of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who was his subordinate once and whose loyalty he so often questioned in the days of the Nishihara loans. Even were Mr. Tang prepared to forget Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's shortcomings, it is inconceivable that he would join any group now when any Government in Peking must be controlled by militaristic cabals and must be hampered in any constructive efforts by the crudest kind of political bargaining. Mr. Tang has often declared his loss of belief in the form of government which Republican China has evolved. He does not believe in the arbitrariness of a militaristic President or wastefulness of a garrulous parliament. His own suggestion has been a commission form of government devised to recognize the localisms which are characteristic of China. To join Peking now would be to endorse the form and substance of Peking's politics. This Mr. Tang will not do.

Sparing the Rod

This is the season when armed robbers usually prowl about the Settlement in greatest numbers and cause the most trouble. The cure and preventive is known and its application has been strongly advocated, but as yet it is impossible to apply it, because the gentle politicel chiefs in Peking say that it is lowering to the dignity of the cast-off soldiers of quarrelsome tuchuns that their backs should submit to a bamboo well and truly laid on. At the present moment surely they would not contend that China is on a higher plane than any other country, and one or two reminders might help. A message has been received that the Legislative Assembly of Victoria—it is a pity Reuter's did not state which of the two possible Victorias—has ordered the lash for drug-traffickers. Is the one crime really much worse than the other? Then we come to a tale of Chang Tso-lin. When he mobilized, Chang brought into Mukden several battalions of Kirin men, splendid fighters and quite well-behaved in the ranks, but a trifle frisky when left to themselves. Mukden had a bad time of it the first night these men were off duty, but the Marshal was quick to act and the next morning over 100 of the worst offenders were publicly flogged. Apparently they then reasoned that if they could not do as they pleased with Chinese at least they could with foreigners, for half-a-dozen of them behaved most insultingly to a foreigner and prevented the progress of his motor car. They did not know him so well as Mukden does, and they got a shock when they found themselves looking down the barrel of a big automatic pistol. Then they were herded on to the dashboard of the car and driven to headquarters. A message was sent to the Marshal and in a few minutes those men also were interviewing the official flogger, and there have been no further complaints. Marshal Chang knows the Chinese, and he is just, but firm and stern. The same can be said of the Shanghai Municipal Police and they would succeed as the Marshal does, if they were allowed to.

Obstructed Pavements

One evening some four years ago a distressing fatality resulted from an accident on the French Bund, when a well-known resident, in running to catch a tram-car, fell over a heap of stones which was on the pavement, unlighted, and sustained internal injuries from which he succumbed the same day. His widow brought an action against the French Council and was awarded Tls. 14,000 compensation, the Court holding, we believe, that if any unusual obstruction was left on a public pavement or pathway, it was the legal duty of whoever was responsible for the obstruction to take steps to ensure that it was lighted in such a manner as to give ample warning of its presence. These facts were recalled vividly on Saturday night in Park Road. Not 20 yards from the theatre door was a heap of road-mending material which was obstructing the entire pavement. Quite a number of people walked into the material, which consisted of exceedingly sharp-pointed flints, and which damaged the shoes of at least one lady. One is constrained to wonder, firstly, why it should have been thought essential to leave stones right across a much-used pavement at all; and secondly, assuming the necessity of such a course of inaction, why it apparently was considered too much trouble or expense to place either a barrier round the stones or a light on them. The street at this point is fairly well-lighted, it is true, but that is no excuse for a glaring dereliction which might easily have resulted in some unfortunate sustaining a severe sprained ankle if not worse. Any argument that people should look where they are going would not hold water, for no one expects to come across an unlighted heap of stones on a public pavement, and especially on one so much in use as the pavement in question, which was bound to be used by a more or less hurried crowd in the late evening. We can only hope, for the benefit of Shanghai's soul, that the language heard used was not general, and express sympathy with any ladies who, wearing shoes of a delicate texture, were unfortunate enough to be wrecked on an obstruction the presence of which nothing could excuse.

Desertions of Seamen

Many British shipowners are becoming increasingly alarmed at the number of desertions of British seamen in United States ports and at the alleged indifferent attitude of the American authorities towards the prevention of the evil. "Fair-play," one of the big British shipping weeklies, intimates that the increase in the number of these desertions gives rise to the belief in Great Britain that the American authorities have gone out of their way to encourage the habit, the underlying idea being that by rendering desertions easy foreign vessels trading to ports of the United States will ultimately be forced to pay American rates of wages to retain their seamen. American opinion, on the other hand, is that many of the deserters from foreign ships in American ports do not join American ships but remain on shore in the United States, where the standard of living is claimed to be better, the wages higher and the business opportunities greater than in their own countries. The American shipowner, it is claimed, is not responsible for these desertions from foreign ships, but rather the economic advantages of the United States, which are said to be attractions which it is hard for any man to resist. Leaving aside the question of the economic attractions which residence in the

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United States offers, there is no doubt that a lot of the blame for the present state of affairs is due to the Seamen's Act (United States) of 1915, which takes away from the master of a ship the power to have a deserter arrested, and virtually gives a seaman the right to claim a proportion of the wages due him and to walk ashore with his belongings.

In Unknown China

One of the best of Fleet Street's own particular stories is that of a very famous editor who was in a bad temper one day because of the apparently utter dearth of "copy," either Home or foreign, and, as he was particularly proud of his paper as the one that always had plenty of good news, he was beside himself to know how to fill up save with obvious padding. In this frame of mind he walked into the sub-editors' room and went into a regular fury when he found the whole circle of sub-editors doing nothing better than gossiping. It was explained that all the stories had been sent up and they had nothing with which to deal. "Nothing!" roared the great man. "Haven't you got a map of China? Can't you make a war." Of course such a story cannot be true, but it well illustrates the ignorance of people at Home as to things Chinese and shows that something utterly wrong can get into print with small chance of being challenged. Many quaint versions of the war already have been quoted, perhaps the best of which was the epic battle between General Quin San and General Liu Ho, and now there is this one from the "Westminster Gazette":—

General Lu Yung-hsiang has abandoned the defence of Shanghai and has fled to Japan. Whether this will end the unhappy Chinese struggle it is too early to say. Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the war-lord of Mukden, is an interested party, and is said to have now secured the control of Shanghai. If this be the case, Peking may yet have something to say, and there is also Sun Yat-sen.

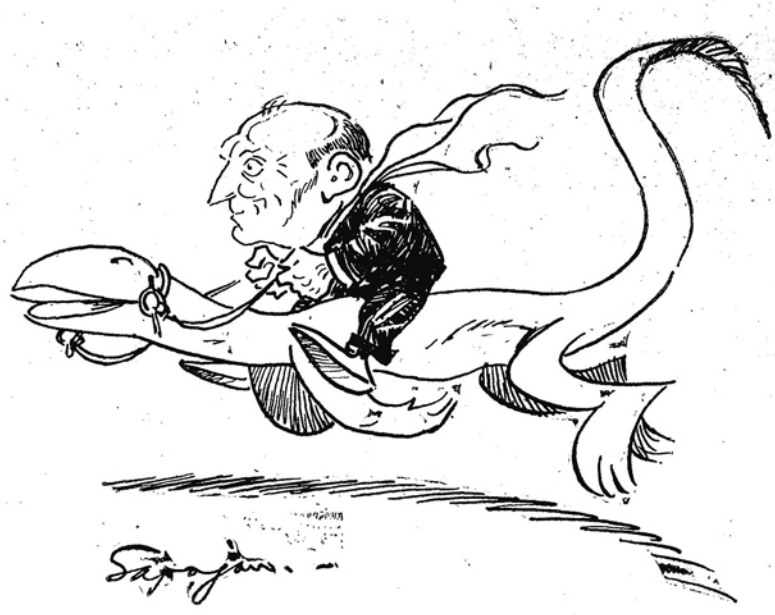
It is not easy for us on the spot to understand how, when Gen. Lu, who was Marshal Chang's man, abandoned Shanghai, the place passed to the control of the Marshal. But what would one expect at Home when papers here announced the mining of the harbour and the mounting of scores of guns at Woosung, when actually the few guns there were being taken away?

Egyptian Developments

The British Government is obviously leaving nothing to chance in Egypt. Not only are troops on the move thither, but by this time, probably a sufficient naval force has appeared at the different Egyptian ports to show how serious is Britain in her demands. The presence of these men-of-war is a vital necessity of the case, for in the uncertain temper of the Egyptian agitators protection may have to be given at any moment to the foreign communities. The Egyptian Government has in the past two years hurried its work of dispossessing the ports of the British police which formerly exercised control, and we believe that six months ago the number of British police in Port Said had been reduced to four, who had already been informed that they would go as soon as possible. Considering what influence might be exercised on the native police by the agitators, it is obvious that the position of foreign residents might at any time become precarious. Already, it may be hoped, the measures taken have had a salutary effect. The Custom House at Alexandria has been occupied without incident, and we may well imagine that the bravado of the student classes there, displayed only a couple of days previously, has quite petered out. Incidentally that type of courage has been seen to vanish in places other than Egypt. It is satisfactory to see that the policy adopted immediately following upon the assassination of the Sirdar has been maintained, and provided there is no truckling to the sentimental considerations which we find almost invariably urged at such times, we may look for a speedy termination to the present period of crisis.

Chang's Russian Regiment

A Chinese report states:—"The Russian Regiment (composed of 1,000 officers and men) in Marshal Chang Tso-lin's army has been disarmed and disbanded. After being paid off, the men were sent back to their homes." Even if one concedes the possible truth of the first part of the message, the last part still seems peculiar. Some people say that the Russians in Chang's employ really are Buriats, but popularly they have been labelled as "Whites." If the latter, then their homes are in Russia and it would be a sorry reward for their services on the winning side to send them back to a country where their lives would be in danger. That is not usually the Marshal's way of rewarding those who serve him. But to go a step further. Is there really a Russian Regiment in the Marshal's service? A great many people have talked about it and northern correspondents sent out stories about its forming Chang Tso-lin's advance-guard in Tientsin, but they never went further than to say they saw the men's heads through the carriage windows. Even in Mukden there could not be found foreigners who actually had seen a Russian Regiment. There were Russian officers by the score, perhaps by hundreds: they could be seen any day walking about the streets, dressed in the Fengtien uniform, and the writer actually spoke to some of them lying wounded in the Northeastern Hospital in Mukden, but these officers were scattered about amongst many regiments, principally the artillery. All things considered, it is by no means unlikely that Marshal Chang Tso-lin's Russian Regiment is about as substantial as the famous Russian Division that marched through England.



TARZAN OF TARTARY
Mr A. de C. Sowerby and his live Salamanders

The Village Blacksmith

A correspondent in a London paper avers that Longfellow to-day would be hard put to it to find the prototype of his Village Blacksmith. The few successful smiths to be found now, he states, are not mighty men, all brawn and brute strength, but ascetic-looking craftsmen who wield their tools scientifically and look like what actually they are—all-round engineers. The old type of smiths have been driven out of business to the benefit of the man who repairs anything from a tin whistle to a motor car. In fact, the writer declares that he saw both these jobs attended to in a village forge one morning. The author of this story was not quite correct in suggesting that the old smith has lost his occupation because of his inability to turn his hand to any odd job, for really that was just what he could and did do. Of course, the greater part of his modest income was earned by shoeing the squire's high-bred animals, the yeoman farmer's working horses and the village carrier's faithful servant, but surely every one of the many of us who were born in the country will admit that many a time we interviewed the kindly giant and asked:—"Please, Mr. Brown, will you mend my hoop?" Or it might have been our tin engine. It was the smith, too, who came to repair door locks and window fastenings, who attended to the breakdowns in the miller's machinery and did everything in a general engineering line. Undoubtedly the old smith is having a hard time of it in these days, but it must be because the horse has to a great extent given way to the motor car. This suggests again that it might be worth someone's while to get hold of a good shoeing smith at Home who now finds it hard to make ends meet and bring him out to Shanghai for the benefit of our racers, hunters, hacks and carriage ponies. Chinese farriers' charges are not cheap, but though the work of some of them is passable, the best of it is far removed from what would be called really good shoeing.

South China Piracy

With the formation of the Piracy Committee at Hongkong, details of which are given in our shipping columns, much of the dissatisfaction that has been rampant regarding the manner in which the Government of Hongkong has dealt with this subject should disappear to a great extent. No secret has ever been made of the fact that the Piracy Prevention Regulations which were promulgated in Hongkong in March last and which were supposed to constitute the alpha and omega of everything connected with piracy elimination were generally unpopular, and especially so among the officers of the ships. We are only in possession of the general facts regarding the formation of the Committee, but it seems more than probable that it is the direct outcome of the representations which were made direct to the Home Government by the officers' representatives at a conference held in London in July last, when the Colonial Office representatives were sympathetic to the officers' viewpoint, and promised to do everything possible to bring about a better state of affairs in connexion with these aspects of the piracy problem in which the officers considered they had legitimate cause for complaint and apprehension—the efficiency of the Indian guards, the use of wireless telegraphy on all vessels liable to piratical attack, the appointment of patrol ships on a large scale, and the direct representation of the officers' interests on any body vested with power to issue orders in connexion with piracy prevention. The last point—a most important one so far as the officers are concerned—has now been gained. The Committee which has been appointed may be taken as a strong and an able one, well representative of all the interests involved, and the ultimate outcome of its labours should have an appreciable effect on the piracy problem in South China waters.

Wireless on the Coast

A report from Peking states that the Chinese Government has given permission to British coasting steamers to install wireless, adding the proviso that they must abide by the Chinese regulations and in the present time of trouble neither send nor receive commercial messages from foreigners or Chinese. That is perfectly fair, but the great point is that at length we are seeing the adoption of wireless on a comprehensive scale on the coast. This is a matter which has been agitated in these columns for two or three years past, if not longer. A letter from one of the best known of the pilots here was the means, we believe, of bringing the matter up in a concrete form, and then the tragedy of the Hong Mow on the Lammocks, when so many Chinese passengers were drowned, brought it still further home to those concerned. A further argument for the general adoption of wireless was provided by the Swatow typhoon, for in that case the land wires were interrupted and but for the presence of ships in harbour fitted with wireless word could not have reached Hongkong for 48 hours at least and the relief measures would have been greatly delayed. It is to be hoped that the example of the British companies trading here in installing wireless will be followed by the shipping concerns of all other nationalities. The security it offers is very great, and in fact its installation has well been described as a first class insurance policy.

China's Industrial Conditions

Home papers have given considerable prominence to some remarks made by Miss Agatha Harrison at the Hull Rotary Club. Miss Harrison declared that industrial conditions in China were among the root causes of the present war, and one wonders how she, who has had so short an experience of China, would justify that statement were she involved in an argument with any old resident who insisted that not industrial conditions but the ambitions of rival military politicians were solely responsible for the war. The "Yorkshire Post" quotes Miss Harrison as follows, speaking particularly of child labour:—

Everywhere one found iniquitous working conditions and long hours. In the absence of a stable Government it was difficult to create a public opinion against those conditions, and, therefore, other countries had a responsibility to China.

Miss Harrison said she had been asked by a woman in China, "Why is it in the West you use a wonderful system of industry and drop it on your way here?"

When Miss Harrison was here no one attempted to deny the admittedly bad conditions of which she complained, but also a very clear explanation was given to her on more than one occasion and it is to be hoped she gave a similar explanation to the folk in Hull. For instance, Miss Harrison should have told them that the foreign millowners here were only too anxious to abolish child labour and for years had sought for ways and means of putting an end to it, but that so far they had been unsuccessful because the children's own parents insisted on them working. Again, that if the millowners defied the parents and drove the children out of the factories, the case of the little ones without question would be far worse, for unless they begged on the streets they would be forced into Chinese factories infinitely below the foreign standard. As to the question in the report, it can only be said that in its brevity it is unfair and that it counts for very little when coming from simply "a woman:" if her name were given there might be more in it.

Freedom of the Press

A highly instructive paragraph appears in the Chinese Press. It is reported that the Chinese police of Hankow have informed the newspapers there that they must not print leading articles, "on the ground that they have no right to influence public opinion by publishing rumours." The papers are also forbidden to issue or to use foreign press news as a disguise to express their own opinions, and they are further warned against publishing untruths, and informed that hereafter there must be no street sales. In the circumstances one can picture the Chinese newspapers of Hankow as colourless, insipid sheets, and it may be permitted to sympathize with them. In this connexion, however, it is just as well to remember that a section of the Chinese Press has in the past gone beyond the score both in the publication of news and comment, matters being dealt with which no self-respecting newspaper should admit to its columns, and action against such organs has been beneficial to the Press as a whole and has tended to raise its general tone. Admittedly at a time of crisis like the present the authorities have a right to impose restrictions on newspapers in the form of a censorship, but there is no occasion for such drastic regulations as the Hankow police seem to have in contemplation. If opinion may not be expressed, where does the power for good of the Press come in? The Chinese authorities in Hankow might remember the case of the "Daily Mail" during the war, and consider whether but for its agitation the British Army in France would ever have been supplied with a sufficiency of shells.

Tripe

Some weeks ago, one of the most respectable and authoritative of Home trade journals, when discussing the then recently-signed treaty between Great Britain and Soviet Russia, expressed its opinion of the Labour Government's arguments in favour of the Treaty in one word—the one at the head of this note. Now tripe, notwithstanding those eupeptic qualities which, we understand, greatly influence some members of the medical profession in prescribing it as an item of diet for people suffering from gastronomical complications, is not a substance which one would ordinarily desire to associate with the utterances and acts of a responsible government; yet in the instance we have in mind the simile was not inappropriate, especially when a Cabinet Minister solemnly affirmed that a loan to the Soviet, even if it were never repaid, would materially assist in solving Great Britain's unemployment problem. Its applicability to the remarks of Mr. Rykoff, President of the Council of Commissars, who, as is reported elsewhere, has made the astonishing statement that if Britain made fresh proposals regarding the now abortive Treaty, "the Soviet would not refuse to discuss them but the concessions already made were the maximum," is equally just. When Mr. Rykoff speaks so glibly of concessions already made it is difficult, having the main points of the defunct treaty in mind, even to realize that he is speaking of concessions supposed to have been made by Russia in favour of Britain. The Treaty was scathingly condemned by the great majority of business men in the United Kingdom, as also by every important Chamber of Commerce; and the Federation of British Industries was equally scathing in its denunciation of the inequitable concessions made to a country which not only refuses to honour, or even consider, its financial obligations, but which has yet to show the first sign of abandoning that fierce, unreasoning hatred of those nations which have not adopted the methods of misrule and oppression which have put Soviet Russia so hopelessly out of the pale of modern civilization.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE CHING EMPEROR'S EVICTION

A Generally Unpopular Move: Lame Excuse that Wu Pei-fu Was Scheming for Restoration: Innocent Victim Who Seeks Only Liberty

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Nov. 7.

Not even Feng Yu-hsiang's *coup* of October 23 administered the shock to Peking which was caused by the unceremonious ejection of the Manchu ex-Emperor from the Forbidden City on November 5. Ever since the establishment of the republic, the Chinese in Peking have borne *coup* after *coup* more or less equably. All sections of the population, however, were perturbed by the latest manifestation of the militaristic spirit in the political sphere. It savoured too much of Prussianism in its overriding of civilian privileges and security, and of Bolshevism in its disregard for ordinary courtesies toward fallen sovereigns. Coupled with the impending visit of Sun Yat-sen, it also introduced quite a Canton aroma into Peking.

The apologists for the Government, realizing the uneasiness caused by the sweeping away of the peculiar privileges attaching to the Manchu House, are attempting to explain it away on the ground that a monarchical plot was brewing, and that in these circumstances a drastic move against the Manchu House was warranted. No evidence so far has been adduced in support of that explanation, and no documents produced, only a very flimsy tale that Wu Pei-fu was fathering the cause of monarchical restoration. As if Wu had now the slightest influence in Peking, or had any thought to spare for anybody's restoration but his own! The idea was so farcical that it was left to the Government itself, through the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. C. T. Wang, to explode it, which he did at a reception to foreign correspondents. This is not to say that there is no monarchical sympathy in China. On the contrary; and it is becoming more vocal with China's sorry display of pseudo-republicanism during the last four years. Moreover, it will not be silenced by the action against the Manchu House, for it has developed, not at the instance of monarchical plotters and schemers, but as a reaction against a political experiment which, instead of a republican authority, has produced so far only competition among a congerie of military cliques. Many Chinese are coming to believe in a monarchy for no better reason than they believe in bridles for undisciplined horses.

Innocent of Plotting

Whatever certain members of the Manchu House may have thought of the chance of a renewal of dynastic rule in the midst of republican turmoil, they never obtained any sympathy from the young man whom they might have hoped to see placed on the throne of his fathers. It is well-known that he entertained no aspiration to upset the republican *regimé* of China; he desired only to be allowed his freedom, to be released from what was almost as close confinement as is undergone by the average prisoner in gaol, and is now quite as close. That is why he was never allowed to go near the Legation Quarter. Such was his craving for liberty that it was feared he would make a dash for a train if he ever got within running distance.

From the ex-Manchu Emperor's point of view, then, the liquidation of his anomalous position in republican China was not unwelcome. What was unwelcome presumably was the manner in which it was carried out. It was in violent contrast to the treatment which the republic meted out to the imperial family at the time of the abdication. Under the agreement then concluded, the Manchu House was allowed all the privileges of court life in the heart of the capital, in return for the sacrifice of the political control of the country, which was ensured in fact by the revolution. The head of the family was given the status of a foreign sovereign in China. He was also awarded a salary of $4,000,000 a year for the upkeep of his royal establishment; but as this was always in arrear, like the salaries of humbler folk attached to the Government payroll, China's munificence in this respect was mostly on paper. But after all China compares uniquely with other countries in its treatment of its erstwhile rulers, although really it amounted to nothing more than an allowance of the outward pomp of state without the wherewithal for maintaining it.

A Pathetic Position

The position of the imperial family was in the way of becoming pathetic on account of this peculiar method of keeping an emperor and dispensing with him at the same time; and now that the court has been abolished and its principal tenant evicted from the Forbidden City, it is to be hoped that all back payments will be made in accordance with the terms of the abdication agreement. Otherwise, destitution faces thousands of Manchus who were dependent on the bounty of the Court. It is also to be hoped that the ex-Emperor, now that he is a citizen, will be allowed the freedom of a citizen, instead of being treated as Feng Yu-hsiang's hostage, which is his present condition.

Feng Yu-hsiang based his action on the third article of the abdication agreement, which reads:—"After abdication, the Emperor shall for the present be allowed to reside in the Imperial Palace, but shall later remove to the Eho Park, retaining his bodyguards at the same strength as hitherto." The precipitancy of the *coup*, which of course had the concurrence of the new Government, is said to be due to the fact that, after the decision for asking Hsuan Tung to carry out Article 3 had been communicated to him, certain Manchus attached to the household were seen removing some of the Court treasures, making it necessary for the Government to take immediate action. Thus it was that the interval dividing the decision and the forcible eviction was only three days. The head of the Manchus was not even given time to separate his personal belongings from what has been called the property of the state. Told to vacate the premises at a moment's notice, he was compelled to ask the authorities, when he had arrived at his father's (Prince Chun) house, if he might be allowed to send for his clothes.

A Massacre Feared

In this wise has the Chinese Government uprooted the little kingdom in the Forbidden City. It was so abrupt, so drastic, that the Diplomatic Corps thought it advisable to warn the Government against any further action against the Manchu House. The opinion was expressed in many quarters that the lives as well as the property of its leading members were sought by some of the more Bolshevistically-minded of the instigators of the *coup*. That being so, there was need for the warning. As it is, the from the acquisition of the Manchu Government will profit enormously treasures, which are worth many millions of dollars. If the Government was impecunious before the war, it is in a far more hopeless mess now. When Feng Yu-hsiang upset the existing *regimé* in Peking, that was his first consideration, but none of his henchmen were able to raise a cent or the hope of a cent. They tackled the Legations on the subject, but without success. The wealth of the Forbidden City should therefore ease the financial situation considerably.

To politicians with an eye to the immediate future, this would seem to justify the seizure of the property in the Forbidden City in the name of the State, but it does not satisfy influential Chinese of the status of Tuan Chi-jui and Wang Shih-chen. When the latter was first approached as to the feasibility of the move, he did not hesitate to condemn the manner in which it was proposed to carry it out, and now that the *coup* has been brought off, Tuan Chi-jui has come forward with equally severe condemnation. From start to finish the whole thing has been badly managed, and though it has been distinguished by thoroughnes, it has left a legacy of trouble. The deprivation of the old Manchu title—neither mentioned nor insinuated in the abdication agreement—will add to the indignation which four of the five races embraced under the Chinese flag are expressing at the ignominious manner in which the last trace of the Manchu dynasty has been obliterated. Many notable members of the fifth, the Chinese, also are criticising Feng Hu-siang in this affair, which is bound to be one of the bones of contention at the forthcoming conference in Tientsin.

READJUSTMENT OF CHING HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

Peking, Nov. 13.

The Cabinet yesterday approved a list of rules and regulations governing the commission for the Readjustment of the Ching Household Affairs. The following translation of them was handed out at the Waichiaopu to-day:—

Article I. The Cabinet in accordance with the Revised Favourable Treatment Articles recently passed at the Cabinet meeting hereby orders the establishment of the Commission for the Readjustment of Ching Household Affairs. Its duty shall be to make inventories of the properties now in the possession of the Ching Household, to ascertain and determine which properties belong to the State and which to the Ching Household, and it shall deal with all other affairs connected therewith.

Article II. Organization of the Commission. There shall be a Chairman who shall be appointed by the Premier and 14 members who shall be appointed by the Chairman with the consent of the Premier. Of these 14 members five may be designated by the Ching Household. In addition there shall be six supervisors elected by the members of the Commission. The Premier may designate five members of the Commission to act as an executive committee to give effect to the decisions of the Commission. The various Government Departments may delegate one or two representatives to act as assistants to the executive Committee in the carrying out of its duties. The Commission may appoint a certain number of advisers who shall be men possessing expert knowledge.

The offices of Chairman, members of the Commission, supervisors, assistants and advisers shall be honorary.

Article III. The duties of the Commission:—

a. The Commission shall take over all properties under the present control of the Ching Household.

b. All the properties and documents so handed over to the Commission shall be temporarily held by the Commission.

c. The Commission shall make investigation of these properties and ascertain their nature, public or private, in order to determine which should be taken over by the State and which should be returned to the Ching Household. If necessary, the Commission may designate a certain number of advisers or assistants to assist in the investigation and determination.

d. The commission shall be abolished after it shall have completed its investigation and after it shall have handed over the various properties according to their public or private nature to the proper departments and to "Mr. Pu Yi."

e. The supervisors shall be responsible for the proper conduct of the Commission and of its members. In case of any irregularity on the part of the Commission as a body or of its individual members coming under their notice the Supervisors shall report it to the proper authorities at any time.

f. The Committee shall report from time to time to the Government upon the work they have done and shall also furnish lists and catalogues of the articles which they have examined and allocated. Such reports and lists shall at the same time be published by the Commission.

Article IV. The duration of the Commission shall be six months, but may be prolonged if necessary. Separate preparatory organizations for under taking of a permanent nature, such as the library, museum and factories, shall be established during the period of readjustment, so that when the Commission shall have been abolished they may continue to function.

Article. V. The offices of the Commission shall be located at the old Imperial Palace.

Article VI. Funds required by the Commission for carrying on its work shall be furnished by the Ministry of Finance.

Article VII. Rules and regulations governing the procedure of investigation, of discussion and of official duties of the members of the Commission, the supervisors and assistants shall be drawn up separately.

Article VIII. Any amendments to these regulations must be adopted by a majority of the members of the Commission and promulgated by the Cabinet."

Questioned regarding the proposal that the Ching Household should remove to the Summer Palace, Dr. Wang said the Government would be willing to let "the young man" live there if he preferred it, although the question of whether the Summer Palace was his own property or not would be a subject for investigation by the special Commission.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

IMPERIAL CITY YAMENS SEALED UP

Peking, Nov. 17.

All of the yamêns in the Imperial City that were formerly under the control of the Imperial Household were sealed up to-day by order of the Commander of the Precautionary Force. It is stated that both Princess Yu and Princess Ching will move out of the Palace on Wednesday and that they have elected to reside in the Takungchufu. Arrangements have been made for the remains of Chin Kuei-fei, the ex-Imperial concubine, to be removed to the Kuang Hua Ssu Temple tomorrow, when appropriate ceremonies will be observed.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Nov. 24.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to-day removed the restrictions hitherto placed on the ex-Emperor. His tutor, Mr. R. F. Johnston, has been informed that he will now have free access.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FEARS FOR THE PEACE OF SHANSI

Indirect Influence of War on a Province not Allied to any Political Party

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kiangchow, Shansi, Nov. 11.

Is Shansi going to be dragged into the vortex of war? And, by the way, which side are we on? These questions begin to force themselves upon us here, as the indirect influences of the present struggle penetrate to this erstwhile peaceful oasis.

The export business is at a standstill. Dollars are getting scarce on the market and the local exchange, now over 240 coppers, threatens to follow the wake of cities north of us, where 300 is reported to have been reached.

A few days ago a noted *tufei* was executed, which incident, together with reports from the Yellow River banks, reminds us of the dangers beneath the surface of this peaceful district which any laxity of administration may let loose on the community. Hence the people hail the news that ex-Taoyin Ma Kuin has returned to his old district at Yuncheng, being for this relieved from the office of head of the Educational Department in Taiyuan. This English-educated Moslem gained a great reputation for fearless administration and has been truly a terror to evil-doers, hence his coming at this time to a great extent relieves popular apprehension for the present.

The mails are coming through wonderfully. The "Herald" of the 1st instant arrived only a day later than usual, but Peking and Tientsin mails have ceased to get here for a week or more. A courier decamped with Post Office funds the other day, but this exceptional incident serves to call attention to the fidelity of these fine fellows, who night and day, in all weathers, face the dangers and vicissitudes of the road and carry safely such increasingly heavy loads of mail for wages comparatively less ample than in former days.

CANTON UNDER RED CONTROL

A Story of Maladministration, Abuse and Oppression: Nanyang Bros. Victimized

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, Nov. 18.

Mr. Goo Ying-feng, Chief of the Commissariat for Financial Affairs in the Red Kuomintang in Canton, is asking the Red Army General Headquarters to cease commandeering vessels for military transportation, trasmitting the assurance of the Ship Owners Guild to provide facilities for communication for the Reds, provided that proper arrangements are made in advance. The ship owners prefer service at a sacrifice to being held up without notice in order to transport troops. In many cases the Reds have conspired to confiscate a vessel, one band commandeering her for transportation and carrying upium with personal effects of the Reds, and then their comrades in other camps search her and seize the vessel for smuggling.

The Industrial Union in Canton, an organization of Christian land owners recently organized by the Rev. Wong Yuk-shing and other members of the local Christian community, in connexion with other organizations, has resolved to ask the Inspector-General of Customs in Peking to allot the portion of the Customs surplus properly belonging to Canton for reconstruction purposes. In the Red massacre of Canton merchants on October 15 last, more than 700 buildings, involving some 2,000 shops and offices, were destroyed and nearly 8,000 others looted or damaged, bringing a total loss of nearly $40,000,000, according to a conservative estimate.

The city of Shiukuan, at the northern terminal of the Kuangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, is still suspending trade, and all its shops and business establishments have closed their doors, to avoid having their shop assistants pressed into involuntary military transportation by the Hunanese and Honanese divisions.

Commander Hsu Teh, of the Canton River Defence Bureau, is considering the resumption of a regular patrol service along the principal rivers in Kuangtung Province. Before the Red *régime* in Canton, government gunboats were stationed at important points on the West, North, and East Rivers for patrol purposes and emergency calls for piracy prevention. The inability of the Reds under Dr. Sun Yat-sen to control the greater portion of the Delta districts, whilst they retain possession of practically all gunboats having Canton as their home station, has made an effective patrol of the rivers impossible. It is believed that, should the Reds take the responsibility for patrolling the territories they control whilst their enemies look after theirs, much preventive service may be done, as neither Dr. Sun's General Headquarters nor Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's really like to be bothered with pirates, who have no respect for anyone.

By order of the Workers' Conference of the Red Kuomintang in Canton, no more cigarettes of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. may be displayed or sold in this city after November 15. Since that day, inspectors from the Red Headquarters have been making shop to shop visits in Canton, warning the keepers against the sale of Nanyang cigarettes. The allegation is that the firm have dealt unjustly with their factory workers in Shanghai and have discharged more than 7,000.

Canton shops which have reopened for business since the Red massacre are much annoyed by rival Red officers trying to issue revenue stamps for circulation among the merchants, contrary to the rules of the Stamp Bureau in charge of civil officials. Some Reds are selling revenue stamps at 50 cents local currency for a dollar's worth, while the regular office is charging $1.20.

A proclamation in the "Gazette" extends to Hongkong the enforcement of maintenance orders made by Courts in New South Wales.

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RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS

Summary of Soviet's Proposals: Revision of Treaties and Fishery Agreement: Conditions and Concessions in North Saghalien: Regret for Nikolaievsk Massacre

Peking, Nov. 12.

The following is a brief summary of the Soviet proposals handed to the Japanese Minister on October 30 in connexion with Northern Saghalien and other outstanding Russo-Japanese questions:—

Fundamental Agreement

1. Establishment of relations between the two nations.
2. Revision or abolition of old treaties excepting the Portsmouth Treaty.
3. Revision of the Fishery Agreement.
4. Principles for the conclusion of commercial treaties. (The words "most favoured nation" were omitted.)
5. Prohibition of propaganda.
6. Soviet Russia agrees to give to Japan mineral and other concessions for purposes of exploitation.
7. The agreement to become effective on the day ratifications are exchanged.

Protocol A.

1. Stipulations for the restoration of Embassies and consulates.
2. Russian Government and private debts, as well as mutual national credits, to be dealt with in future negotiations.
3. The Japanese troops in North Saghalien to be withdrawn within two weeks of the agreement becoming effective.
4. Mutual declarations that no secret treaties or military alliances inimical to the other party will be concluded with any third power.

Notes

1. Existing undertakings on oilfields and in coal mines of North Saghalien to be allowed to continue working for a period of 6 months, but the products not to be exported or sold.
2. Japan not to ratify the Bessarabian protocol.
3. The Soviet Government declares that it will not accept any responsibility as regards the principles of the Portsmouth Treaty.
4. The Soviet representatives to express regret for the Nikolaievsk massacre.
5. Japanese representatives to express regret if any wrongful action is proved on the part of Japanese in connexion with this affair.

Protocol B

1. The Soviet agrees to give a concession of 40 per cent. of the oil-field area which the Japanese are now exploiting.
2. Soviet agrees to give to the Japanese a lease for five years of 10,000,000 square versts in which the Japanese will undertake drilling operations, and if any oil is found in this area 40 per cent. of the oil-bearing field shall be given to the Japanese.
3. A certain area of the coalfield on the western coast of Saghalien shall be accorded to Japan.
4. The period of these oil and local concessions shall be between 40 and 50 years.
5. The royalty on oil products shall be between 10 and 15 per cent., while that on the coal output shall be from 5 to 12 per cent.
6. All necessary accommodation for carrying out the working of the concessions shall be permitted.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Nov. 20.

Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister, visited and had a personal interview with M. Karakhan this afternoon in connexion with the Soviet-Japanese conference.—Eastern News Agency.

Sino-Russian Conference

Peking, Nov. 13.

In announcing at the Waichiaopu this morning that Dr. Hawkling Yen had asssumed charge of preparations for the formal opening of the Sino-Russian conference, Dr. C. T. Wang mentioned that negotiations for an early start were in progress but no date had yet been fixed.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TAICHOW NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Taichow, Chê., Nov. 20.

It seems curious to talk about recultivating a "high road." Such, however, is what is being done in a certain part of this district. When travelling a few months ago, I had occasion to pass along several *li* of the road that had been partly constructed between Hangchow and Wenchow. My companion, an educated Chinese, pointed out land which had been forcibly taken from a widow who depended for her living upon its cultivation. No compensation had been given. She had received vague promises of payments which were to be made at some future date when the road was in working order and bringing in revenue. The widow was naturally much distressed, and her neighbours greatly indignant. Months passed by, but the road was left unfinished and unrepaired even where made. When passing over the same ground a short time ago I was surprised and delighted to see this "widow's plot" cultivated, and bearing good crops.

Some weeks ago I described how I had come across the dead body of a young villager lying out in the street, with one hand protruding from under the straw that had been thrown over the body. He had been shot that morning in a village battle. The feud was carried on for months, eight villagers were killed, and two houses burnt to the ground. The villagers who were not actually concerned in the quarrel felt that it must stop or the whole village would be ruined. They raised $2,400 and divided it equally amongst the two factions, on the understanding that the fighting should cease. When I asked my informant how long such a promise was likely to last, he replied with a sarcastic smile: "It will last just as long as the money lasts!" When I passed through the village two or three weeks after the settlement the villagers were busy in the paddy fields, looking as if they were innocent even of the knowledge of the use of a gun.

AN EXPERT IN SQUEEZE

From Our Own Correspondent.

Anking, Nov. 18.

After some very trying nights, through which people slept in their clothes, momentarily expecting to hear the shots of looting soldiers, quiet and rest have come again to the city with the change of governors. Gen. Ma. and his henchmen have gone and Gen. Wang P'u has come to take over the seals of office.

Rather a clever trick was played on Gen. Ma by the magistrate of Sucheng, a city two days to the north, who telegraphed that a body of two or three thousand troops from Pengpu had just passed through his district, *en route* to attack Anking. This ruse had the desired effect of hastening Ma's departure, but the old man apparently was not deceived, for the troops sent out to repulse the supposed attackers only went as far as the barracks outside the north suburb, where they went into camp. The next day, Ma telegraphed to Wang P'u to come and take over his office.

Even though Ma got away in safety, it seems that his troubles are by no means at an end, for his wife and children are being held at Pengpu on the demand that he return the money he has stolen from the province. It is rumoured that he got over two million out of the recent war funds. If half of these ill-gotten gains could be returned it would enable the schools of the province, nearly all of which are now closed, to re-open for a year.

SCHENECTADY WIRELESS

Manila, Nov. 24.

The Baguio Radio Station picked up a special experimental broadcast, which included music, by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, on November 20.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The Chamber of Commerce of Nanking has urged Marshal Tuan not to send the Fengtien troops south, "but if it is impossible he may do so."

FENG'S PEKING COUP IN A NEW LIGHT

Said to be Arranged with Wu Pei-fu in Order to Save Best of Chihli's Troops

Tientsin News Service.

Tientsin, Nov. 10.

There is beginning to leak through from undeniably well-informed circles a story of the recent civil war that, if true, would startle the so-called interpreters of China clean out of their carpet slippers. If untrue, there is still a romantic, or rather a dramatic element to it, and in the interests of good fiction we give the story for what it is worth, neither guaranteeing *bona-fides* nor claiming royalties. It's a long story, so we give but a *precis*.

Feng Yu-hsiang was not treacherous when he made his alleged *coup* so the story runs, but merely acting upon pre-arranged plans and at a pre-determined signal. It seems that Chihli was unprepared for war with Chang Tso-lin, for money had been scarce for many moons. The Chihli militarists got their heads together and decided to throw what forces they could into battle to stem the Fengtien invasion. They had no hope whatever of defeating Chang's legions, much less of pushing on to Mukden. However, if Fengtien defeated a united Chihli, Chang would win an overwhelming victory, which would place the entire Chihli factions under his control.

Story of the Plot

Chronologically the plan worked as follow:—Wu Pei-fu marched upon Shanhaikuan. His forces never at any time were more than a wild rabble. Trains were overloaded with hastily gathered supplies. Requisitioned animals were left in the vans to starve. There was no Red Cross assistance and scarcely any first aid outfits. When the railway lines jammed, boats were commandeered to get men to the front. The whole Chihli army was herded into Shanhaikuan with the lines of communication hopelessly blocked. Retreat was impossible, even if contemplated. Wu Pei-fu was to do his best to hold back Chang's armies, but if there were any signs of his lines giving way beyond repair, he was to quit. He was not supposed to retreat and carry on a rearguard fight, which he easily could have done had he arranged it. Wu was to return to Tientsin, but not in too much of a hurry.

Meanwhile, Feng Yu-hsiang, learning of the collapse, which was the pre-determined signal for action, rushed into Peking and brought off his *coup*. His troops never had been very far away, and it would be strange if Wu Pei-fu did not know of this fact, since he remained in Peking until nearly all his own forces had gone to Shanhaikuan. Certain "circus-play" telegrams then were thrown on the wires by Feng, denouncing Wu Pei-fu, his old comrade-in-arms, culminating in rewards for his arrest or death.

A Stage Battle

The next move was a little by-play of force at Yangtsun. Wu sent his trusted 3rd and 26th Divisions up the line with instructions to give battle to Feng's men. That is to say, nominally give battle. However, in accordance with the general scheme, nothing but light skirmishes ever took place and Wu's troops retreated to Peitsang and Tientsin without fighting. Feng's men came on victoriously and "drove" Wu out. Wu Pei-fu never was more than three-quarters of an hour from his next point of departure, Tangku, so a few waiting transports and men-of-war, according to arrangements, took away Wu and most of his favourite soldiers. Before leaving, Wu Pei-fu made a great showing of chagrin at an alleged defeat at Yangtsun and Peisang by beheading Gen. Hao Yu-tsang. Disobedience to military orders was the charge, but what the orders were was not disclosed. It did not say whether Hao so far forgot himself as to offer resistance to Feng's troops, or that he failed to carry out instructions to do so. Hao's death is considered to have been a clever method of putting a period mark to the general scheme, so far as it was planned. Hao, of course, may have been guilty of quite another offence in quite another sphere of action.

However, the plan worked as far as the past is concerned. By splitting the Chihli legions, Feng Yu-hsiang diverted Chang Tso-lin's attention away from himself and followers. As Feng's representative said at a recent meeting with Chang Tso-lin's generals, "Wu Pei-fu is not in Peking; there is no need for you to come to Peking. You are fighting Wu." Chang Tso-lin has waded through a leaderless army. Feng Yu-hsiang is for the time being safely ensconced in Peking. Wu Pei-fu is on the high seas, awaiting eventualities, most likely as planned—a "reconciliation" with Feng Yu-hsiang. The Fengtien troops have beaten nothing more than a rabble, while Feng Yu-hsiang and the best portion of Chihli's forces have been saved for further uses. The best part of it is, Feng Yu-hsiang, instead of being a beaten general with a price on his head, now is able to sit on an equal status at a conference with the man who might have been his dictator.

It now seems that Wu Pei-fu was not treated treacherously at all. It is the Mukden warlord who has been very sadly double-crossed when he was due for a sweeping victory. But, of course, it may not all be true.

PAKHOI NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Pakhoi, Nov. 15.

The first fatality in connexion with the new motor-bus service between Pakhoi and Limchow occurred recently, when an old man was knocked down and killed at Kotak. A "learner" was driving at the time, with one of the experienced chauffeurs sitting by his side, acting as instructor. In consequence of the accident, the instructor was put in prison for about a week, and the motor-bus company had to pay $80 compensation to the relatives of the old man who was killed. The instructor was dismissed after his release from prison, in order "to encourage the others." About 20 or 30 men have paid substantial premiums to be taught to drive the cars, and lately one of the cars might be seen performing evolutions on a specially marked out narrow winding track on a wide open space. Though the men are trained, there is as yet no work for them to do, so presumably they are preparing for future extensions. The extension to Shekhong has been opened and is fairly satisfactory. It did not need so much work put into it as the Pakhoi road, but in two places it is still too soft. The day that I went on it, there had been rain in the night, and in these two places the wheels sank deeply into the road, so that the passengers had to get out and push. Another road has been marked out from Pakhoi to Namhong, a market town about 25 miles east of Pakhoi—not to be confused with Namhong on the West River—which may be the ultimate terminus of the road already made as far as Shekhong.

Politically, everything seems quiet enough here, and even the tales of constant brigandage are diminishing. So far as is known, our present rulers continue in their recently established allegiance to the Sun Yat-sen party.

The Rev. and Mrs. N. Mackenzie have come back from furlough in England, to take charge of the work of the Church Missionary Society in Pakhoi and district.

The weather remains fine and very warm, and many people still are going about in their thinnest summer clothing.

AMERICAN NAVY RECORD AT MANILA

Manila, Nov. 13.

What is said to be a record for the American navy, and possibly a world record, was made by the crew of the U. S. S. Borie, a destroyer in the 38th division of the Asiatic fleet, off Corregidor Island yesterday. The Borie fired four torpedoes at a target 12,000 yards distant, registering a hit each time. Naval authorities at the Cavite Station here said to-day that the record had not been officially reported yet to headquarters, but that verbal reports had confirmed it.

The men of the torpedo crews are entitled to gratuities of 20 dollars (gold) each, for marking this record, and the Borie will have two letters "E" painted over the tubes which fired the torpedoes, signifying "Excellent".—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

Incompetence of Russian Employees Alleged to Be Ruining Receipts

Shanghai, Nov. 22.

According to information received in Shanghai from Harbin, the Chinese Eastern Railway is becoming almost a joke owing to the alleged incompetence and lack of education of the Russians now employed in running it. The income of the Railway is said to be diminishing at such an astonishing rate that there will soon be insufficient funds even to pay its employees, without considering the question of paying any dividends.

It is said that only one man out of all the new employees has ever been employed on a railway before and that the manager cannot even write Russian grammatically and knows next to nothing about railway work. He was at one time a sailor at Sevastopol, afterwards becoming a mechanic. All that he does during his trips of inspection is to make speeches in favour of Communism and to ascertain what facilities there are for moving troops along the railway. He apparently makes no attempt to take a hand in the technical control of the railway. The consequence is that the lower employees "run the show" much as they like.

It is also alleged that all non-Communist employees are being gradually weeded out of the railway and that a system of espionage has been organized in the offices to ascertain the views of all employees. The real administration of the railway is now the Railway Committee, the members of which are ordinary workmen, and all internal questions on the railway are decided by them.

Observers in Harbin state that if these conditions continue the Chinese Eastern Railway will be in a state of rack and ruin before long.

The new officials on the railway are reported to be boasting freely that the Bolshevists will become complete masters of Harbin soon and that they will occupy the C.E.R. with their troops. Their opponents fear that if this takes place "White" Russians will be arrested and sent to Russia. They say that already Harbin is not safe for non-Communist Russians, and even some foreigners there view the situation with a feeling of uncertainty.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SESSION OF FILIPINO LEGISLATURE

Manila, Nov. 9.

The Philippine Legislature ended its session this morning after an uneventful 90 days, in which up to the last 24 hours only seven bills had been passed by both Houses. In the closing hours of the session, about 70 measures were rushed through and will be sent to the Governor-General for signature.

Unlike previous sessions, this one was characterized by an almost complete absence of hostility toward Governor-General Wood. The explanation of this is perhaps due to the fact the Messrs. Quezon and Osmena, the two "bosses" of Philippine politics, were in America or Europe most of the time, and the remaining legislators had received no instruction to keep up the campaign against him. Since the return of Messrs. Quezon and Osmena, the executive and legislative branches have continued their amicable relations.

Radio Franchises

Of the measures actually passed two bills are to grant franchises to radio corporations here. Another measure is that restricting the powers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, passed upon complaint of the native "cocheros," and likely to be vetoed by Governor-General Wood.

The Appropriations Act went through without difficulty, and corresponds to the one passed last year. Of interest to Chinese is a measure granting police officers power to arrest Chinese whom they believe to have been smuggled into the Islands. The Chinese Consul-General has announced that he may seek to have this law reviewed in Washington, on the ground that it is discriminatory against his people.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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THE DRAMATIC ROUT AT CHINWANGTAO

Fengtien's Daring Move that Nonplussed Chang Fu-lai; Failure of Wu's Favourite

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Nov. 13.

It is rather late in the day to write about the break-up of Wu Pei-fu's army at Chinwangtao, but I have as yet seen no circumstantial account of the *debâcle*. In order to round off the record of the military operations from the Chihli side, therefore, I give the following particulars as I obtained them from an eye-witness of the events, whose significance he was influential enough to be able to follow intelligently.

The ease with which the Fengtien forces broke the resistance of the Chihli line west of Chinwangtao often has been remarked by those who have taken an interest in the military side of the war. It is known that Wu Pei-fu had the preponderance of men, numbering about 65,000, as compared with Fengtien's 45,000, and that, when he gave the order to stand fast until he returned from the new Peking-Tientsin front, they were not in any difficulty, either from the fighting point of view or from that of supplies. His centre had been regaining ground, albeit at a considerable loss of life, for two or three days before the news of Feng Yu-hsiang's *coup* in Peking caused a pause in the hostilities from the Chihli side.

A Daring Move

According to my informant, within 24 hours of Wu Pei-fu's departure from Chinwangtao, fighting almost ceased on both sides, and the entire front remained quiet until October 28. On that day a large body of Fengtien troops appeared on the extreme left flank, which was held by the remnants of the 26th division, General Tsao Ying's unit. It was evident that the enemy aimed at an encircling movement with the cutting of the Liuchiang light railway as a first objective. The operation was rendered extraordinarily difficult on account of the mountainous nature of the terrain southwest of the line, and was an entirely new departure in Fengtien tactics. Hitherto, they had been concerned with a direct attack on the railway, which was held by various units, including the 3rd Division, under General Chang Hsi-chen, but no headway had been made. Wu's orders had been that the troops on this sector must remain on the defensive while Chang Fu-lai developed an offensive along the centre which it was hoped would lead to the early recapture of Chiumen, the ninth gate through which Fengtien first breached the Great Wall.

It was because no attack on the extreme left flank was expected that the 26th were given the job of defending it. An attack was made possible, presumably, by the cessation of fighting along the centre. The Fengtien command was able to move shock troops along the line without endangering the positions in front of Chiumen. The operation was accomplished without any check or interruption from the Chihli ranks, and the entire front was reduced to silence to allow the operation to be manœuvred without impediment.

Chang Fu-lai's Desertion

Despite orders that he must stand fast, an alert commander would have met the new situation in his own way, but Chang Fu-lai, on whom Wu Pei-fu placed so much reliance, was far from equal to the task. He not only displayed a strange lack of initiative, but when the attack was finally launched, he left the entire army to look after itself immediately after hostilities were resumed. His desertion must be unique in Chinese history. The 26th, without, of course, the assistance of Tsao Ying, who was in Tientsin, maintained their ground for a time, meanwhile sending word of the attack to Chang Fu-lai, whose headquarters were at Hsiaopulu, on the light railway, about 10 miles from Chinwangtao, and asking for reinforcements. Chang's first thought was for his own skin, which at that time was in no danger at all, and apparently he valued it as highly as Tsao Ying valued his, for, instead of taking any action to meet the new development and to strengthen the left flank, he bolted to Chinwangtao, and was on board one of the transports in the harbour in record-breaking time. Thus the punitive expedition was left to its own devices.

The 26th, of course, gave way, and soon the Fengtien troops were tumbling across the heights toward the light railway, General Chang Hsi-chen, being apprised of the move and realizing that the whole of his force was in imminent danger of being outflanked, sought to communicate with Chang Fu-lai. The headquarters of both generals were separated by about four miles, Gen. Chang Hsi-chen being at Machang, higher up the railway. When he could not establish connexion with General Headquarters, Chang Hsi-chen set out personally to investigate, but, on arriving at Hsiaopulu, was told that the generalissimo had vanished. Before he could return to his men, Fengtien had occupied the line between Hsiaopulu and Machang, leaving the men on the Shihmenchai sector the option of surrendering or fighting their way through the Fengtien lines.

A Gallant Division

Although they were deprived of their commander at this critical moment, the 3rd division and the other units did not hesitate to choose the latter alternative, and, under Colonel Lo Yung-ho, of the 9th regiment, fought their way to Peitaiho. I have already given some idea of the fighting qualities of these men. They were Wu Pei-fu's pride, and their behaviour in the circumstances which beset them on this occasion justifies all the praise they earned in the firing line. Colonel Lo opened the Fengtien belt with some ten thousand men. From Peitaiho he marched on to Lanchow, after the Fengtien occupation, and is now between Machang, south of Tientsin, and Paotingfu, with the remnant of his force. Although the band suffered casualties totalling five thousand, it still is intact as a unit, and probably will be heard of again when Wu Pei-fu makes another bid for military power in north China.

General Chang Fu-lai led the retreat by sea to Tientsin. He reported to Wu Pei-fu, when the Commander-in-Chief still was at the Central station, and offered his head in expiation of his cowardice and desertion. The scene, according to my informant, was quite affecting. General Chang knelt before Wu with head bent, ready for the executioner's sword, but the Marshal raised him to his feet, saying that that would not help matters. The two thereupon indulged in a weep together.

Chang Fu-lai has an excellent record as a fighter, in view of which, I asked my informant why he should have failed so ignominiously at Chinwangtao. The explanation is interesting. "In China we don't consider it extraordinary that a poor man should be brave. He has nothing to lose. Why should he care about exposing himself to danger? That was the case with Chang. He used to be a very courageous man when he had nothing to lose. Since he was appointed Tuchun of Honan, he has become a rich man, and it is very rare in China that a rich man shows any bravery."

"He seemed quite ready to sacrifice his head," I remarked. "How do you account for that?"

"He knew very well that it would not be cut off," was the reply. "That was why he hastened back to Tientsin. He offered it personally, and, seeing that he was a very important man, Wu dared not take such a drastic step. If he had not turned up, and if Wu had been able to lay hands on him he might have been executed; but not otherwise."

SHANSI AND SHENSI IN DISPUTE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kiangchow, Shansi, Nov. 14.

I understand that the Governor of Shensi applied to the offical at Yuncheng for a big advance from the Salt Revenue. Mr. Tsui, the Taoyin, refused. Governor Yen at once sent Mr. Ma Kiun, a very able former Taoyin, to Yungcheng to take control, and now troops are hastening to all the Shansi frontiers and blocking the ferries at every vulnerable point.

Naturally the transport of troops and hot haste gives rise to all sorts of rumours which it will be impossible to sift or to discover the truth till some time afterwards, but evidently there is apprehension of an attempted invasion of Shansi.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS IN CANTON

Insurance and Incendiarism: Printers' Strike: Unpaid Teachers: New Coinage

Canton, Nov. 17.

A good deal of discussion is going on here with regard to fire insurance in connexion with the incendiarism on October 15.

Policy holders are asking for a payment of at least 50 per cent., but some companies talk of paying only 20 per cent. of the loss. Others again declare that it is a war loss not covered by insurance.

The compositors of the Canton daily newspapers have now all returned to work, but those in the job printing establishments are still out on strike as they do not belong to the same guild.

Many professors of the Kuangtung University are reported to be resigning owing to the non-payment of their salaries for the last four months. The students are said to be getting dissatisfied with the present control of the institution. Some classes have had to be suspended owing to the resignation of the professors.

The Wuchow Mint in Kuangsi is now turning out about $5,000 worth of 20-cent coins a day. It has a capacity for turning out four times this amount.

The Canton Mint is not in operation at all now.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ZANNI TO CONTINUE WORLD FLIGHT

Remaining in Japan Until Spring as Attache

Tokyo, Nov. 21.

Major Zanni, the Argintinian aviator, announces this morning that he has been instructed by his Home Government to remain in Japan until the spring, when he will continue his world flight.

He also announces that he has been offered the post of Military Attaché at Tokyo, which he has accepted, thus enabling him to perfect arrangements for crossing the Pacific.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE POWERS AND PEKING

Concerted Action at Present Inopportune

London, Nov. 20.

With reference to the report from Paris regarding possible discussions at Peking, Reuter understands that hitherto projected concerted action by the Powers in connexion with conditions in China has been found inopportune and that nothing is known in London of fresh proposals or of joint negotiations.—Reuter.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN AT KOBE

Still Anxious for Removal of Foreign Treaties

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kobe, Nov. 24.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen with his wife, son and *entourage* arrived here by the str. Shanghai Maru this afternoon, looking well though careworn.

He was welcomed by leading Chinese, a few junior Japanese officials and a troop of Chinese Boy Scouts on the pier.

He landed at 4 o'clock, and proceeded to the Oriental Hotel by motor.

Kobe, Nov. 25.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in an interview with representatives of the press, said that the recent civil strife in China was attributable to undue outside influence, for example, the existence of unfair treaties enabling foreigners in China to perform improper actions, by which tools were made of a section of the military cliques. The removal of such treaties, Dr. Sun asserted, depends on the attitude of Japan.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen will remain in Kobe a few days and will interview Japanese politicians before leaving for Tientsin.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DOUBTS OF PEACE IN THE NORTH

Four Factions in Two Alliances as Wide Apart as the Poles: Small Heed to Dr. Sun: Predominance of Anfu Office-Seekers

TIENTSIN NEWS SERVICE

Tientsin, Nov. 13.

Tientsin is experiencing two autumns, one literal, the other figurative. High winds are sending the leaves swirling and scurrying hither and thither along the pavements, while high winds of another sort are sending rumours and propaganda swirling and scurrying over the telephone wires and across the pages of newspapers. From all quarters issue statements, plans, intrigues, deaths and assassinations. Newspapers, with one notable exception, are shifting positions with the agility of professional pugilists and have either resurrected forgotten policies or proclaimed new-found beliefs. To borrow from the ever-apt colloquial, Tientsin "has the wind up".

All of which is a metaphorical attempt to express a situation arising out of the presence here of China's foremost personages, including two marshals, 22 generals, 122 ex-Cabinet Ministers and upwards of 4,022 office-seekers. When not darting about the city and the Concessions in limousines, sedans and Fords, they appear to be all concentrated on the telegraph and telephone systems, to the confusion and delay of legitimate business. Marshal Tuan solved his own communications problem by warning the telegraph authorities a week ago that if his messages did not get away within one hour of receipt somebody would be killed. Who that somebody would be was not promised, nor perhaps was it necessary to be express. In a case like this the first law of nature might be expected to act upon every human link in the chain and inspire them wih a spirit of conscientiousness. There are many stern taipans who would give a great deal at the present juncture if they could issue some such mandate to the telephone office.

Four Factions at Grips

Politically it would appear that four principal factions are struggling for ascendancy, namely Chang Tso-lin, the Anfu party, Feng Yu hsiang and the Kuomingtang, or Sun Yat-sen's party. They have agreed to stage a peace conference upon Sun's arrival, if ever he comes, and have made certain temporary political and military distributions, but this does not mean they have ceased activities. Nor does it mean that the big chieftans—Tuan, Chang and Feng—have any faith in the fruits of the coming conference. They do not, and their manœuvres prove it. The struggle, as already stated, is actually between the Anfu Party, *plus* Chang Tso-lin, on the one side, and Feng Yu-hsiang, *plus* the Kuomingtang, on the other. Moreover, it is resolving into a contest of fundamentals between factions possessing entirely opposite theories of government. One side, the Anfu-Chang party, believes in the strong-man theory, and government from the top downwards. The other side, the Kuomin-Feng party, believes in revolution, beginning at the bottom. They are as far apart as the poles and no peace conference can reconcile them.

Sun Yat-sen's ideas are well known, but Feng Yu-hsiang has just begun to reveal his similar theories by organizing a "Salvation League" to save the country. Its headquarters are in two of the most radical educational institutions in China, Peking University and Nankai College. Feng is even accused of having Bolshevik sympathies. It is freely asserted by those close to Chang Tso-lin and Tuan Chi-jui that they have invited Sun Yat-sen to confer merely out of courtesy to his recent alliance with them in the civil hostilities. They have no intention of receiving him into their private deliberations. At the most they will listen courteously to his proposals in open session. After that they will put forth their own and put them through, by main force if they can.

An Anfu Rally

Long before Sun's arrival, the official appointments will be settled and the peace conference will be asked to ratify them. The Anfu headquarters in the Japanese Concession now witness daily meetings and gatherings of all the old Anfu Cabinet members, including Yeh-Kung-cho, Yao Chen, Wang I-tang, Tsao Yu-lin, Lu Chung-yu, Chang Tsung-hsiang, and many others. The last three were run out of Peking in 1920 by irate students, who set fire to Tsao's house. Added to these there may be witnessed daily visits of Japanese officials and financiers, who cannot be said to have lost interest in the notorious Nishihara loans entered into by Anfu ministers during their *regimé*. This intense activity at Marshal Tuan's Anfu headquarters can have but one meaning, and that is the return to power of an Anfu ministry.

In any case, one thing can be certain, this Anfu activity can have little in common with those, like the Kuomingtang, who profess a desire to bring about a representative government. "Don't talk to me about provincial autonomy," said an Anfu man recently. "I never want to hear those words." And that expresses their general attitude. They believe only in a central government which rules the provinces in all vital things directly from the capital. "We'll do the governing," said another of them recently, "the people can attend to their work".

In justice to Marshal Tuan, it is commonly said by many opponents of the Anfu party that he is sincerely interested in bringing about better conditions for his people, but that he has not the courage or power to cut himself away from the type of men who attach themselves to his party. If he could drop them entirely, it is said that Tuan would have an infinitely greater and more confident following throughout the country. Like many other good men, he cannot see anything ulterior in the loyalty of his camp followers, nor does he suspect them of possessing motives not morally equal to his own. Knowing well the direction of these undercurrents, in a way they have peculiar to themselves, Chinese here do not anticipate any lasting results from the peace conference. Many of them, on the other hand, feel that the struggle will continue, until such time as the people really awaken to the dire need of drastic and nation-wide action.

MISSIONARY CAPTURED BY BANDITS IN HONAN

Hankow, Nov. 20.

It is reported in Hankow that the Rev. A. Anda, of the norweigian Lutheran Mission, stationed at Sichuan, Honan, was captured by bandits on November 18.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hankow, Nov. 26.

The Sichuan (Honan) correspondent of the "Central China Post" says that Mr. Anda, of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission, who was captured by bandits on November 18, has been taken to an unknown destination. The correspondent adds that more than 100 persons have been murdered by the bandits, whose chief now demands a mission school-girl in exchange for Mr. Anda.

The correspondent also states that the English missionary at Kingtsekwan (? Mr. Parker of the China Inland Mission) has been ordered to pay a levy of $10,000 on pain of death and of the station being burnt.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINESE REGISTRATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, Nov. 24.

Mr. Chow Kuo-hsien, the Chinese Consul-General to the Philippines, has filed a protest to Major-General Wood, the Governor-General, against the New Immigration Act requiring the annual registration of all Chinese in the Philippines, and empowering the Police to arrest all who fail to produce registration cards. The Consul-General claims that the United States Treaty has been violated.

Governor-General Wood will refer the matter to the local Attorney-General before signing the measure, which has already passed the Legislature.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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FURTHER FIGHTING A CERTAINTY

Feng Yu-hsiang's and Fengtien Troops Entrenched Across Peking-Mukden Railway

TIENTSIN NEWS SERVICE.

Tientsin, Nov. 18.

A recrudescence of hostilities within the week is considered practically certain by Chinese observers close to the leaders. Feng Yu-hsiang's troops have been hastily entrenching their position across the Peking-Mukden Railway, West of Langfang, while Fengtien troops are engaged in the same operation to the east. Feng Yu-hsiang now controls just under 40,000 men, including his famous 11th Division and five mixed brigades, all augmented beyond nominal strength. In addition, Feng is supported by Hu Ching-yi with 20,000 men, and Sun Yueh with five or six thousand, a rough total strength of 65,000. The Fengtien armies have mustered 30,000 at Tientsin, Langfang and Tsangchow, with possible another 30,000 at Shanhaikuan, a total of 60,000. Of these ten thousand are said to be engaged in an attempt to subdue the Tuli of Shantung, Chen Shih-chi, who is opposing them with nearly 30,000, including the 5th Division and seven augmented mixed brigades. In connexion with this attempt, led by Chang Chung-chiang, another train-load of 80 wounded men returned this afternoon from the Shantung front.

Chang Tso-lin's Danger

Considering Chang Tso-lin's long line of communications, which will require perhaps a whole Division between Shanhaikuan and the Shantung border, and the reported defection of Chihli and Shantung soldiers in the Fengtien ranks, Chang Tso-lin's position here is now deemed precarious. At the most he can place but 40,000 men in the field against Feng Yu-hsiang, while the latter still will have sufficient men to strike at the Fengtien communications at either Lanchow or Chinwangtao, just as Fengtien did against Wu Pei-fu. It is true that Feng Yu-hsiang now is closely watched in Tientsin and may possibly be prevented from getting back to Peking, but this is considered to make no difference. Feng's Brigade Commanders, Chang Tze-chiang and Li Ming-chung, are absolutely loyal and capable officers. Hu Ching-yi also is too vigorously Kuomingtang in sympathies to permit Chang Tso-lin to capture Peking.

As the situation stands at present, everyhing points to war. One of the most reliable indices to trouble is General Yang I-teh who seldom makes a move unless there is some serious import. This morning he applied for sick leave, a very rare request from him and local Chinese are infinitely more busy looking for his reasons than inquiring after his health.

Fighting on Shantung Border

Fighting is reported to have taken place three days ago on the Chihli-Shantung border, near Anlingchen, between the Fengtien troops under General Chang Chung-chiang, and the 5th Division under General Chen Shih-chi, Tuli of Shantung. Wounded Fengtien soldiers are already reported coming into Tientsin. Chen is determined to prevent Fengtien troops from entering his territory and recent attempts to resume the railway service to Tsinan were met with a threat to fire on any train that crossed the border. It is not certain, nor even believed here that Chen is fighting under the Wu Pei-fu banner. Well-in-formed Chinese here think he is acting in his own interests to prevent a Fengtien man from taking over the Tuli-ship.

There seems to be some foundation for the report, for yesterday's train for the south was cancelled after the passengers had boarded it at the West Station. The tickets were returned and money refunded. Also nine trainloads of Fengtien troops left here this morning for the Fengtien headquarters at Tsangchow. Reports say that Fengtien troops penetrated Shantung as far as Tehchów but have been forced to retreat to Sangyuan, near the morder, to awaits reinforcements.

The Rivals

That Chang Chung-chiang is attempting to snatch the Tuli-ship of Shantung would seem to follow Chang Tso-lin's plan of providing his Generals with high offices. Li Ching-lin is about to be instated in Chihli and Chang Chung-chiang passed through here ten days ago on his way to Shantung. Chang Chung-chiang, who commands the famous Mixed Division of Fengtien troops, was a brigade commander in Tsao Kun's famous expedition into Hunan in 1916, when his brigade was practically annihilated. He returned to Shantung and was given command of another brigade in the Frontier Defense Force under "Little Hsu." When Wu Pei-fu drove the Anfu party out in 1920, Chang Chung-chiang escaped to Tientsin and later went to Mukden, where Chang Tso-lin commissioned him as a Divisional Commander. He is a distant relative of Tuan Chi-jui.

Tuli Chen Chih-chi, of Shantung, is a former student of the Peiyang Military College at Paotingfu, and was appointed to his present position when Tien Chung-yu was forced out by request of the Diplomatic Corps for his failure to suppress bandits and prevent the Lincheng affair. Chen has managed, either by good fortune or common sense, to maintain a more or less independent political attitude, although he also was a member of the 1916 expedition into Hunan.

A somewhat humorous incident occurred, so it is reported, at Sangyuan several days ago, before the main body of Fengtien troops came through to Tehchow. It appears that about 1,000 men of the 2nd Shensi Division, under General Chang Chi-kung, were at Sangyuan on the way home to Shensi. Chang Chung-chiang sent about 700 of his men to disarm them before they could get away on the Lunghai Railway. The Shensi men welcomed the Fengtien troops without animosity and prepared to arrange disarmament. However, during the night, while the Fengtien troops slept, the Shensi men stole upon them, overpowered the sentries and then disarmed their would-be disarmers. These seven hundred disconsolate soldiers arrived in Tientsin this morning, minus all accoutrements. Two hundred wounded soldiers also arrived this afternoon.

RECOVERY OF THE YEN

Awaiting Trade Revival

Osaka, Nov. 26.

Mr. Hamaguchi, the Minister of Finance, speaking at the Bankers' Convention here to-day, said that the recovery of the Yen must wait for a more favourable turn in foreign trade but that would take time. Meanwhile the Government intended to take expedient and effective measures to stabilize the exchange. He said that the measures contemplated included the use of specie held both at home and abroad.

The Finance Minister also stated that the Government would not interfere with the introduction of foreign capital by private concerns, provided they were able to pay the interest and principal and if such capital were deemed necessary for the development of industry and commerce.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The Gold Embargo

Tokyo, Nov. 26.

Speaking at the Bankers' Club to-day, Mr. Junnisuke Inouye, former Minister of Finance, declared that the Government's proposal as recently indicated by the Minister of Finance for lifting the gold embargo would be a serious blunder at the present juncture while the exchange rates were so much against Japan. Mr. Inouye said that the Government lost a logical opportunity in 1919 when Japan's specie holdings were very large.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SINO-AMERICAN RADIO CONTRACT

Peking, Nov. 26.

The American Chargé d'Affairs some time ago verbally notified Dr. C. T. Wang that the Sino-American radio contract having been legally concluded, even if the new Government in Peking wanted to cancel the same, the American Government would never comply with such request. The American Chargé d'Affairs further requested Dr. C. T. Wang to convey the message above mentioned to the Chinese authorities concerned and to arouse their attention in this respect.—Eastern News Agency.

HUPEH'S DENIAL OF AID TO WU PEI-FU

His Slight of a Request Not to Go to Hankow: Tuchun's Neutrality at an End

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Nov. 17.

Wu Pei-fu has arrived in Hankow. He reached the port yesterday at 2 p.m. It is said that he intends leaving for Loyang to-morrow evening, but this is uncertain. The day before Marshal Wu's arrival, a joint telegram was sent to him at Nanking, through Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan, from Hupeh Provincial Assembly in conjunction with the Merchants' Guilds and other public bodies. The purport of the telegram was to request Wu not to come to Hankow, on the ground that the whole province of Hupeh, already having been impoverished by the recent wars, has no desire to be embroiled in any further conflict, and is not prepared to render him any assistance in his further conflicts.

Whether or no this telegram ever reached Marshal Wu is, of course, uncertain. What is certain is that he has come. He travelled up from Nanking in the gunboat Yinchuan, one of a small flotilla which was sent down-river by Marshal Hsiao to escort him, and, landing in the Chinese city, he has taken up his quarters at Linchiamiao, near the railway, beyond the Houcheng Maloo. Marshal Hsiao had quarters ready prepared for his expected guest in the Chihli Guild in Wuchang, but Wu prefers to remain for the present in Hankow, which is more convenient for the transaction of his affairs, and Hsiao had to cross the river to greet his chief and hold conference with him.

Tuchun No Longer Neutral

The coming of Wu naturally has changed the whole current of affairs in this centre. Tuchun Hsiao has thrown to the winds all his promises of neutrality, and is apparently preparing to place his forces at the disposal of his superior. This was only to be expected, in case Marshal Wu really did arrive, and it fully justifies all the anxiety which the gentry and merchants have shown that he should be kept away from this centre. The report now is that 11 provinces, comprising the whole of China south of the Yellow River, are to form themselves into an alliance to resist the forces which are centralized at Peking. It is to be a grand struggle between North China and South China. Wuchang is to be declared the capital, and a provisional Military Government is to be set up in Wuchang, with organized Boards of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, etc. A President is to be chosen as soon as the Tuchuns can gather together for a conference.

This plan is new and unexpected. If it materializes, it promises a combination which the forces of the north would find it hard to resist, even if the confidence between Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang Tso-lin were complete. The only question is, whether the cohesion between the various provinces named is strong enough for the formation of a solid alliance. There are so many mutual jealousies still unresolved, and so many possibilities of discontent and rivalry, that it is doubtful whether the name of Wu Pei-fu is powerful enough to conjure all the disconnected elements into a united whole.

At a Loss for Funds

So far as the local situation is concerned, the main source of danger consists in the pouring of so many fresh troops into a centre already soldier-ridden to the extent of its capacity. It is said that Wu Pei-fu has at least 25,000 men following him to Hankow. These will have to be paid and provisioned by a province whose resources already have been strained to the uttermost. The pay of the troops stationed in Wuchang is overdue by 11 months; they were pacified a short time ago by having two months' pay doled out of them, but this still leaves them nine months in arrears.

The merchants have been mulcted to the uttermost. As I reported a week or two ago, Hsiao Yao-nan asked the merchants' guilds for a loan of $600,000 and they made an offer of half this sum, but in the end, and in spite of the support of the Provincial Assembly, they paid up $500,000. This sum appears to have been dissipated somewhere, for the Tuchun still is in need of funds, and his latest plan is to assess the various *hsiens* throughout the province and to raise loans through the agency of the *hsien* officials. The scheme has been violently opposed in the Provincial Assembly, but it is likely to be carried through for all that. An extra tax also is to be put upon salt, in prospect of which the price already has risen from 160 cash per chin to 200.

FRIENDLY NEUTRALITY AT TSINAN

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsinan, Nov. 19.

News from the outside world is scarce and often stale. The promise that railway communication with Tientsin soon would re-commence has not yet been fulfilled and our news has to come into Shantung *viâ* Tsingtao.

We still are maintaining a neutral position, according to official reports. Order is being well maintained and there are no reports of outbreaks of banditry. That our neutrality is friendly, the following report illustrates. Marshal Wu is said to have landed at Yangchiakou, a small port at the mouth of a Shantung river. He was on board a naval vessel and had some transports with him and about 3,700 troops. The Military Governor of Shantung sent supplies of coal, food and money to the defeated general, and 1,000 Shantung soldiers were disbanded and sent off to their homes with a few dollars in their pockets. These men all had lost their arms and ammunition, so they should not be able to do any damage unless they are persuaded to join up with the local brigands who are said to infest the hills in the east of the province. Wu is said to have continued his journey south, having decided to spare for the present his native province. His home is not far from the small port where he landed his disbanded men.

Finances are at a low ebb here The Government schools are in danger of being closed down, the salaries of the teachers being three months in arrear.

A NEW SHANSI CHURCH

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Taiku, Shansi, Nov. 11.

On the 8th and 9th of this month the formal opening and dedication of a new institutional church in this city was held. The new building, designed by Mr. J. B. Wolfe, stands in the south main street of the city and on the site of the massacre of six American missionaries and a number of Chinese Christians by the Boxers in 1900. The cost of the building, including furniture and heating plant, was about $26,000. It includes rooms for a varied programme of social service for both men and women and is designed to be open and in use seven days in the week. The quarters for men's and women's work are separate, but connected through the main audience room. Off one end of the main auditorium are very attractive rooms for a kindergarten.

At the formal opening of the building on the 8th, the various educational, civic and commercial organizations in the city and district were represented. The main speakers were the Rev. Chang Keng-kuang of Fenchow and Mr. An Kung-chi, magistrate of Taiku. On the 9th, the dedication of the hall of worship took place, the dedicatory sermon being given by the Rev. Paul L. Corbin. Visitors were present on both days from Taiyuanfu, Fenchow, Kiehsiu, Pingting and a number of other cities in the province Had the railways outside the province been open a greater number of visitors would have been in attendance. On both the 8th and 9th, and again yesterday and to-day, the building was open at certain hours for inspection by the public and was visited by thousands of people. This is, I believe, the first institutional church to be opened in Shansi and its programme of work will be followed by many people with great interest.

A catalogue has been prepared of the books belonging to the late Rev. C. E. Darwent, showing prices at which they are to be sold. Copies may be had on application to the executor, Mr. Hugh MacKenzie, 53 Race Course Road, Tientsin.

SUMMARY JUSTICE IN SHANSI

High Officers Beheaded Without Trial for Unknown Offences: Mobilization of Troops

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Taiku, Shansi, Nov. 11.

With the exception of one small mail from Tientsin a week ago, we have had nothing from any point outside the province for about 20 days. The postal service has not been so completely paralyzed since the first revolution in 1911. The last number of the "North-China Herald" to reach me was dated October 11. Though there is no guaranteeing when this letter can reach you, it may be of interest to chronicle some of the recent events in Shansi before they become ancient history.

The news of the collapse of the Wu Pei-fu *régime* in Peking reached Shansi on the evening of October 23. On the 24th and 25th, Governor Yen despatched 12 troop-trains from Taiyuanfu to the eastern terminus of the Cheng-Tai Railway at Shihchiachuang, to guard the approach to Shansi at that point. This expedition was under the command of General Kung Yung-sheng. At the same time, a strong force was sent to the north of the province to guard the section of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway that runs through Shansi. This force was commanded by General Huang. As a motor-road runs right away up to the railway at Tatungfu from Taiyuanfu, the despatching of this body of troops was accomplished expeditiously.

The Shansi troops at Shihchiachuang, the eastern terminus of the Cheng-Tai Railway, have not been without some troubles of their own. General Kung, the commander, took up a bridge on the Peking-Hankow railway, so blocking the passage of a body of troops destined to help Wu Pei-fu. In this he perhaps exceeded his authority. At any rate, he was relieved of the chief command and was succeeded by General Chang Pei-mei, the Chen Shou-shih of southern Shansi, with headquarters at Pingyangfu.

Stern Discipline

General Chang, to speak in the mildest possible way, is a strict disciplinarian. He ordered the execution of two brevet-brigade commanders, General Kung and General Liu, the latter a young man of about 30, and also a regimental commander, Colonel Chi. Furthermore, he saw that the orders were carried out and the headless bodies of these three unfortunate officers were taken back to Taiyuanfu about a week ago. No official information has been vouchsafed as to the reason for this drastic punishment, and the information coming through private sources is too vague to report. There may have been some insubordination, but it is clear that in dealing with it the formalities of courtmartials, etc., were brushed aside. These executions have occasioned a profound sensation and a good deal of apprehension in Shansi. What the effect will be upon the moral of the Shansi troops remains to be seen.

The despatch of these troops from Taiyuanfu led to the calling up of soldiers from all corners of the province. As usual, these movements of troops have led to a plentiful crop of rumours and to much uneasiness in business circles. This has shown itself in the rate of exchange. The dollar has gone up to above 300 coppers, but both dollars and coppers are pretty much in hiding. The only currency in circulation is copper notes. Evidently the cart-loads of old cash going up to the capital have been "minted" into something other than copper cents.

Anticipated Invasion

I hear from trustworthy private sources that there is danger of an invasion of Shansi in the southwest, in the part of the province known as "Ho Tung." At any rate, last Friday (the 7th) considerable numbers of troops were hurried off in that direction, both by lorries on the motor road and also along the old post road.

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THE END OF WU'S UNIFYING PLAN

angtze Tuchuns Sceptical of Proposed Combine: How the Marshal Was Passed On

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Nov. 19.

Amid the kaleidoscopic changes of affairs in this centre, it is becoming a little difficult to keep track of the situation from day to day. Yesterday morning, we opened our daily paper, to find that Wuchang had become the capital of China, and was about to become the headquarters of a provisional Military Government. To-day, we learn that Wu Pei-fu has already left Hankow for Chenchow, in Honan, and that his large scheme is in abeyance, at least for the present. Nearly as much mystery is attached to Marshal Wu's departure from Hankow as before attended his arrival. The first report was that he would remain in this centre for a few days, until Chao Heng-ti, of Hunan, or a representative, came up from Changsha to confer with him. The next rumour was that he would leave for the north by to-night's train. Now, however, it appears fairly certain that he left by yesterday evening's train at 6 p.m. for Chenchow.

What really appears to have happened is something like the following. Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived a few days ago at Nanking, where he was received by Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, and royally entertained. He laid before Chi his grand plan for the formation of the provinces of the Yangtze Valley and South China into a powerful combine to resist the northern forces of Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang and to establish a temporary capital at Nanking. Marshal Chi nodded his head, approved the plan, but modestly suggested that Wuchang, being more central, was a more suitable place for a capital than Nanking.

Doubtful Approval

Marshal Wu proceeded to Kiukiang, where he was met by Tsai Cheng-hsun, the Tuchun of Kiangsi. To Tsai, he again unfolded his plan, received his nod of approval and was encouraged to proceed to Hankow. Upon Wu's arrival at Hankow, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan hurried over the Yangtze to greet his superior. The great scheme once more was unfolded, and once more the nod of approval was received. Many hours were spent in conference in Marshal Wu's temporary quarters, which were in a railway carriage at Liuchiamiao, on the Peking-Hankow Railway. The debate did not end until 2 o'clock the following morning, and it is said that Hsiao went so far as to set his signature to a document embodying an outline for the establishment of the provisional government in Wuchang, but Hsiao took the opportunity of suggesting to his chief that perhaps the time was not quite ripe for an immediate promulgation of the new order. Chang and Feng were consolidating their forces in the north, and perhaps it might be well to make sure of the safety of Loyang before commencing the game of politics in Wuchang. This argument appeared so convincing that Wu hurried off at once to meet Chang Fu-lai, the Tuchun of Honan, to make arrangements for the proper defence of that province against the attack from the north.

An Unpopular Scheme

On the whole, it appears that Wu Pei-fu and his great scheme for the unification of China are not much wanted. He is a stormy petrel, whose coming forbodes strife and confusion. He is a man of force, and difficult to withstand to his face. Consequently, the various Tuchuns, with true Chinese suavity, have politely handed him on from one to the other, until he is safely back in his own province, where perhaps he will find enough occupation to keep him out of mischief for the present.

That the above reading of the situation is correct, is somewhat suggested by an interesting detail which is added in an article in one of the leading Hankow Chinese papers to-day. This is to the effect that, soon after Wu had left Nanking, Marshal Chi received a telegram from Sun Chuan-fang, the Tuchun of Chêkiang, expressing his disapproval of Wu Pei-fu's plan to unify China by force, and his personal unwillingness to enter into the proposed combine of provinces. After telegraphic consultation with several of his brother-Tuchuns, Chi forwarded Sun's original telegram to Wu in Hankow. What effect the communication had upon his plans, it is easy to guess.

ITALY AND CHINA

Tokyo, Nov. 21.

A Rome despatch dated November 19 reports that the Italian Government, in view of the present situation in China, has appointed Rear-Admiral Conzoo (?) as Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Squadron in the Far East and has at the same time decided to despatch one cruiser, 6,000 tons, in addition to the present fleet in the Chinese waters.

It is further reported that the said cruiser, loaded with one additional company of soldiers who are to guard the Italian Legation in Peking, will shortly leave Italy for China.—Easter News Agency.

NORTH KIANGSU FULL OF TROOPS

Preparations for a Northern Advance: Former Chekiang Men Loaded With Loot

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., Nov. 18.

Since the building of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, Tsingkiangpu has been more or less off the regular run of traffic between the south and Peking. Prior to that time all tribute rice, goods in general, officials, and even the emperor himself had to pass this way. In the past few days one might have thought the old days had returned and probably never in the history of China have so many troops passed through here in so short a time. Thousands upon thousands of troops passed on their way north. The troops of Gen. Ma Yu-ren, our local official, have returned whilst many of Gen. Bei Bao-shan's men and several thousand of Gen. Yang Hua-tsao's defeated Chêkiang troops have passed through. In addition, there have been several thousand whose original command is undetermined. Hundreds of boats have passed daily, all towed by launches, one launch with as many as ten or more boats at a time. The writer saw about 20 of these launches in at one time and many had come before and gone and every time one goes over to the "*ma teo*" one sees new launches coming in and others going. The city literally is packed with troops and the boats that come in often spend a day here. All of the men seem well supplied with money and many, especially the former Chêkiang men, are loaded with loot. This has been disposed of freely in pawnshops. Those who have been lacking in cash have in many instances supplied this deficiency by local excursions at night.

Where are they going? I have asked many of them, also many of the higher officials one comes in contact with professionally. Most of them reply that they are to be stationed at Szeyang and Sutsien, north of us. If this is true one would predict that these places are in for a bad time, but it is unthinkable that these man are going there. How could north Kiangsu need 20,000 more men now? That they are being massed for an invasion of the north seems certain, but the plans of those higher up probably are immature. Yesterday, Gen. Ma was called to Nanking to confer with Marshal Chi.

The stores are reaping a rich harvest. The people as a whole are unmolested, but coolies, ricsha men, boat people, barrowmen and donkeys are forced into service to help in transportation. It is reported that the local government schools are closing and the students returning home. It is said the buildings are wanted for barracks and also that the students fear looting. The local hospital is crowded with applications for admission by wounded men. Many are really ill, others are evidently seeking a refuge. One cannot help wishing for the "good old days" when only a few thousand bandits were here to bother us. By the way, they are back, too, from the south. Truly we have a "full house" now.

ACCORDING to a Japanese report, the Tokyo Government has decided to maintion the offices of Commercial *Attaché* in London, New Work and Shanghai. It was recently proposed to abolish them.

THE UNRULY STUDENTS OF WUCHANG

Principals Driven from Office: Straight Speaking from a Military Schoolmaster

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Nov. 17.

The comedy of the schools still is proceeding, undisturbed by all the civil strife. The students of the Higher Normal University, having been without a principal for nearly 12 months, petitioned Mr. Cheng Hung-hsu, the Commissioner of Education, to appoint one. Their last principal was driven away by a students' strike and has not ventured back again, and since then the college has been run by a committee formed partly of students and partly teachers. Several well-known men have been requested to fill the vacant office, but one and all have declined the thankless position of being at the head of the most unruly and undisciplined set of students to be found even in Wuchang. Mr. Cheng, as in duty bound, acceded to the request of the students, and appointed them a principal, but in this case, the old fable was reversed. It was a frog who had come to reign over the storks. The nominee proved unacceptable, and has had to relinquish his position.

The Wen Koh Ta Hsioh, now known as the Lan Hu University, having just driven out their late head, Dr. Hu, have tried to play the same game with their newly-appointed principal, Mr. Hwang, but Mr. Hwang, having had military experience in France, is made of different stuff and in this case the laugh does not appear to have been on the side of the students. Hearing of the opposition against his appointment, Mr. Hwang got on horseback, and, attended by a guard of four soldiers, he rode out the five miles from Wuchang to the Lan Hu. There he met the main body of the students in a field, and spoke his mind to them. He assured them that he had no desire to be their principal, because he had several good occupations which kept him busy in the city, but that if he did come to them, it would be with a military rod to establish a reign of martial law. Hearing that they had made a demand for automobiles to take them to the city, he ironically promised them horses and cabs, and also offered them electric light for their studies. To satisfy their aspirations after learning he would find them a dean who could talk ever so many foreign languages.

LOW WATER ON TAKU BAR

Several Coasters Held Up

Tientsin, Nov. 25.

Owing to heavy winds there is insufficient water at the Taku Bar and consequently several ships, including the Haichow, Cheongshing, Lienshing, Shuntien and Kansu are being held up outside the Bar. Some of them have been held up for two or three days.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FILIPINO RELIEF OVER ELECTION

Manila, Nov. 12.

To the majority of Filipinos, and to most Americans and foreigners, the news of Republican success brought a distinct feeling of relief. It was not believed that the Democrats would grant Independence, but it was feared that the reforms introduced by Governor Wood might be disregarded and business unfavourably affected by a change of administration.

Political leaders are now busily discussing the so-called Fairfield Bill, a measure discussed in the committee of the House of Representatives in Washington last summer, but which never reached the floor of Congress. The measure provided for a native governor-general, supervised by an American commissioner, a Philippine constitution, and independence at the end of 25 years. The Filipinos are now debating whether to accept this or continue their campaign for immediate independence.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DUTCH AIRMEN IN JAVA

The Hague, Nov. 24.

On the occasion of the arrival of the Dutch aviators at Batavia, the Queen has appointed M. van der Hoop an officer and Mr. van Weeden Goelman a knight of the Orange-Nassau order. A gold medal of the order is conferred on the mechanic, M. van den Broeke.—Reuter.

The Hague, Nov. 25.

On the occasion of the arrival of the Dutch airmen at Batavia, the Presidents of the two Chambers of the States General paid a tribute to their courage and perseverance.—Reuter.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE PHILIPPINES

Rockefeller Foundation about to Inaugurate Programme of Improvement

Manila, Nov. 17.

With the assurance of financial support of its work here for another year as shown by a liberal provision in the appropriation bill for 1925, the Rockefeller Foundation will inaugurate a new programme for public health improvement in the Philippine Islands next year consisting of the establishment of provincial sanitary demonstrations, according to announcement just made.

At its own expense the foundation will undertake the operation of a provincial sanitary service primarily to demonstrate improved facilities employed in rural sanitary work and also to train Filipino technical assistants who may take over the work after it has been organized.

For more than two years the Foundation has conducted an anti-malaria campaign in several provinces in co-operation with the Philippine health service. With the completion of purely experimental work on the habits of mosquitoes and other carriers of malaria which has been conducted in two provinces of Luzon, it is expected that early in the coming year the results of the experiments will be applied in other parts of the Philippines.

The Foundation also started a successful, anti-hookworm campaign several months ago and it has now been given over to the Philippine health service.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PIRACY COMMITTEE

Composition and Business: Debatability of the Piracy Regulations

The composition of the newly formed Hongkong Piracy Committee has now been announced and it is understood that once having received the sanction of H. E. the Governor, the committee will immediately commence to function.

The committee has been formed in accordance with various suggestions from Home and also local sources, to consider debatable points which have been raised in the application of the existing Piracy Regulations.

It has been freely admitted in certain quarters that discrepancies and ambiguities do exist in these regulations, and it will be the duty of the Committee to frame amendments when and wherever it is found necessary to do so.

From the nature of the Committee it will be seen that the whole matter will now be reviewed from a technical and practical standpoint, thus abolishing the criticism which had hitherto been levelled at the Government, that the Regulations were framed and administered with no regard for their applicability, or the opinions of owners and officers.

The following will form the Committee; Lieut. Commdr. Conway Hake, R. N. R. (Assistant Harbour Master) Chairman, Lieut. Commdr. T. T. Laurenson, R.N.R., D.S.O., representing the China Coast Officers' Guild; Captain Bloxham in charge of Police arrangements; the Crown Solicitor; Mr. N. S. Brown representing the European shipowners; Mr. T. N. Chow representing the Chinese shipowners; and Mr. H. R. Butters of the Colonial Secretariat, who will carry out the duties of Secretary to the Committee.

A FOURTH GOVERNOR OF TSINGTAO

Admiral Wen Shou-teh now in Control: Kao En-hung under Arrest Pending Investigation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, Nov. 16.

Admiral Wen Shou-teh became Governor of Tsingtao yesterday morning, several hundred gathering in the Administration Building to view the inauguration ceremonies. These were very simple, General Wang Han-chang, who had served as Tupan for ten days, following the removal of Kao En-hung, merely handing the official seals over to the Admiral. The latter made a brief address, calling for co-operation from the Administration departmental heads and staffs. He announced that he held his appointment under orders issed by Tuli Chen Shih-chi, of Shantung Province.

There is little fear here that the act of the Central Government in naming General Liang Shan-tung to the same post will be productive of controversy. Obviously, Shantung has decided to ignore the mandates of the Central Government. As further witness of the fact, Military Governor Chen named Li Chung-yo, one of his military staff, to be director of the Kiao-Tsi Railway, despite the fact that the Ministry of Communications previously had named Mr. T. C. Chu for the post. Mr. Li came here immediately and took office, while Mr. Chu, hearing of this, refrained from coming here and remained at his post in the Ministry in Peking. All this marks a clear demarcation between Shantung and Peking. It will be interesting to note whether this position can be maintained. In view of the reported arrival of Fengtien soldiers in Western Shantung, another element enters into the situation.

In assuming the Governorship, Admiral Wen, who now holds two important posts, as he retains his command over the Po-Hai Squadron, all of whose boats now are here, became the fourth Tupan of Tsingtao. His predecessors were Hsiung Ping-chi, until a few days ago Civil Governor of Shantung, who has retired to his native city of Tsingchow; Kao En-hung, now under arrest in Tsinan pending an investigation of his papers here; and General Wang, who held the position only ten days. General Wang still remains as Defence Commissioner and Administrator of Martial Law. The tense situation that existed here while Marshal Wu Pei-fu was in Chefoo now has been relieved and one ying of troops left here yesterday for Tsinan. Others may follow soon. It is probable that all the Shantung soldiery will be withdrawn eventually, as Tsingtao is protected by a regiment of Admiral Wen's marines, in addition to a large and well-equipped police force and gendarmerie.

Political affairs will fade into the background in the latter part of this week, when the concluding meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held. Special preparations have been made for the event and the entry list is the largest of the year. Nearly 100 ponies will take part and in addition to local mounts, ponies from Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Manchuria will strive for honours.

THE HONGKONG COMPANY

Industrial Security Association

Hongkong, Nov. 24.

Mr. C. Montague Ede, the General Manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld., to-day issued the prospectus of the proposed Hongkong Industrial Security Association, the capital of which will be $1,000,000.

The promoter expects that the association will prevent industrial disputes and "assist the masses of industrial workers to the fuller and happier life that their conspicuous virtues of perseverance and thrift deserve."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

China has been invited to send a delegation to the Paris Art Exhibition which takes place next year from April to November. Mr. Chen Lu, the Chinese Minister in France, has sent one of his associates Home to confer with the leading Chinese artists.

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OUR TOKYO LETTER

Restlessness of the Modern Youth: Between the Fires of Pacifists and Militarists

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Nov. 9.

A wave of restlessness is gripping Japan's educational institutions, not only in the bigger cities, but even in the country regions. This restlessness is gradually developing into a form of radicalism, and is permeating the youth of the land, male and female alike, say some who are now urging that the Ministry of Education pay special attention to this new and ominous trend of thought.

To what is this radicalism-breeding restlessness due? Many answers have been forthcoming from the educationists of the land. The greater majority attribute it to the system of education, saying that cultivation of the memory is emphasized in Japan from the kindergarten to the universities. The reason and the intellect seldom are brought into play. Reliance on the memory leads to cramming, and, as the children grow up, they are unable to reason adequately, resulting in restlessness of mind with its attendant evils. Others, and these are chiefly those Japanese educationists who insist that education and religion cannot be divorced, declare that the chief cause of this restlessness is because the system of education in Japan, whether intentional or otherwise, makes abject atheists of the growing generations. The national gods and goddesses—and their number is legion—are no longer heeded. These openly are scoffed at and laughed at. With this sheet anchor of religion absent, they say, restlessness is bound to follow, especially as the student's mental faculties broaden and develop.

Militarizing Education

Then there are the diagonally opposed notions of patriotism that obtain in the country's educational institutions. At the present time there is much talk of teaching every student military science.

How this new subject came to be injected into the school curriculum is unique. The Government saw clearly that radical retrenchment was absolutely necessary to safeguard the financial health of the country. Then followed a tussle in all Japanese Government departments, each claiming that its appropriations were insufficient and that the financial pruning had better be done by the other. The Army and Navy led in objecting to the pruning scissors being employed in their preserves. As the Army and Navy are not answerable to anyone but the Emperor direct, the Premier could do nothing with them, except to coax, cajole and compromise. Finally, an agreement was arrived at whereby the Army was to reduce its strength of 21 divisions on a peace footing to 17 divisions. The dismissed officers were to be attached to the various schools of the land, to teach the growing generations all the arts of shouldering arms, aiming and firing.

The students are in a quandary. On the one hand, the Education Department, of recent years, has taken extraordinary pains to impress on the pupils that a new era has dawned, in which seeking a bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth is not the highest instinct of life. In come the satraps of the Army Department, who teach that the greatest thing in the world to-day is for the younger generation to be prepared to emblazon the name of Japan with victory.

The youngster is puzzled. The talk of "glory" is flattering and appealing. To finger the trigger of a rifle occasionally and to walk with the arms swinging as though on a route march, and the chest puffed forward, is not exactly distasteful to school boys. To make matters worse, the Army officers in the schools are not answerable to the Minister of Education, but to the Minister of War. The result is that the principal of the school has no authority over them.

Teaching Homicide

According to some critics of Japan's educational system, the students thereby grow restless and radical and talk of Karl Marx and Lenin, if only as a reaction from the wiles of would-be Bernhardis and Hindenburgs. The youth of Japan are anxious to join hands with the youth of other lands, but, consciously or unconsciously, the system of education acts as a brake on this tendency.

The proposal to have compulsory military training and education in all the educational institutions of the land is meeting with considerable opposition. Nevertheless, it seems clear that the War Office scheme will be adhered to. This is the price the civilian authorities must pay for the Army's consent to reduce the number of troops by four divisions. Mr. Yukio Ozaki, a well-known Japanese Liberal and at one time Minister of Justice, condemned the plan as "an attempt to teach youngsters the art of homicide and to glorify murder." To such training and psychology, he sets down the murder of defenceless Koreans and Chinese following the earthquake. He predicts that militarization of the nation's youth will lead to more grave restlessness.

Revived Agitation Against Singapore Base

Nov. 11.

Japan has discovered the Sphinx of the British Empire and what will ultimately wreck this grand confederation of races and creeds whose objective continues to be to-day, as it has been in the past, the serene task of making the bounds of freedom wider yet. This "Sphinx" and "ultimate corroding influence" is not India, not Egypt, not Ireland, but Australia, which is said to be always bobbing up with insoluble enigmas. The cause for this criticism of Australia is that she is pressing for the realization of the Singapore base scheme. Australia, it is said, has always regarded Japan with fear and suspicions, and even when the relations between Great Britain and Japan were most sincere and friendly, Australia yet continued to look upon Japan as an enemy.

Discussing the Singapore base scheme, which the Japanese press generally thinks the Conservative Government will revive, the *"Osaka Mainichi,"* a powerful Japanese organ in the commercial metropolis of the Empire, quotes Lord Russell as having stated that, although Great Britain and Japan are on friendly terms, yet Japan's position is analogous to that of Germany prior to 1914, in that she is under pressing necessity to find a proper outlet for her surplus population. This means, Lord Russell is quoted as saying, that Japan might, from sheer necessity, seek to annex Australia, in which event the British fleet will have to protect the shores of Australia and this cannot properly be done unless Singapore is able to accommodate big dreadnoughts.

"From a military point of view," remarks the *"Osaka Mainichi"* editorially, "the argument is sound. We, however, oppose the plain on the ground that it is contrary to international justice. Japan, it is true, is over-populated, but peace reigns. We would then ask whether it is fair for Great Britain to devise plans for bombarding such a peaceful people. Would it not have been better and wiser for Lord Russell to have thought of some means whereby the surplus population of Japan could be effectively disposed of?" After emhasizing the fact that the world to-day is striving hard to find means of settling problems peacefully, the *"Osaka Mainichi"* insists that Japan's over-population problem is one which the other nations should join in helping to solve. "It is a grievous error to fortify Singapore without solving this question," the editorial concludes, "and such a step would be fraught with harm and danger to the whole world."

Fear of a Business Panic

Behind closed doors, a meeting of eminent financiers was held yesterday, under the presidency of the Minister of Finance, to devise means whereby to avert a business panic which, it is said, will grip the country before the end of this year. It is an open secret that business firms are in sore straits and several have been compelled to retrench severely. The year's end is settlement time, and the crash and panic then are expected. The bigger banks are in a perfectly sound position. In fact, their coffers are fuller than they were before the earthquake. But the large number of smaller banks have been severely hit by the prolonged economic depression and by the fall in the exchange value of the yen. The Government, however, is determined to take steps to avert anything like a financial or business panic.

Although the results of the conference have been jealously guarded from the public, it is understood that the Government intends to arrange that the large official and semi-official banks shall accommodate the smaller banks with funds, at the same time taking steps to exercise constant and careful supervision over these minor institutions, suppressing any that are inclined to be over-speculative or which do not come up to a certain standard of financial fitness.

Thrift Week in Japan

Emphasizing the necessity for frugality and thrift if Japan is to overcome her bad financial position, the Minister for Home Affairs announced a "thrift week" beginning on Monday. So far, the results have been ironical—there has been more buying and selling than in ordinary times. This is the latest "stunt" in economics staged by the Kato Cabinet, the first being the enactment of the stupid 100 per cent. "luxury" tariff. Things that are to the Japanese of to-day absolute necessities have been branded "luxuries" and their value has more than doubled. The public needs them, even if Cabinet Ministers do not. Yet the Home Minister is disappointed that more money is spent in the shops than before, and that the people do not buy Reconstruction Bonds or put their money into savings banks. The Japanese standard of living has risen considerably in the past 10 years, but the higher officials still are not awake to the fact that it is next to impossible to turn the clock backwards in the peremptory manner they are trying to do. There has been a woeful confusion over what is a 'luxury" and what is a necessity or a comfort. A shoe lace is a "luxury," while no place has been found for anything approximating to comfort. The value of the yen has fallen; its purchasing power is less even than in the six-month period following the earthquake; wages have not kept pace with the depreciation of the yen's value—and yet the Home Minister expects to see the miracle of people rushing in thousands, fighting and jostling one another to purchase Reconstruction Bonds!

During "Thrift Week," the only places that did not do any business were the post-office savings banks and the municipal bureaux where bonds were being sold. Theatres, movie houses, restaurants, shops—all were crowded and did a roaring trade. In the theatres, according to the press, Government officials, in fairly large numbers, occupied conspicuously costly seats. Only 10 days or so ago, Baron Okura spent Y.1,500,000 to celebrate his birthday, bringing Mei Lan-fang and his troupe here at a cost of Y.50,000. The Cabinet Ministers attended the functions, glorifying this insensate and vulgar display of wealth, and 10 days later the public were exhorted to be frugal and thrifty! The poorer classes openly are scoffing at the crude ideas of the authorities. In Maruno-uchi, the business district of Tokyo, is a large municipal dining hall for the small-salaried. On being asked whether they did not believe that thrift was an excellent thing both for the individual as well as for the nation, a newspaper man received the following answer, typical of what most of the small-salaried clerks feel:—"Do you think that we or anyone of our class could go lower than the way we now are living? We always have been on the border line. We never get enough to save. Why do we eat here? Because we cannot afford to go anywhere else, though we would like to eat good things now and again. Look at what we are eating. It is all right for experts to say that the food possesses calorific values and contains vitamines "A," "B" and "C," which the food of the well-to-do has not. But the experts don't eat it. Just leave us alone; we are sweated like mules; and if we try any of the saving business, we shall collapse and be a further burden to the nation!"

Maoris' Visit to Japan

Tokyo City had an opportunity of hearing some really fine music, both vocal and instrumental, when the boys and girls of the Ratana Maori Mission entertained the city to-day. The performance was given in the open-air music hall in the middle of Hibiya Park and was attended by all nationalities. The music was of the Hawaiian type, soft, languorous, seductive. The Maori native dances also bore a great resemblance to the national dances of the Hawaiians. The best part of the entertainment was the vocal choruses, the voices of the boys and girls blending most harmoniously.

Armistice Day

Autumn breezes, blowing softly through an atmosphere bathed in floods of golden sunshine and stirring the pulses, rippled the folds of Allied flags flung out in a gorgeous triumph of colour from every building in Tokyo to-day, the sixth anniversary of the victory of democracy over autocracy. On Sunday, there was a special service in St. Andrew's Cathedral, at which the British Embassy was fully represented. Service men attended in uniform and lent a note of smartness and solemnity to the services which ended with Kipling's "Recessional" and "God Save the King." A feature of the services was the special prayer for the health and prosperity of the Royal Family of Japan and thanks for the protection Japan has continued to afford foreigners here. Armistice Day night saw many a re-union of old comrades in arms.

Smuggled Emigrants

Japanese labourers still are being secretly smuggled into the United States, according to a petition for sterner measures to prevent this which has been filed with the Government by the Japan Shipowners' Association. The petition urges that more deterrent punishments be imposed both on those who act as agents in such smuggling and on those who permit themselves to be victimized. If this smuggling is not effectively stopped, say the officials of the Japan Shipowers' Association, then the trade operations of Japanese shipping companies are bound to suffer. The petition called the attention of the authorities to the fact that, last month, 12 persons were discovered trying to get into the continental United States aboard the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha str. Rtiyo Maru. Another 12 recently were found to be similarly trying to smuggle themselves aboard the Ryui Maru of the Hashimoto Kisen Kaisha and eight others aboard the Asama Maru, a tramp steamer operated by the Yamamoto Kisen Kaisha. These three companies were made to put up guarantees of $10,000 to $15,000 as a result, and the Japan Shipowners' Association say that their trade has been severely hurt, especially in Vancouver and in the Pacific coast ports of the United States. At present the emigration protection law provides that a fine of from Y.5 to Y.50 shall be imposed on any stowaway, while the criminal law provides that any person, not a properly-accredited passenger or having direct business, who boards a ship without the permission of the captain, is liable to imprisonment for a period of not more than three years, in addition to a fine not exceeding Y.50. The Japan Shipowners' Association, in its petition, declares that the emigration protection law is too light, while the criminal law is too heavy, and asks that steps be taken to revise the law so as effectively to prevent attempts of individuals to smuggle themselves into foreign lands.

There are numerous agents in Japan who make a fat living out of attempts to smuggle country people into America. An innocent farmer or fisherman, who knows nothing at all about politics or prevailing regulations, easily is inveigled by this type of land shark. The victim pays a good price to the agent, and when caught has to pay again for his mistake. The agent, if caught, is liable to a month's imprisonment. The perquisites of the business are good, and the punishment in the event of detection is not very terrifying, and so smuggling goes on. At least, so says the Japan Shipowners' Association, which is urging that immediate steps be taken to revise the law and bring a heavy hand to bear on those infringing the rules and regulations.

SIAMESE ROYALTY IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Nov. 22.

Prince and Princess Prajadipok and Prince Amoradhat of Siam arrived this afternoon from America. They are expected to stay a week in Japan departing for home on December 12.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

Prince Prajadipok of Siam went to the palace this morning where he lunched with the Regent.

The Siamese royal party are leaving for Kyoto this evening.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

NINGPO NOTES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Ningpo, Nov. 25.

The weather we are getting at Ningpo just now might easily constitute this district a splendid health resort. Perhaps the whole of China at this time is more or less bathed in sunshine. The touch of frost in the mornings and evenings leads one out for long walks or for shooting, compels one to eat ravenously, and brings back to the blood the iron that the summer heat had devoured. The farmers make hay of it—that is to say, it brings them a good harvest. Trust Ningpo people to improve the shining hours. They got two bumping harvests out of the land, one in July and one in October. Immediately they cleaned up the fields and flooded them with water, and now morning by morning they ream off glittering layers of ice like Devonshire farmers skimming cream from cooled pans of milk. This is the meaning of those miniature pyramid-like straw-roofed houses that attract the notice of visitors coming up the river to Ningpo. Those are the ice-houses, each one of which contains many tons of ice, and securely preserves it until June or July, when ships make a distribution to needy cities along the coast.

The French ship Algol has paid us another visit, this time bringing Admiral Frochot and Etat-Major Decampourez. The Admiral's flag proved very attractive to the Chinese and no matter what time of the day you happened to be passing there was a group of people looking across to the ship. What do they think about when they stand gazing there? They often give no sign of thinking at all, but we shall be mistaken if we compare a Chinese to a sphinx.

The Methodist College, with the other hard-working colleges of Ningpo, is doing its best to train the youth entrusted to its care to be good citizens, and to prepare them when their country calls to take official positions under their Government. A few days ago the principal was greatly encouraged to find that Cheo Ta-lieh, the newly appointed superintendent of No. 1 Police Station, is an old college boy. Mr. Cheo speaks fairly good English, and pays a high tribute to the staff who taught him 10 odd years ago. We wish for him and his family health and happiness.

On November 21 a sale of work was held in the home of Bishop and Mrs. Molony. I am told that it has been held annually for 15 years, and is therefore a monument to the devotion and constancy of Mrs. Molony and a number of the Settlement ladies who in Ningpo, as in England, grow not weary in well-doing. The sum realized was $460. The proceeds are to be dovoted to various objects. Grants have been made to assist in building Chinese churches at Koh-du-z and Gyets'eng, and for the enlargement of Shaohing C.M.S. Church. The stall supplied with articles made by the girls of St. Catherine's School was on behalf of the Chinese C.M.S. Church; by this stall alone $140 of the above-named sum was raised. There was a stall which sold only lace which had been made by the workers in Mrs. Molony's handmade lace industry. This industry was started about 10 years ago especially to help cripples and widows. There now are about 50 workers altogether, who are very thankful for the help this employment brings to them. The cake and sweet stall was in charge of Mrs. Hopkyn Rees and Mrs. Sugg. Fancy work stalls were presided over by Mesdames Denniston, Bates, Cheshire and Palmer.

ALLEGED INTERVIEW AND LIBEL ACTION

Proceedings Against "South China Morning Post" Withdrawn

Canton, Nov. 20.

General Wu Teichen has dropped his libel suit against the "South China Morning Post" following the latter's apology in an editorial article. No explanation has yet been forthcoming from the "Hongkong Telegraph" as to the alleged interview which was the reason for the institution of the proceedings against the two newspapers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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CHEN CHIUNG-MING'S PREPARATIONS

Notification to Canton That He Disregards Northern Developments

Canton, Nov. 19.

General Chen Chiung-ming has publicly notified the citizens of Canton that his army will effect a "come back" to Canton at the earlist possible moment and that he will disregard political development in North and Central China.

Owing to the "Reds" trying to oust the anti-Kuomintang Cantonese troops from Sheklung, which a detachment of General Chen Chiung-ming's army occupied a fortnight ago, a clash between the opposing forces may occur earlier than had been expected.

Change of Kiangsi Capital?

It is reported that Wuchow, a Kuangsi port up the West River, may become the temporary capital of that province for the next few months. General Liu Chen-huan, the Kuangsi mercenary commander now in Canton, but who has recently been appointed Civil Governor of Kuangsi by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is stated to be returning to his native province armed with a commission from Dr. Sun to inaugurate himself as the governor with Wuchow as the capital. His return to Nanning, the regular capital of Kuangsi, is being opposed by other militarists now dominating the province, General Shen Hung-ying, General Wang Shao-hung and others. According to local reports, General Liu is expected to proclaim himself Governor of Kuangsi about November 25.

Attack on Liu's Emissary

Nov. 25.

General Huang Chao-hsiung of Kuangsi, who is now on a visit here to make arrangements as to the question of General Liu Chen-huan's assumption of the Civil Governorship of Kuangsi, was suddenly assaulted by over 20 ruffians late last night while he was sleeping in his room in the Oriental Hotel. However, General Huang managed to escape from death and is now under protection in the general headquarters of the Kuangtung troops under the command of General Hsu Chung-chih.

It is reported in this connexion that the ringleader of the offenders appears to be General Chen Tien-ta, Commander of the 3rd Division attached to the 7th Army, and that he attempted to assassinate General Huan, having bitter hatred against the latter, because a few years ago his troops were disarmed in Kuangsu by General Huan's forces.

Following the accident, General Huang Chao-hsiung attended the Kuangsi Relief Conference held in the general headquarters of the Kuangtung troops. At the conference it was agreed on the whole to recognize General Liu Chen-huan's assumption of Civil Governorship of Kuangsi but views were divided on the question of the return to Kuangsi of the Kuangsi troops which are now staying in Canton. It is reported that General Li Tsung-jen and General Huang Chao-hsiung have been recommended to the posts of Tupan and Huipan, respectively, of Kuangsi.

Canton's Mayoralty Appointment

Nov. 19.

The next mayor of Canton will be appointed by the Civil Governor of Kuangtung upon the nomination of special classes of citizens. The students, labourers and merchants each form a nomination group. The farmers also have asked to have the privilege of putting up a candidate but their request has been refused.

Mr. Wong Tong, formerly a well-known merchant in Hongkong, but for the last two years in the service of the Kuomintang headquarters, is being mentioned for the post of municipal treasurer of Canton. This is a very responsible post because the treasurer is in charge of the sale of public lands—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Attempt to Oust Dr. Sun's Party and Reds

Canton, Nov. 21.

According to information received in Canton, Gen. Chen Chiung-ming has decided to remain neutral with regard to the political affairs of North and Central China and to devote his attention to the attempt to oust Dr. Sun Yat-sen's party from Canton.

Gen. Chen's three divisions, led by Generals Lin Fu, Hung Chao-lin and Yeh Chu, have been ordered to prepare for an attack on Canton. A committee composed of representatives from Canton, Swatow and elsewhere is assisting him with funds. About $300,000 has recently been handed to his troop commanders and more is being subscribed. The Cantonese are said to be willing to support him on condition that he refrains from siding with any one political faction and concentrates on saving Canton from "Red" influence.

It is stated that the "Red" forces from Canton are massing towards Shektan, while Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's vanguard, as already reported, has reached Sheklung. It is expected here that a battle may soon be fought between these two towns.

Koonshan, an important town in Saichiu, Namhio district, one of the best known silk centres in south China, is now being attacked by the Kuomintang forces under Gen. Li Fook-lam. The home of Mr. Chan Lim-pak, the commander-in-chief of the Merchant Volunteer movement in Kuangtung, is situated in this district. In the first fighting on November 17 the Volunteers are reported to have gained the day and to have killed 16 of the opposing force, including one officer. Gen. Li Fook-lam has despatched over 2,000 troops to Koonshan, but the Volunteers are still holding out and reinforcements from neighbouring towns are rallying to their assistance.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SIANGTAN NOTES

Trouble in Chao Heng-ti's Camp: Death of Miss Morton: Mission Anniversary

From Our Own Correspondent.

Siangtan, Hunan, Nov. 19.

Rumours are flying about regarding Hunan's place in the new order that seems to have been ushered in. It was reported that the Governor had telegraphed to Tuan Chi-jui, promising Hunan's support to him. Meanwhile, the trouble in the northwestern part of the Province has taken on rather a serious aspect and soldiers have had to be sent there to protect Chao Heng-ti's interests against enemies in his own camp.

The Hunan Provincial Assembly at Changsha seems almost to have ceased to function, as it it quite impossible to get a quorum to do business. When they have convened no important business has been transacted. One member recently made a scathing attack on the question of woman's suffrage and the women have had several meetings to consider what they ought to do. It is reported that the only thing proposed was to give him a beating.

Lansan Bandits

Lansan county recently has been the scene of murderous attack by armed bandits. The county official in his report said that they broke into the city about 100 strong, armed to the teeth, and left death and bloodshed in their path. They looted all they could handle and retreated toward the Kuangtung border.

Death of Miss A. R. Morton

Miss A. R. Morton, of the Presbyterian Mission, Changsha, did very suddenly in Changsha on the morning of November 18. The funeral is to take place on the afternoon of the 20th. Miss Morton had been in China about 35 years, the last ten of which were spent in Hunan. The first part of her service was in Ningpo. She was the first president and founder of Fu Hsiang Girls' High and Normal School, and was greatly beloved by her pupils in both Hunan and Ningpo. She had been in poor health for the last year or two, but the end came very unexpectedly, for she seemed to have been improving in health during the past few months.

Mission Anniversary

The Siangtan station of the Hunan Presbyterian Mission is making preparations to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its open- 1900. Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Lingle, the first missionaries and founders of the Mission, will be present and a short history of the Mission will be a part of the programme. There are now five well organized stations and 66 outstations. There are over 70 foreigners and nearly 240 Chinese workers now at work in the Mission.

The writer was able to take a ricsha from Siangtan to Hsiang-hsiang county and found and the new road in good shape. The ricshas are driving the chair bearers out of business on this part of the road. They are cheaper and faster than sedan chairs and one can take a lot of luggage with him. The fare is about $1 each way.

Peitaiho, in spite of the military activities which have been in progress in the immediate surroundings, has not suffered from disorder or looting, and has remained during the war exceptionally tranquil. Peitaiho was first occupied by Wu's men and an aeroplane squadron was added. The men used several villas but have always been quite orderly. After Wu's retreat Chang's men moved in some 250 strong, but up to the present there has no cause for complaint.

WATCH REPAIRING

When your watch or clock needs repairing or cleaning, send it to an expert.

Remember that more watches are ruined by inexperienced and incompetent watchmakers than are damaged through the carelessness and negligence of watch owners.

Here in Shanghai you have watch repair facilities second to none.

First, our American watchmaker has had 24 years experience and was carefully selected from a host of applicants by the manufacturers we represent.

Second, we have in stock GENUINE material, bought direct from the factories, for all well known watches.

Third, our repair shop is equipped with a complete and modern set of electrically operated tools.

Fourth, our Repair Department is a necessary adjunct to our wholesale distribution of several famous makes of watches and clocks and is not operated for profit. It is a service department not only for our sales department but for all owners of good watches. Our charges are reasonable and all work is guaranteed to be satisfactory.

HEACOCK & CHEEK COMPANY,
16a Kiukiang Road,
SHANGHAI.
(Opposite Cathedral Garden.)

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SHANGHAI NEWS

THE NEW AMERICAN CLUB PREMISES

Handsome Building in Foochow Road Ready for Occupancy: One of Most Up-to-date, Finely Equipped Institutions of the Kind in Far East

To-day, three months before contract time, the new American Club premises will be completed, and members will be able to move in. The new premises will be the most modern and up-to-date of any Club in the Far East. Everything that can be done for the comfort and convenience of members has been done, right down to something quite unique in the way of a "Mahjongg Room" decorated in the best Peking-Chinese style by special artists brought down from the capital.

The building has been designed by the architect, Mr. R. A. Curry, in the style known as American Georgian Colonial, which is used for clubs throughout the United States. The entrance has been designed in special Italian marble with bronze railings. and after mounting a short flight of marble steps leads into an imposing lobby. Directly facing the lobby are the bar, on the left, and the billiard room on the right, both of which have been built obviously after great thought for their respective purposes. The bar room comprises almost half of this part of the first floor, and when completed will be comfortably furnished with leather chairs and couches, and comfortable tables. The bar itself is constructed of Philippine polished mahogany, the wood having been especially imported for the purpose through the Robert Dollar Steamship Co. Refrigerating apparatus leads into the bar from the top, and is so arranged that ice cold drinks will be on hand at all times and seasons. The walls are designed in the same wood as the bar, whilst the ceiling is of white ornamental plaster.

The billiard room, which adjoins the bar, is a bright and cheery room, with plenty of space for players and audience alike. Great attention has been paid to the lighting of this room in order to get the best results. The ceiling is of white plaster, whilst the side walls are of oak panelling. The fireplace in this room is particularly artistic. The floor has been constructed of a red composition known as Master Builders' Colormix, and has the peculiar virtue of not holding the dust, a very handy asset in a room much of the floor space of which is occupied by immovable furniture like billiard tables.

The rest of the ground floor is taken up by the secretary's office, (which, like everything else about the building gives an air of comfort and spaciousness) cloak rooms and toilets.

On the first floor are the library and writing room and the card-room. The library has been fitted out as a lounge as well as a reading room, and already has a singularly inviting appearance. The book cases, all of mahogany, are built into the walls, panelled and finished in mahogany. The cardroom has been built in typical colonial style, with panelled walls and a light wallpaper.

Unique "Mahjongg Room"

On this same floor comes the "Mahjongg Room"—a room of vivid colours and inclined to be hard on weak eyes. We believe we are correct in saying that this is the only room of the sort in the world, built especially for the devotees of mahjongg; the fashion will probably spread. The ceiling of this room is squared off with oak panelling into cubes about 18 inches square, inside each square is a picture, especially painted after the best style of Chinese art as seen in Peking temples, by artists brought down here for the purpose. Their use of colours is obviously more enthusiastic than harmonic and some really fearful looking dragons and swans peer down at one from the ceiling. The walls of the room are painted in gold and designed with red lacquer, whilst the pillars are also coloured with red lacquer. The windows are fashioned after the Chinese grill pattern. The whole room, in fact, presents a most Oriental appearance, and should certainly provide a fitting atmosphere for the devotees of this great game. The second, third and fourth floors are taken up with private rooms, of which there are altogether 51. The architect and furnishers between them have managed very successfully to get away from the stereotyped hotel kind of cubicle, usual in the circumstances; all these rooms are cheerful, bright and inviting. A good thick rug occupies the centre of the floor, cheerful curtains adorn the windows, the walls are painted in a delicate shade of cream, soothing and refreshing to the eye. Comfortable easy chairs are provided, each room has separate bathroom attached with hot water always laid on, whilst a spacious wardrobe is built into the wall.

Fine Dance Floor

The fifth floor is occupied by the assembly room, the dining room and a fine open pantry. The assembly room opens into the dining room. The walls and ceiling are designed in decorative plaster after the Georgian-Adams style. The curtaining and drapery will be of gold in the assembly room, and mulberry in the dining room. The dance floor is constructed of speffloors are in almost universal use in the United States, and have the great advantage over the ordinary floor of being much closer grained and much harder, and consequently a greater polish can be obtained than on the general run of dance floors in the East.

Also on this floor is a special toilet and dressing room for the use of ladies when the Club entertains members of the opposite sex.

The kitchens are built in the top floor. They are modern and up-to-date, and every provision has been made to assure cleanliness. The floor and walls are tiled, whilst two excellent bakeries have been built in adjoining. The refrigerating system is especially good; food can be kept in cold storage under hygienic conditions, whilst the arrangement is such as to allow of iced water being laid on every floor, and available night and day.

The exterior of the building is also treated by the architects in Colonial style. The special "tapestry" bricks have been imported from the States, and are unique in Shanghai. The marble used in the building has all been cut and polished in Italy.

The fans are Multivane exhaust fans, and large ducts run throughout the building distributing air.

An especially fast lift service, comprising two Otis lifts, serve the five floors.

Opening Next Month

No date for the formal opening of the Club has yet been fixed but this will probably be somewhere about the second week of December.

The general contractor for the work is Sin Jin-kee. The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld., were responsible for the central heating and the plumbing. The roofing, flooring and refrigerators have been placed by Andersen, Meyer & Co., whilst G. Finicharrio & Co. were responsible for the marble; Tan Kai & Co. were responsible for the tile work; Arts and Crafts, Ld., did the ornamental plastering; the Otis elevators were installed by the American Trading Co.; the interior carpentering was by the China Woodworking and Kiln Drying Company; the electric installation was put in by the Electric Equipment Co.; Anderson; Meyer's and the Electric Equipment Co., were responsible for the lighting and lighting fixtures; Weeks & Co., Ld., were responsible for the furnishing of the mahjongg room and fireplace fittings; Ed. Becks & Co. were responsible for the bathroom fittings; the metal lathing and furring was done by Gibb, Livingston & Co., and the glass was installed by the Asia Glass Corporation. Mr. James Noble was responsible for the general supervision.

Sanitation and Heating

The sanitary and heating arrangements which have recently been installed in the new club building are the latest modern appliances and about as up-to-date as anything in Shanghai. The fixtures which were manufactured in America have been put in under the sole supervision of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld., and are worthy of special description.

The whole building is heated by a vapour system, the great advantage of which is that the radiators are maintained at a temperature which will adequately heat rooms to 70° Fahrenheit; at the same time it does not burn the air and cause the stuffiness so often associated with a pressure steam system.

A feature of the cold water supply, which is new to Shanghai, is a separate refrigerated supply of drinking water which is obtainable on each floor.

Hot water is obtained by means of steam pipe coils supplied from a separate boiler, the temperature being automatically controlled by means of a thermostatic valve.

In addition to the heating and hot water systems a high pressure steam supply is provided in connexion with the Turkish baths and barbers' shops. There is also again another hot water system for the supply required for the kitchen.

Ventilation has received special attention, and the vitiated air from all the public rooms is extracted by means of a 60-inch exhaust fan situated on the top floor.

The whole building has been equipped with a vacuum cleaning system with numerous connexions on each floor. By means of this plant all dust is extracted by an electric vacuum cleaner situated in the basement.

The kitchen equipment has also been provided by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. and includes four modern American ranges, special copper-lined sinks, steam tables, and the equipment is of an especially efficient and high order.

Fire Protection

The fire protection of the whole building is very complete. The system is fed from three sources, a direct connexion from the Waterworks Co.'s main, a powerful electrically-driven turbine pump situated in the basement and, as an additional safeguard, a pumping connexion has been installed, by means of which the Municipal Fire Brigade can pump through piping in the building to any desired point.

This building which is an addition to the many modern and imposing buildings in Shanghai should be a great boon to the American community in Shanghai.

THE successor to Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner to China, whose retirement on account of his having reached the age limit of the Service has been announced, will be Lieut-Col. M. Cosgrave, who has been in charge of the Canadian Exhibition at Wembley. Lieut-Col. Cosgrave is now on his way to Shanghai from London and will probably arrive here about Dec. 10.

THE following modest little tribute to the Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C. appeared recently in the "Sunday Post" a Dundee publication: "I was interested to learn in a letter from a friend in Shanghai that when the invading armies swarmed into the city the defence of the boundary of the Foreign Settlement—the crucial point—was left to the Shanghai Scottish Volunteers. This little known force is raised from Scots living in China, and wears the same uniform and bears the same arms as any of our Scottish regiments when they are out East. They are of course comparatively few in numbers—less then 1,000 all told, I believe—out there the natives have an enormous respect for the 'kilties.' !"—The slight omission of reference to other units in the corps was probably an enthusiastic oversight.

GLAND TREATMENT IN THE EAST

Quicker Results than are Obtainable in Europe: Dr. Schmidt's Interesting Book

Some months ago Shanghai became very interested over the arrival of Dr. Peter Schmidt, probably the foremost exponent to-day of the Steinach theory of the puberty gland, for his visit to the Settlement coincided with a vigorous discussion in the columns of the "North-China Daily News" on gland transplantation and allied subjects. The Steinach theory, as explained at the time, is a great advance on anything connected with goat or monkey glands, concerning only a re-arrangement of our own internal possessions, to put it in easily understandable language, even though it may not be the correct surgical description.

Dr. Schmidt must have been very busy in the weeks that have passed, for now there has arrived a most interesting book, "The Theory and Practice of the Steinach Operation" (Wm. Heinemann, London), which it is understood was specially written for the assistance of the inherently conservative English people, and also a book in Chinese (Commercial Press), which as judged by the sequence of the illustrations, is practically a duplicate, but in summary, of the other. A layman well might hesitate to attempt to review such a work, despite its obvious interest to the general public, but fortunately one can gain assistance from the "Lancet" and in view of what that paper states, it should be noted that six months ago the "Lancet" was an opponent of the Steinach theory.

What the "Lancet" Says

The "Lancet's" comments follow:—

THE STEINACH OPERATION.

The Theory and Practice of the Steinach Operation. By Dr. PETER SCHMIDT. London: William Heinemann (Medical Books), Ld. 1924. Pp. 150. 7s. 6d.

This book, as well as containing an account of the experimental work upon which Steinach's operation is based, furnishes a report on 100 cases treated by the author. In these reports he has wisely published all the clinical data at his command, obtained from the whole of the patients operated upon, including cases in which no very definite results were obtained as well as those in which the operation appeared to have been highly beneficial. In Dr. Schmidt's opinion the best site for ligature of the vas is near the point of junction with the epididymis. In this he differs from some other authorities who consider a partial epididymectomy to be a preferable proceeding to a vasotomy. After a survey of the clinical reports published in this book it is difficult to maintain an attitude of incredulity towards the results of the operation of vaso-ligature. Even taking into account the effect of suggestion and the possibility of an improvement in general health due to other factors, the changes effected in some of the author's patients appear to have been so striking that one is almost bound to accept the view that they were the result of the operation. The greatest successes appear to have been gained with what may be described in broad terms as cases of premature old age, either partial or total; but apart from these, even such a condition as arteriosclerosis would appear to have been ameliorated. Where, however, the blood pressure is high the author considers it advisable to bring about a preliminary reduction by means of drugs and then to operate, at first, on one side only. If after a lapse of months this should prove insufficient the opposite vas may be lighted. No harmful results have ever been noted by the author, and as a corroboration of this he quotes the experience of Laughlin, in the United States, who after carrying out 2,000 vasligations for sterilisation purposes, states that the operation "can cause no harm of any kind to body or mind."

When discussing the theory on which the operation is based Dr. Schmidt shows himself to be an ardent partisan of Steinach's view that the interestitial cells are responsible for the internal secretion of the testis. In the first chapter of his book he furnishes a general critical survey of the experimental work on which this theory is based and does his best to demolish the views of the opposing school who regard the interstitial cells as trophic. It must be remembered, however, that whether this view of the interstitial cells is or is not correct, the work of Steinach still remains, although in the latter case it will be necessary to modify some of his deductions.

This book is one of the best scientific expositions of the subject available for British readers. The large amount of clinical material that it contains should prove of interest to all who are prepared to adopt an unprejudiced attitude towards its subject-matter.

A Far Eastern Advantage

To the above it may be added that the study of cases has revealed an unexpected advantage secured from treatment in the Far East which can only be explained by the action of the semi-tropical climate. In Europe invariably it has been two or three months before any results were noticed, for instance, an increase in the muscle powers and mental activity, and after improvements such as better eyesight and new hairgrowth took double that time. Here it has been found that in both European and Chinese cases, the clinical effects are apparent two or three weeks after the operation. For instance, in the case of an American in the fifties, his wrinkles disappeared in an astonishing manner three weeks after the operation. In the same space of time his hair grew rapidly and regained its former colour. The previous unhealthily high blood pressure sank, and his weight, which had decreased as he grew older, increased once more. After two months he forgot to use his glasses when reading. One Chinese patient of 44 years, prematurely aged, and with all symptoms of hardening of the arteries, continual giddiness and loss of memory, regained his normal blood pressure and all bad symptoms connected therewith improved in an astonishing manner. The operation on a 55 years old English engineer effected a complete restitution of his working capacities. To prove how little the treatment hinders the patient, the latter patient climbed up the scaffolding of a new building four days after the operation. A lady patient reduced her surplus fat, and all nervous complaints from which she was suffering ceased.

SCIENCE IN WARFARE

A Demonstration to "B" Co., S. V. C.

An interesting hour was spent by members of "B" Company, British, S.V.C., on Wednesday, when the company on the invitation of the Acting Headmaster. Mr. H. G Huckstep. B.A., paid a visit to the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

Captain N. Hansen, the Manual Training Instructor, explained the methods of trestle building in connexion with rapidly constructed bridges and how woodwork enters into various phases of military operations. Some excellent articles of furniture, made by the pupils under his direction, were displayed in this department.

The engineering workshop was then visited, where the pupils of Mr. D. Pedersen were to be seen hard at work in metal turning, filing, and making various articles for use in connexion with wireless. Model locomotives, machines, and engines in various stages of completion were on exhibit.

The keenness displayed by the students in these two departments was a pleasure to witness. They appeared to have solved the question of what to do during the long winter evenings.

Mr. H. Standring, B.A., then conducted the Volunteers to the chemical laboratory and explained the important part played by chemistry in modern warfare. He mentioned the purifying of water by chemicals and touched upon the various explosives, *viz.*, gunpowder, cordite, and T.N.T. He demonstrated the violence of these substances by igniting a pinch of red phosphorus with a little potassium chlorate. He then went on to discuss the uses of poison gas and nearly asphyxiated his audience with whiffs of chlorine and sulphur-dioxide. He spoke at length on the construction of the field-telephone, wireless telegraphy, and the possibilities of the so-called "death ray" in stopping aeroplane engines and the killing of persons at long range by this means. He concluded by mentioning the uses of hydrogen and helium in airships and the use of liquid fire in trench warfare.

The Commanding Officer, Lieut. W. C. Divers, on behalf of the Company, thanked the specialists in charge of the various departments for their valuable and most interesting demonstrations and expressed the hope that members of the company would avail themselves of the excellent facilities for manual training afforded by the Municipal Council.

MR. A. D. Bell has accepted an invitation to fill the present vacancy on the Shanghai Municipal Council, while a vacancy on the Electricity Committee has been filled by the appointment of Mr. C. H. Ryde.

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BUBBLING WELL MOTOR SMASH

Three People Seriously Injured: A Runaway Chauffeur

Three people are in hospital suffering from serious injury as the result of a motor car smash which occurred at the junction of Bubbling Well Road and Yu Yuen Road on Saturday afternoon. A car driven by a Chinese chauffeur was turning into Yu Yuen Road and collided with a pedicab, then swerving and knocking down a boy named Arthur Barrett, who was walking on the pavement. The driver then appears to have entirely lost control of the car, which ran into a Chinese boy and pinned him against a telephone pole, the vehicle thus being brought to a standstill. Seeing the serious damage which had been done, the driver abandoned the car, which carried a Chinese passenger, and ran away. As soon as the necessary assistance was forthcoming, the three injured persons were taken to hospital, and all had to be detained. It was found that Arthur Barrett had had his thigh and nose fractured, the Chinese boy had a fractured thigh and smashed leg, and the Chinese passenger sustained a fractured skull.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP

Discussed by Dr. Chatley Before B.W.A.

The subject of "Ancestor Worship" was dealt with in a very interesting way by Dr. H. Chatley who spoke before the Literary Section of the B.W.A. at Headquarters on Tuesday afternoon. Among other phases of this practice, so deeply imbedded in the daily life and religious ritual of the Chinese, Dr. Chatley mentioned the "Impersonators" who acted as proxies for the ancestors, took the food which had been offered to them, ate a portion of it and were supposed to be inspired by the spirits of those gone before.

The Fengshui or the diviners of places where the spirits of wind and water would be most favourable for family graves were very important and after their opinion had been secured and the grave properly located it was an expensive matter to move it, as surveyors for railroads have found out.

Human sacrifices to the dead can almost be traced and history reports such sacrifices being paid to the "First Emperor" in the Chin Dynasty. Even now the common practice of burning slave girls in effigy at the grave suggests a time when this was actually done. The spirits of those not properly buried or those who have no family to pay them proper rites become the Chinese demons and the stone images along the avenues to royal tombs are exorcists and animals who make a speciality of consuming ghouls.

Comparing various religions on this point Dr. Chatley said that Buddhism permitted "indulgences for the deceased," whereby a dutiful son might doubly assure the repose of his father's soul by special observances. This gained many converts. Nestorianism, with its lists of saintly deceased whose welfare was prayed for in the church service, found favour on that score. Roman Catholicism was at first rather popular in China. The Jesuits allowed their converts to show respect to their ancestors but the Dominicans persuaded the Pope that this was heretical. Protestant missionaries opposed this worship, some of them going so far as to insist that proselytes should destroy their ancestral tablets. Now many permit "respect to be paid ancestors," making a distinction between this and worship. The speaker raised the question of whether Christianity would ever be adopted by the Chinese people as a whole unless some compromise was made on this point of ancestor worship, which represents the strongest motive in the spiritual life of this people.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE AT SHANGHAI

The building of the new Custom House now has commenced and we show here with a perspective drawing of the work as eventually it will appear. This is the design finally approved by the Chinese Maritime Customs authorities after consideration of the many alternatives created in the prolific brain of Mr. E. Forbes Bothwell, F.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, the architects. Mr. Bothwell's work is well known in Shanghai, but only those connected with his profession know that probably he has designed 20 times as many buildings as he has carried out during the 10 years of his practice in China. So it was not surprising to them that, when he was entrusted with this, the finest chance that any architect has had here, he should pour out design after design to meet the artistic potentialities of the site and building and the various utilitarian requirements of his clients. Whatever the particular conditions or difficulties of a building project, Mr. Bothwell always has several solutions to offer and his pencil keeps pace with his conceptions. For all his extraordinary speed his attention to detail is meticulous and all his work is marked by a scholarly restraint. He is no slavish copyist of ancient forms. On the other hand, his original adaptations of classic models to present-day building requirements never offend against the Athenian creed. He has a profound knowledge of the building art of ancient Greece and an obvious reverence for its perpetual beauty.

On a restricted site Mr. Bothwell already has shown how he can make use of little opportunity to obtain his artistic effects. This is particularly in evidence in the Yangtsze Insurance building where the only external face is the Bund front. His treatment entirely escapes that so usual appearance of a flat surface and shows a depth and dignity which make this building still stand out individually to the attention of the observant, in spite of the subsequent larger and more costly erections upon its flanks.

In this new Custom House building practically all four sides have an open aspect and the architect has grasped the opportunity this affords of a building of isolated dignity and strength with, at the same time, an aspiring freedom. The building will occupy the whole of the site bounded by the Bund, Hankow Road, Szechuen Road and the private road next to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. The great length of the Hankow Road frontage makes the 120 ft. of the Bund front appear comparatively narrow and a front block therefore was called for which should rise above the main building and, indeed, dominate the whole Bund as a beacon to the port. This front block will rise 150 ft. above the pavement and the tower will attain a height of 260 ft.

In the design of this nine-storeyed front portion any suggestion of the skyscraper very happily has been avoided, the vertical lines of the fenestration building gracefully up to the clock tower. This effect is assisted by the continuous bronze panels containing the windows for four-storeys in height, forming deep lines of shadow in the white of the granite. Another contrast to the granite is made with the lead-covered turrets at four corners above the ninth storey. From there the tower rises gracefully in straight and battering and curving lines to the golden finial and the 18 ft. clock faces gleam from the four sides.

To touch upon all the details of design is out of the question in this short description and it must suffice to notice one example of Mr. Bothwell's peculiar genius in original use of the Greek forms. In the main entrance vestibule he has taken for his inspiration the Parthenon at at Athens. The plain Doric columns with their wide flutings and simple capitals are, in their proportion, identical with the original, untouched by any irreverent line. So the plain lintel above. But in the frieze there burst forth between the triglyphs delightful carvings significant of the uses of the building. Ships and the sea. And note the linking up with the period of the design. Not modern ships with modern commerce, but "quinquiremes of Nineveh," doubtless with "cargoes of ivory," etc., four of them, and between, in the middle metope, he benediction of the gods of the sea with the sea horses prancing in the waves.

It is such contrasted conjunctions of severity and joyousness that give to Mr. Bothwell's work so much of its undoubted charm.

J.L.

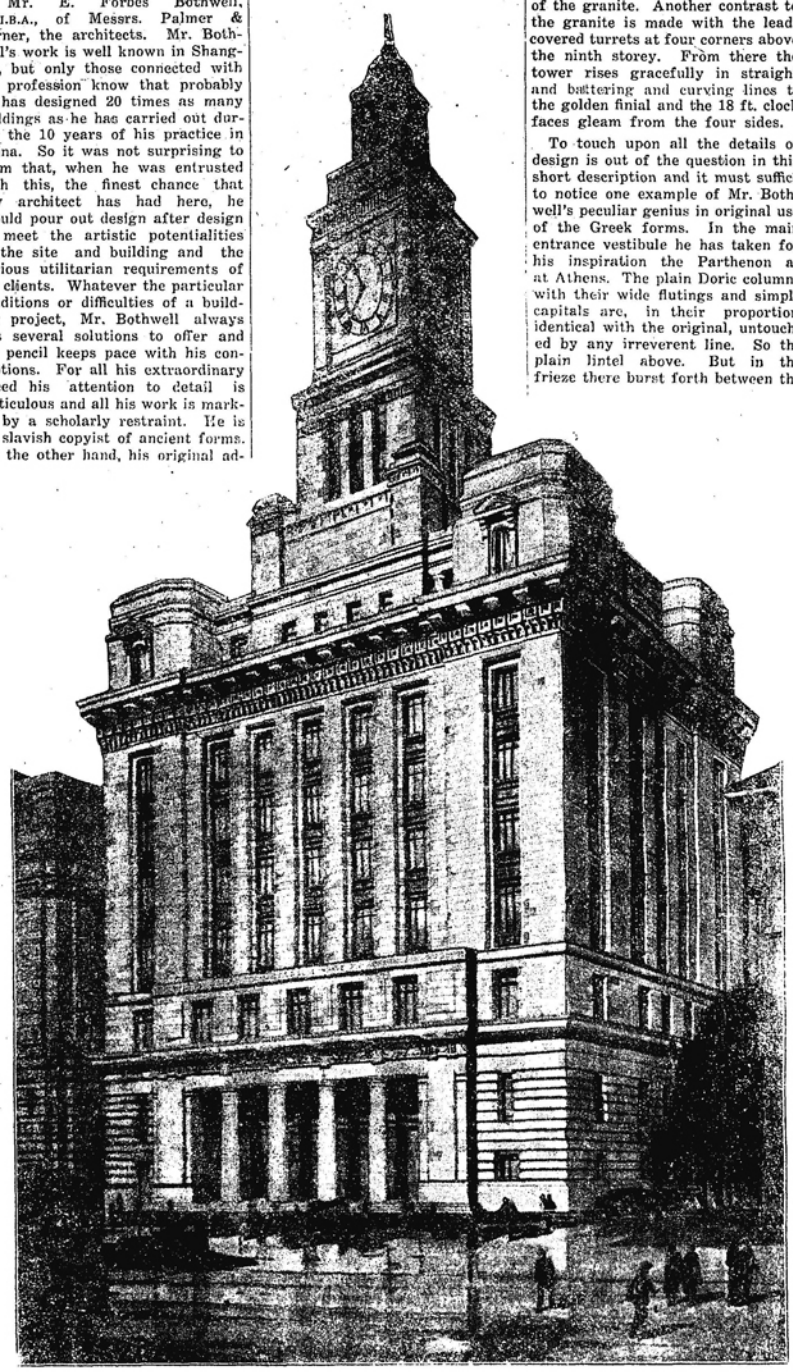

Photo.—E. A. Kobza Studio.

CHINESE AND FOREIGN VIEWPOINTS

Discussions on Extraterritoriality Heard by University Women

Heartened by a delicious tea, the Shanghai Branch of the American Association of University Women on Tuesday attacked the involved subject of extraterritoriality and, under the guidance of Mr. J. B. Powell and Dr. R. Y. Lo, gained much information on the subject. As both speakers stated, the occasion was not a debate, but simply a presentation of the subject from the standpoint of a foreigner and a Chinese.

Mr. Powell began with the case of the American sailor who in 1821 accidentally killed a Chinese woman by dropping a pot over the side of the ship which struck her on the head. Against the protests of American merchants the sailor was turned over the Chinese authorities who executed him in the market place by strangling. At that time, the lecturer pointed out, the laws of England and China were fairly in accord with regard to the punishment for such homicide, so that the sentence was not as severe as it sounds to-day. The Chinese attitude towards foreigners was based upon the period when foreign contacts meant only raids by "Barbarians," as outside nations were called, and the Chinese saying was: "To rule barbarians by misrule is the truest way to rule them." That this feeling was not one-sided was illustrated by the Texas Court which ruled that it was not a crime to kill a Chinese who was a poor cook.

Extraterritoriality, continued the speaker, was based upon treaties designed to promote peace, amity and commerce, and the system dated back many years when Russia enjoyed such privileges from China. At the Paris Conference China made her first demand for the abolition of this principle, and was refused. At the Washington Conference in 1922 the nine powers took steps looking toward the establishment of a commission to look into the judicial system of China and, if found satisfactory, to abolish this special privilege. The United States was preparing to appoint its representative when Dr. Alfred Sze asked that the appointment be deferred in view of the unsettled condition of the country.

Mr. Powell admitted that abuses such as gun-running and opium-smuggling were increased by extraterritoriality because unscrupulous foreigners and Chinese claiming foreign protection made use of the privileges. He also admitted that since 16 nations enjoyed this favour and Russia, Germany, and Austro-Hungary did not, that it was discriminatory; but he maintained that the present condition of China with its military government beyond control of the courts made its continuance necessary since unprejudiced courts were impossible with the prevailing system.

Dr. Lo emphasized the humiliation which the system of extraterritoriality imposed upon the Chinese, the expenses of inconvenience of seeking redress in a Consular Court, and quoted Sir Robert Hart to the effect that its presence was an indignity. He also mentioned the advantage given law-breakers by immunity from search and the protection of a foreign flag. He instanced cases where foreigners guilty of cruelty towards Chinese could not be properly dealt with, while authorities in the interior were responsible for the safety of foreigners. The removal of such favoured standing would, he thought, make for good will, would remove the suspicion that missionaries were only the vanguard of western commerce and instead of increasing banditry and ransoms would militate against this by making foreign life no more valuable to the bandits than Chinese life. In answer to the claim that extraterritoriality had protected many Chinese within the Settlement during the last war he felt that had there been no restricted area for foreigners more pressure would have been exerted to stop the fighting.

M. Meyrier, the acting French Consul-General, who has just returned from Home leave, made his official call on Col. Wang Ku-pang, Commissioner of Police, at the latter's yamen, on Tuesday afternoon.

A member of the Executive Committee of the "Shanghai Society" has addressed to Tuan Chu-jui, Feng Yu-hsiang, and others, a memorandum on the improvement of China's economic and political affairs, and the following two proposals adorn a lengthy list: "That a limit be put upon the amount of property which can be inherited in order to level the standing of members of the community"; and, "that treaties which are an insult to our national dignity be abolished in order to bring about equality among nations."

By the order of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, the Admiralty House at Shanghai has been changed into the Shanghai Department of Naval Affairs. The Nanking Admiralty House will in future be the official headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy.

Mr. Sung Han-chang, manger of the Bank of China and former Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, has tendered his resignation as a member of the executive committee of the Chamber on the grounds of illness.

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"THREE WISE FOOLS"

A Clever Comedy Production by the A.D.C.: Good Work by Principals

A.D.C. Committee.—Mr. E. E. Parsons, President. Messrs. E. P. Graham-Barrow, D. J. Donne, E. A. Prince, Leigh Turner, R. W. Wingrove, E. S. Wilkinson (Hon. Treas. and Hon. Secretary). Wm. Armstrong, Business Manager.

The Cast

Judge Trumbell ..Mr. W. V. B. Hughes
Dr. Grant .....Mr. W. M. Weston
Mr. Findley.....Mr. A. J. Daniels
Gordon .....Mr. Arthur Jones
Poole .....Mr. E. C. Baker
Clancey .....Mr. F. L. Ladoë
A Policeman .....Mr. W. F. Hamlin
Gray .....Mr. F. G. Renwick
Doublas .....Mr. G. E. Goolden
Crawshay .....Mr. D. M. Mollison
Benny .....Mr. L. Lienard
Saunders .....Mrs. Peyton-Griffin
Sydney Fairchild ..Miss Florrie Tippin

Scene:—Act. 1. The living room in an old house on Portland Square.
Scene:—Act. II. The same
Scenery in Act II. Arranged by Mrs. Edna M. Brush.
Scene:—Act. III. The living room in an old house in Portland Square.
Furniture by Messrs. Weeks & Co.
Scenery by Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin
Lighting by Mr. H. L. Molyneux
Orchestra under the direction of Mr. D'A. W. Heron
Stage Manager, Mr. William Armstrong

We must confess to a strong liking for "Three Wise Fools" as a play, not because Austin Strong wrote it any too skilfully, but rather for the reason that in it he has woven many themes, somewhat time worn it is true, but ones which never seem to lose their appeal. There is something arresting in the thought that a woman should bequeath her child to three old-time lovers, despite the fact that looked at in the light of cold, every-day life, the practice, if it became at all prevalent, might become somewhat of an embarrassment to those placed in the unfortunate position of unwilling heirs. But there is something delightful in the idea of the projection of a young life into a circle of old habit stricken men, the changing of their outlook on life and bringing about their rejuvenation in spirit, nothing of which is improbable. In the sense of reality the idea may not be altogether good, but if we look on the theatre as a means of giving pleasure rather than as a mirror held up to Truth, "Three Wise Fools" fills the specification and affords the means of an enjoyable night's entertainment. At the same time we are not entirely disposed to give the selecting committee of the A. D. C. too great praise for choosing the play they presented on Saturday night, for the simple reason that it has already been played in Shanghai by the Frawley Co., and in our opinion the chief object of the Club should be to give us plays that have not been, and are not likely to be, for various reasons, presented in Shanghai by touring companies.

It cannot, however, be ignored that the improvements in the Lyceum Theatre during the last few years have cost the A. D. C. a considerable amount of money and if, as it is to be supposed, it is following a policy not unconnected with finance at this juncture, it is to be congratulated on the choice it made from that point of view.

We have seen more successful productions by our local amateurs, and we have also seen many worse, so that if we hesitate to declare the performance of Saturday night a complete success, we intend no disparagement of those who assisted: it was very much like the junior cleric's egg, "Good in parts, my lord." The work of Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow was quite up to his usual standard, and he is to be congratulated on the attention he undoubtedly gave to his management of each of the interesting situations with which the play is replete. The setting, too, was good and was an admirable example of the manner in which the A. D. C. can stage plays.

"Three Wise Fools" is a man's play. The interest centres round three men past the prime of life, knit together by a common bond, and living the life which knows of little save the attention between work and sleep. Such men have to get out of the ruts and roll among the buttercups lest the ante-chamber to death be almost as dismal as the grave itself. And it was in doing this that Messrs. A. J. Daniels, W. V. B. Hughes and W. M. Weston were so remarkably good. Mr. Daniels as the testy but good-hearted old financier was excellent indeed; he turned the play into a personal success, and we do not remember seeing a male amateur in Shanghai doing such good work for some years past. Mr. Hughes, as Judge Trumbell, was the acme of dignity: he imparted a true judicial dignity into the rôle, while Mr. Weston was so natural a doctor, that it was difficult not to sympathize with him when his irascible old financial friend jeered at him on the upset of some of his psychological theories. These three gentlemen were undoubtedly good, and gave a highly satisfactory performance. So, too, did Mr. Jones, as Gordon, in the juvenile lead. He was convincing practically throughout the piece, save at times when that quality was missing through no fault of his own. It is always a joy to watch Mr. Lienard at work for the simple reason that he gets thoroughly into his parts. Nothing could be more different than his Dawker in "The Skin Game," and his Beany, the Dook, in Saturday night's performance, and yet both were equally good and eminently satisfying. Mr. E. C. Baker, as Poole, the detective, gave a workmanlike presentation of a small part, as did Messrs. Laloë and Hamlin as his two assistants, while the servants' rôles were well sustained by Messrs. Renwick and Goolden. Mr. Graham Barrow, for such is the lot of a producer, had at the last moment to deputize for Mr. Mollison, who had met with a slight accident, and did it well.

Miss Florice Tippin, as Sydney Fairchild, made her début on the Lyceum stage. She is easy to look at, indicates a fair amount of ease in her performance, and undoubtedly has a good stage presence. She had not the benefit of assisting at all the rehearsals and to some extent was, therefore, placed at a disadvantage, but her work on Saturday night indicates promise for the future. Her speaking voice is good and when she acquires that faculty of feeling the part she is playing, which is, after all, the true art, she will be able to do very much better work than she did on Saturday, though that was by no means without merit.

Mrs. R. H. Peyton-Griffin is an experienced amateur actress, who filled the part of the forbidding housekeeper with a tender heart excellently. Her weeping in the third act was delightfully realistic.

And, not to forget those who so often "blush unseen," much praise has to be given to Messrs. Molyneux and Armstrong in whose hands rests the responsibility for the smooth running of the show.

THE SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY

An Obstructionist View of Roads in the Western District

The "*Shunpao*" on Wednesday announced that, owing to the fact that certain foreigners are constructing roads in the Fah Hwa district, the Shanghai District Council has addressed the following letter to the Civil Governor:

"Since Shanghai became a commercial port, the Settlement boundaries have been marked out. The British Municipal Council has now detailed a large number of coolies to construct roads in a part of the western district which is not within the Settlement limits. The work of construction is going on day and night and the roads are almost finished. This is surprising. During the past few years foreigners have been in the habit of extending the Settlement, particularly along Great Western Road and Hungjao Road. This is simply an encroachment upon our national rights, and if no negotiations are opened other foreigners will act likewise. The harm resulting from this can well be imagined. We therefore bring this matter to your notice, and earnestly request you to order the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai to inspect all the boundary limits and open negotiations with the Council in order that the work of road construction may be stopped and that we may preserve our national rights."

WEDDINGS

Wavell—Snodgrass

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place on Saturday afternoon in Holy Trinity Cathedral, which was beautifully decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums, when Mrs. Vera Snodgrass became the bride of Mr. H. S. Wavell. The Very Rev. Dean Symons performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends of the family, no invitations being sent out as the marriage was somewhat hastened in order to allow the bridegroom's sister to be present.

Mrs. Snodgrass, who was given away by Mr. W. Milne, looked charming in a beige figured duvetyn costume banded with pale grey fox fur, with a black hat trimmed with rose ostrich plumes. She carried tea roses. Mr. Charles Eyton, sister of the bridegroom, acted as matron of honour and wore a handsome black chiffon velvet dress, embroidered in steel beads, trimmed with chinchilla and a small green hat. Mr. J. E. Jacobs, Senior American Assessor at the Mixed Court, accompanied the bridegroom as best man. A small reception was held immediately after the ceremony at 28 Carter Road.

Turner—Hammond

Miss Carol Hammond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Hammond, of Los Angeles, California, was married to Mr. Eric Turner, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Turner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Saturday afternoon at 1 Macgregor Road, the Rev. C. M. Drury officiating. The bride, who was given away by Mr. William Bissett, wore a beautiful gown of ivory crêpe-de-chine trimmed with Honiton lace, with an exquisite veil of Spanish lace, lent for the occasion, and held in place by orange blossoms. She carried white roses. Miss Macgregor, who acted as bridesmaid, wore a petunia brocaded crêpe-de-chine dress with a big black hat, and carried bronze chrysanthemums. The little flower girl, Jean Peden, wore powder-blue silk, silver-trimmed. The matron of honour, Mrs. G. G. Patterson, wore brown satin crêpe trimmed with rich embroidery and a brown hat.

Mr. George Finlay acted as best man. After the ceremony a reception, attended by many friends, was held, the house being artistically decorated with chrysanthemums. Mr. and Mrs. Turner will spend their honeymoon up-country, and the bride wore for her going away costume a navy blue costume with a blue and silver hat.

Kum—Tong

An interesting Chinese ceremony united Miss Edith Tong, daughter of Mr. Tong Shao-yi, former Premier, to Mr. Kum Keen-seen, son of Mr. Kum Han-sun, one of the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company's compradores. The wedding took place at Mr. Kum's residence, 266 Broadway, on Monday afternoon, Dr. Alex. Ting officiating.

The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Miss Chu Li-tsung, acting as bridesmaid. The flower-girl was the bride's sister, Miss Tong Pao-yung. The best man was Mr. Percy Kwok. Pages were Chen Quen-quen and Chen Ding-ding.

The bride wore a creation of pearl sequins over a pale pink slip with a broad hem of silver at the bottom of the skirt, which was caught up at the waist by a corsage of orange blossoms. The court train was of the same material. The veil was of white tulle with a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride carried a bouquet of yellow tea roses.

The bridesmaid wore a frock of salmon pink embroidered with chrysanthemum blossoms and trimmed with silver lace. Mme. Tong Shao-yi wore the Chinese official court dress.

A dinner was served at night to 600 guests at the Ta Kuan Lo and Ling Nan Lo Restaurants.

Dunn—McCormick

A wedding of interest to Shanghai residents took place on Tuesday morning when Miss Elsie McCormick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. McCormick of Alameda, California, and Mr. Marshall Lloyd Dunn, son of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Dunn of Minneapolis, Minnesota, were married in the U. S. Judicial Chambers, Judge Milton D. Purdy performing the ceremony which was witnessed by Mr. W. B. Wilson as U. S. Consular representative. Miss McCormick is a well-known local authoress and since leaving Shanghai has been one of the "feature writers" on the "N. Y. World."

The bride wore a handsome Paris dress of striped tobacco-brown chiffon velvet, cut on straight lines broken by flaring godets edged with Alaska squirrel, which was also used in barrel cuffs on the sleeves and for the standing collar. With this she wore a black hat with osprey plumes, beige gloves and stockings, with black satin slippers and carried a sheaf bouquet of white carnations and roses. Miss Ruth Benedict, who acted as bridesmaid, wore flame and white georgette, with beige hat and slippers and carried an old fashioned posy. Mr. Hayden Nichols, of the Government Bureau of Economic Information, was best man.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception attended only by a few close friends was held in the apartment of Miss Clarice Moise, where the health of the bride was proposed by Mr. Sowerby. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn then left for Hongkong by the P. & O. str. Karmala on an extended honeymoon trip which will include India *via* Suez to Venice, through Italy, France and England to New York City, where they will make their home.

OBITUARY

Mr. G. T. Nelson

His many friends will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Greville Thomas Nelson which took place at Delagoa Bay whilst on his way to Natal. Mr. Nelson left Shanghai by the str. Sardinia on August 31 on account of his health which he hoped would improve by residence in South Africa, but apparently death occurred before he could reach that country. Mr. Nelson who came to China about 18 years ago, was formerly with Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., and latterly with Messrs. Weitz Craven and Waller. He leaves a widow and two sons in England.

He was well-known not only in Shanghai but also in many of the other ports in China, where his genial personality and the rare flashes of wit which illuminated his conversation endeared him to all. He was very musical and an executant on the pianoforte of no mean calibre. The deepest sympathy will be extended to his family in their bereavement.

Mr. George Brinkworth

We regret to announce the death of Mr. George Brinkworth which took place in England on Sunday last. Mr. Brinkworth was well known to older residents in Shanghai, Yokohama and Singapore. He came to Shanghai in the service of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ld., in the early eighties and was held in high esteem amongst his friends. He spent many years in Yokohama and Singapore, and returned to Shanghai in 1908 as a director of Kelly & Walsh, Ld., and left to take charge of their London office in 1911. The deepest sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Brinkworth and her two sons in their sad bereavement.

Mrs. Dorothea Wegener

We regret to record the death of a well-known resident in the person of Mrs. Dorothea Wegener, who passed away at the Paulun Hospital about 4 p.m. on Sunday. The deceased, who was 57 years of age, was of a very lovable disposition, and her loss will be greatly felt by a large circle of friends. To her family, much sympathy is extended.

The remains of the late Mrs. Wegener were laid to rest on Tuesday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. The Dean, the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A., conducted the service and the chief mourners were Mrs. Wegener's children, Ivy, Jennie, Anna, Hermann, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wegener, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spencer, and her aged sister. Capt. Fuller, Messrs. W. J. Drummond, P. Pfanner, J. Abbass, P. Klyhn and H. Schmuser acted as pall-bearers.

Many beautiful offerings were sent.

Captain F. T. Wheeler

We regret to announce the death of Captain F. T. Wheeler, Marine Superintendent of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Company. The sad news was received in a telegram which stated that death occurred at Port Said on the evening of November 17.

Captain Wheeler left Hongkong on leave by the s.s. Patroclus on October 21. He was then in bad health, due to disordered blood pressure and recent dysentery. When the ship arrived at Port Said it was found that his health had become so bad as to necessitate his removal ashore.

The late Captain Wheeler was 54 years of age and had been with Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Company for 29 years, his service dating back to September 23, 1895. After working many years on the Company's ships he was promoted Marine Superintendent in 1919. Of a genial disposition Captain Wheeler was held in high esteem both by his office colleagues and his many friends, to whom his death means a distinct loss He took a keen, practical interest in football, having been connected with the Hongkong Football League as vice-President and with the Kowloon Football Club as Chairman.

The deceased gentleman is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son, Mr. Frank Wheeler, of the Kowloon Godowns. Both Mrs. Wheeler and her daughter are at present at Home.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Bank Coolie's Curious Story

About 6.30 on Saturday evening a coolie employed at the Yuen Foong native bank in Ningpo Road called at Central Police station and reported that, 20 minutes earlier in the evening, he was held up by highwaymen in Tientsin Road, 100 yards from Honan Road, and robbed of 20 pieces of silver sycee worth $1,457.20. His story was that he was stopped by four men, one of whom held a pistol and stood in front of him, the others coming up from behind. The pistol was pointed at him and he was told to keep quiet and to lay his baskket of silver on the ground, which he did. One of the robbers immediately grabbed the basket and hurried away with it, two ran off along Tientsin Road, and the man with the pistol remained for a minute or two, compelling the coolie to walk quietly away in another direction. He then appears to have vanished. According to his own story, the coolie called at another bank in Tientsin Road and telephoned to his employer informing him of what had happened, then returning to the Yuen Foong bank and there receiving instructions to report the matter to the police. The robbery occurred between two posts where armed police are stationed, one at the Honan and Tientsin Road corner, and the other at the Tientsin and Shanse Road corner, while there were a number of armed watchmen in the near vicinity, but no report of the matter was made to any of these people and no alarm was raised, although the coolie must have passed both police and watchmen on his way back to the bank.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN SHANGHAI

Mr. S. K. Chen's Appointment

Mr. S. K. Chen, Chief Secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, who was recently appointed by a Peking Cabinet mandate local Foreign Commissioner and Superintendent of Customs in succession to Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, on Wednesday afternoon informed a representative of the "North China Daily News" that the reports to the effect that he had taken over office were premature and therefore incorrect.

Mr. Chen said that he had written to Mr. Wen explaining his position and did not attend office simply because he wanted to avoid misunderstanding. Mr. Chen stated that he had been with the local Bureau of Foreign Affairs for the past 22 years, and since Mr. Wen had come, he had done everything possible to assist and accommodate him.

Mr. Chen said that he had not decided definitely whether to accept the position offered to him or not.

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THANKSGIVING DAY

Fitting Commemoration of the Bounty of Providence and Generosity of Nature

The American Thanksgiving Service was held on Thursday morning in Holy Trinity Cathedral, where every seat was taken. The centre aisles of the church were arched with bamboo, and great clumps of yellow chrysanthemums decorated the chancel. A mound of gaily coloured autumn vegetables reminded the audience of the abundant harvests with which their native land had been blessed and after the service these were distributed to the poor. A big American flag hung behind the pulpit and the American Co. of the S.V.C., commanded by Capt. Olsen, were present, also representatives of the Headquarters Staff.

In the absence of Mr. E. S. Cunningham, the U. S. Executive Consul (Mr. J. P. Davis) presided and in opening the exercises said that the holding of special Thanksgiving Services was one of the oldest and most beautiful of American customs, which derived a double beauty for Americans in Shanghai because it was celebrated so far from Home.

A large choir under the leadership of Mr. Perry rendered several selections in admirable fashion. Mrs. Vanderburgh's solo in the anthem, "While the Earth Remaineth," by Cuthbert Harris, was specially appreciated and the "Hymn of St. Anatolius," sung without accompaniment, was very effective. Mr. R. C. Young's organ solos added much to the beauty of the service.

Judge M. D. Purdy read the President's Proclamation in a very impressive manner, the audience joined heartily in the responsive Scripture reading led by Rev. C. M. Drury, Rev. C. L. Boynton offered prayer, Bishop Boaz gave an excellent Thanksgiving address, and the service was concluded with the pronouncement of the Benediction by Rev. C. F. McRae, to which the choir responded with the "Sevenfold Amen" by Stainer.

Bishop Boaz based his remarks on the first two verses of the 103rd Psalm, saying in part:—

"It is appropriate that this morning Americans resident in Shanghai, the commercial metropolis of the Chinese Republic, should assemble in this beautiful English Cathedral for their annual national service of Thanksgiving. These three great nations represent a great friendship and the peace and prosperity of the world depends in great measure upon the continuance of this friendship.

National Reasons for Gratitude

"If I were a Chinese Christian to-day my heart would swell with pride because of the ancient civilization of this great Republic. The more I see of China the more I am impressed with its wonderful possibilities. If I were British I would give thanks for the long and brilliant history of my nation—a splendid history. I would thank God for a noble aristocracy, for the sons of noble sires and for their noble deeds which include many of the greatest achievements in science, art and literature. I would thank God for a noble place among the nations of the world. There has been criticism of British imperialism but wherever the country has extended her sway it has been for the good of the people.

"But most of us being Americans here to-day may be pardoned for mentioning the things for which we thank God. Ours is a goodly heritage. The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places. Our history has been brief but brilliant. Gladstone once said that the American people had the greatest opportunity in the world for extending their dominion. In extent of territory, in climate, in scenery, in prosperity we are unsurpassed.

America's Responsibility

"But wealth may be so great as to be oppressive. None of us here may be oppressed by possessing too much of it; but luxury and extravagant living are not good for any nation. It is not for material possessions that we thank God most heartily but for the greatness of our manhood and womanhood. We have not achieved the great men of older nations, perhaps, but our nation springs from picked pioneers who sought religious and political freedom, and therefore are especially called upon to give ourselves to the service of God and humanity."

The President's Proclamation

Through the courtesy of the U. S. Consul-General we are able to publish the Thanksgiving Day proclamation of the President of the United States. President Coolidge says:—

We approach that season of the year when it has been the custom for the American people to give thanks for the good fortune which the bounty of Providence through the generosity of Nature has visited upon them. It is altogether a good custom. It has the sanction of antiquity and the approbation of our religious convictions. In acknowledging the receipt of Divine favour, in contemplating the blessings which have been bestowed upon us, we shall reveal the spiritual strength of the nation.

The year has been marked by a continuation of peace, whereby our country has entered into a relationship of better understanding with all the other nations of the earth. Ways have been revealed to us by which we could perform very great service through the giving of friendly counsel, through the extension of financial assistance, and through the exercise of a spirit of neighbourly kindliness to less-favoured peoples. We should give thanks for the power which has been given into our keeping with which we have been able to render these services to the rest of mankind.

At Home, we have continually had an improving state of the public health, the production of our industries has been large, and our harvests have been bountiful. We have been remarkably free from disorder and remarkably successful in all those pursuits which flourish during a state of domestic peace. An abundant prosperity has overspread the land. We shall do well to accept all these favours and counties with a becoming humility and dedicate them to the service of the righteous cause of the Giver of all Good and Perfect Gifts. As the nation has prospered, let all the people show that they are worthy to prosper by rededicating America to the service of God and man.

Therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, hereby proclaim and fix Thursday, November 27, as a day for national thanksgiving. I recommend that the people gather in their places of worship and at the family altars and offer up their thanks for the goodness which has been shown to them in such a multitude of ways. Especially I urge them to supplicate the Throne of Grace that they may gather strength from their tribulations; that they may gain humility from their victories: that they may bear without complaining the burdens that shall be placed upon them; and that they may be increasingly worthy in all ways of the blessings that shall come to them.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

FURTHER SERIES OF ARMED ROBBERIES

Chinese Seriously Wounded: Foreign Policeman Fired Upon During Epidemic of Raids by Pistol-Equipped Thugs: Bandit Gangs Evidently Growing Bolder

One attempt to shoot a European police constable and five successful armed robberies was Wednesday's quota of crime in the Settlement. P. C. Bell, of Wayside Police Station, had a narrow escape at 9.30 a.m. in Kwenming Road. Observing two Chinese behaving in a suspicious manner, he went up to them and attempted to search them. One man immediately pulled out a pistol and fired at him, the shot missing by a hair's breadth. P. C. Bell closed with his assailant, but the man managed to break away and disappeared down Muirhead Road before Bell had a chance to return his fire. The other man escaped also. Their descriptions have been circulated.

Nanking Road Hold-up

Nanking Road was the scene of an armed robbery a few minutes after 9 p.m. on Wednesday. The hold-up appears to have been a one-man affair carried out by a desparado who held up the inmates of a watch shop, No. 472 Nanking Road, with a revolver, and got clear with a watch and two chains, valued at $214.

At 6.45 p.m. yesterday four men, two armed with pistols, held up the inmates of a rice dealer's shop at Nos. 669-70 Sinza Road and stole $177 in notes and cash.

Another Daylight Raid

Six men, four armed with pistols, robbed a house, No. 70 Medhurst Road, of money, clothing and jewellery to the value of $148 at half past three in the afternoon.

The fifth armed robbery was carried out at No. 1051 Hart Road at 7.30 p.m., when five men, all armed with pistols, held up the inmates and got away with $338 worth of clothing and cash.

In none of these cases were there any arrests, due invariably to the timidity of the victims who gave the robbers more than ample time to get away in before informing the police.

Between 9.15 on Tuesday morning and 12.10 midnight no fewer than six armed robberies were committed in various parts of the Settlement, and in all but one the gangs got away with substantial sums of money. The first raid occurred shortly after 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when a Chinese was held up in an alleyway off Alabaster Road and three men attempted to take away his bag, containing $50. Contrary to the usual custom, the intended victim resisted, and not only drove the robbers off but followed them and, with the assistance of a passer-by, caught one of them and handed him over to a police constable—a very creditable piece of work.

About 10.30 four men armed with pistols entered a dwelling house in Taku Road and stole money and jewellery to the value of $640, the business being performed without any excitement.

The next event was staged at a watchman's room in East Broadway, a shroff and a watchman employed by Messrs. Brandt & Bodgers reporting that three Chinese, one of them armed with a pistol, entered the house and seized $690 and a number of cheques, rent collected for his employers by the shroff. The matter was not reported to the police until nearly an hour later.

In the evening, about 7.30, three men, two carrying pistols, entered a house in Sinza Road and, after firing one shot at random to frighten the inmates of the house, helped themselves to $580 in cash. An hour later, a gang of four men, all armed with pistols, called at an exchange shop in Paoting Road and quickly relieved the proprietor of $107 in cash.

The final episode occurred in the country off Hart Road. Shortly after midnight, a man named Yau Kung-sung, proceeding home, surprised a couple of Chinese in the act of breaking into his neighbour's dwelling. As he approached, the two men left their job of making a large hole in the wall, and demanded money from Yau. Upon his saying that he had none to give, one of the robbers drew a revolver and fired, the bullet striking Yau in the chest. Neighbours came on the scene in time to see the desperadoes running away, and police who were called in conveyed the injured man to the hospital, where he now lies in a serious condition.

Punishment for Dealers in Arms

In connexion with these cases, it may be noted that during the past few days the police have arrested several gangs of Chinese known to have committed armed robberies, but apparently, as an unfortunate aftermath of the war, Shanghai has more than its usual quota of these desperadoes. Meanwhile, the business of disposing of the armed robber's favourite weapons, the Mauser and the .32 automatic pistol, goes on, and those engaged in the sale of these weapons are not likely to be deterred by some of the punishments which are being inflicted. At the Japanese Consular Court on Tuesday, a seaman from the Shanghai Maru, charged with having been found in Yangtszepoo Road in possession of two Mauser pistols, was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment. His story was that a Chinese had offered him $20 to get the revolvers ashore. Something much more drastic will have to be done if the arms traffic is to be checked, much less put an end to.

SALAMANDERS AND THEIR RELATIONS

Mr. Sowerby's Proofs of the Curious Creature with a Double Existence

A very interesting lecture was given by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, on Thursday, in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, on "Chinese Salamanders and their Relations." Mr. Sowerby opened with some general remarks with reference to recent newspaper correspondence and the appearance of salamanders in Shanghai, and dealt with the confusion in the public mind, especially with regard to alligators, lizards, etc. He even found reason to refer to salamander stoves. Salamanders, said Mr. Sowerby, belong to the great class Amphibia, a title derived from two Greek words meaning double and manner of living, or life, thus combining in an interpretation of the phrase, "Can't live in water and dies on land." The average amphibian spends part of its life as a purely aquatic animal breathing by means of gills and part as a land animal breathing by means of a lung.

The chief difference between amphibians and fish lies in the formation of the *limbs*, these being the regular five-toed (pentadactyle) limbs of most terrestrial vertebrates in the amphibians, and many rayed fins in the fish. From reptiles amphibians differ in having the aquatic larval stage, and also in the complete absence of scales or horny plates of any kind. Amphibians fall naturally between the fishes on the one hand and reptiles on the other, but this does not necessarily mean that they represent a stage in the evolution of the reptile from the fish. It is more likely that reptiles, amphibians and modern fishes all spring from a common generalized and very primitive ancestor that inhabited the seas in some pre-Carboniferous period of the earth's history. Geological records show that amphibians were well established in the Carboniferous, when they existed in great variety in profusion, some attaining a very large size. At this period they were probably the chief inhabitants of the great swamp-forests, which appear to have offered just the right environment for the development of the mode of life and physical form of the typical amphibian. The Carboniferous Age marked the Zenith of amphibian development, and was characterized by the numerous very large aquatic and terrestrial forms. The amphibians are divided into three main groups:—(1) The *Urodela*, or Amphibians with tails in the adult stage, *e.g.*, Salamanders, newts, etc.; (2) The *Anura*, or amphibians in which the tail disappears in the adult, *e.g.*, Frogs and Toads. (3) The *Apoda*, or limbless, worm-like forms.

Amphibian's Life History

The life history of the typical amphibian is divisible into three stages:—

(1) The Egg, generally laid in water. Exceptions are the *Rhacophorus*, or Flying Frog, in which the eggs are laid in a mass of froth suspended from the limb of some tree overhanging water. When the young hatch they drop into the water and carry on the normal existence; and the *Pipa*, or Surinam Water-Toad, in which the eggs are deposited in receptacles with lids in the flesh of the mother's back. An interesting case is that of the midwife frog, in which the male commandeers the strings of eggs as the female lays them, and winding them about his legs cares for them till the tadpoles hatch out. In the worm-like amphibian of Ceylon, known as *Ichthyophus glutinosus*, the female makes an underground chamber, where she lays her eggs, subsequently coiling round them to protect them. The female of a certain South-American species of Tree-frog (*Notortrema*) carries the eggs in a sack on the back.

Another small South American frog, known as *Rhinoderma darwini*, is remarkable in that the male carries the eggs in a huge pouch that occupies the whole of the underside of the body, the eggs apparently being taken in by the mouth. In nearly all cases where the eggs are not laid in water, the tadpole stage is missed out and the young hatch out of the egg in fully adult form.

The Tadpole

(2) *Tadpole.* The majority of amphibians go through an aquatic larval stage when they are known as Tadpoles. At this time they are more or less fish-shaped, having a long tail with vertical fins, and external gills. In due course limbs appear, the gills disappear into gill slits on the side of the head, and in the case of frogs and toads the tail is absorbed. When the gill slits close and lungs have developed the amphibian leaves the water. Some forms, however, never leave the water. Such are the cell-like *Amphima* of America which has minute three-toed legs; the *Proteus* found only in subterranean springs in Europe and America, having a long, whitish body and no eyes; and the Siren Salamander of North America, which only has two front legs. In all these external gills persist throughout life. In the remarkable Mexican form called the Axolotl or Tiger Salamander, the larval stage persists so long as there is plenty of water. If the pond or stream in which the animal lives begins to dry up, the tadpole at once begins to metamorphose into an adult, gill-less, air-breathing terrestrial form. The adult stage has also been produced by feeding the Tadpole with thyroid extract.

(3) *Adult Stage.* The adult amphibian generally lives on land, repairing to water only for spawning purposes. Some, however, such as the Giant Salamander of China and Japan, live in water all their lives. Some peculiar worm-like forms live underground. Other forms, such as the Siren, Amphiuma and Proteus live in a semi-adult form all their lives in water.

China's Amphibians

The Amphibians of China are fairly well-known. Some 40 or 50 species have been described up to date, but it is probable that there are many more to be discovered. It is a remarkable fact that newts and their kin are found in China and not elsewhere in Asia south of the desert belt. They are not found in Africa. The Giant Salamander in its, Japanese and Chinese form is described by Pere David, the famous French missionary-naturalist, who secured a specimen in South Shensi. It was said to be the same as the Japanese form. A new species was described last March from Hongkong and called. *Megalobatrachius sligo* after the Marquis of Sligo, who presented it to the London Zoological Gardens. The live examples on exhibition are probably the same form, as they come from Canton Province, the new species probably also being a mainland form. The earliest record of this type of Giant Salamander is from the Miocene strata of Switzerland, and was described by the finder as a fossil man. There are several kinds of smaller salamanders and newts in China.

DR. and Mrs. Wellington Koo and their children have arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin. It has been whispered that the doctor proposes going back to London, hoping to resume his post as Chinese Minister to Great Britain, from which he did not resign when he came back to China three years ago.

LOCAL merchants have telegraphed to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui congratulating him on his assumption of the post of Chief Executive. Among those who have telegraphed from Shanghai are the City Chamber of Commerce, the National Labour and Commerce Association, the Chinese Returned Students (Japan) Association, the Chinese National Buddhist Association, the Kiangsu Model Factory and Orphanage and Mr. Yu Yah-ching, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

THE Shanghai District Assembly has telegraphed to Mr. Han Kuo-chun, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, strongly protesting against action of the Shanghai Municipal Council in extending their jurisdiction into Chinese territory and in building roads on territory which belongs to the Chinese Government. They state that foreigners have again encroached on Chinese land in the western district and have despatched workmen to work there day and night for the construction of new roads. This, states the telegram, is contrary to the treaties and the foreigners are infringing on China's sovereign rights,—this especially being the case when they see the pitiful and ortten condition of the present Chinese Government.

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MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Council Membership.

The existing vacancy in the membership of the Council has been filled by acceptance by Mr. A. D. Bell of the Council's invitation to serve.

Electricity Committee.

The existing vacancy in the membership of the Electricity Committee has been filled by acceptance by Mr. C. H. Ryde of the Council's invitation to serve.

Volunteer Corps.

Headquarters.—Captain N. H. Bolton (M.O.) resigns his commission, dated November 22, 1924.

Machine Gun Company.—2nd Lieutenant W. J. Brown to be Lieutenant, dated November 8, 1924.

Field Artillery Battery.—2nd Lieutenant H. W. Welman and 2nd Lieutenant H. S. Bartley to be Lieutenants, dated November 29, 1924.

Health Report for October.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Both Foreign and Chinese death-rates are a little below those of last month, but a little above the mean average for October.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

INFLUENZA.—Four Chinese deaths were attributed to this disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.—9 Foreign cases of Typhoid Fever and 2 of Paratyphoid Fever were reported. 2 of the cases of Typhoid Fever were fatal, and in one case of Paratyphoid Fever—a male British subject, aged 73 years—death was due to complications arising in the course of this disease. Of the cases of Typhoid Fever 6 had never been inoculated, including one fatal case. One had been inoculated three years ago, one gave a doubtful history, and from the other (a fatal case), no information was obtained. Concerning the fatal case of Paratyphoid Fever no information was obtained; the other case had never been inoculated.

DYSENTERY (indeterminate).—6 cases of Dysentery, of which the type was not determined, were reported, one being fatal. This was a British child.

AMOEBIC DYSENTERY.—12 Foreign cases were notified among residents within the Settlement or on Municipal roads. One of these had double infection with Amoebic and Bacillary Dysentery. None was fatal.

BACILLARY DYSENTERY. — 33 Foreign cases were notified, none fatal. Four of these occurred in one family. 16 showed infection with the Shiga strain of bacillus, 17 with the Flexner strain. The subject is further discussed under "Preventive Measures."

CHOLERA.—No deaths or cases, Foreign or Chinese, reported.

DIPHTHERIA.—2 Foreign cases were notified; neither fatal.

SCARLET FEVER.—9 Foreign cases were reported, 2 of which were fatal. 7 Chinese deaths were reported and 5 other Chinese cases within Settlement limits. There were 4 cases among the refugees, but no secondary cases occurred.

TUBERCULOSIS.—7 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified amongst Foreign residents. Three of the five Foreign resident deaths under this heading were Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the remaining two being Tubercular Meningitis and Tuberculosis (other forms) respectively. Two non-resident Foreigners succumbed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, whilst another died from Tubercular Meningitis.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Vaccination. — The Smallpox season begins in November, and it should be noted that Smallpox in the Orient is at present extremely virulent, with a case-mortality of about 80 per cent.

The anti-vaccinationists of Shanghai seem rather to have mistaken their brief. No one who knows anything about the subject denies that vaccination affords almost absolute protection; but there are some who think that in England, where all Smallpox is imported, and where any case occurring is at once notified and isolated, it would suffice to reserve vaccination for those known to have been exposed to infection. This is a perfectly rational suggestion, though it is generally held that other preventive measures are not yet perfect enough to warrant abandoning the practice of compulsory universal vaccination. But it is totally inapplicable to Shanghai, where Smallpox is *endemic*, and notification and isolation do not cover 5 per cent. of the population.

Metaphysical objections to vaccination cannot here be discussed; but the undeniable fact should be stated, that those who refuse vaccination on such grounds have, of recent years, contributed to the Foreign Smallpox mortality a number out of all proportion to their numerical strength in the community. Anyone who, on whatever grounds, persuades another to neglect vaccination in an oriental city incurs an exceedingly grave responsibility.

Vaccination should be performed three-yearly, and should be at once repeated if not successful.

6,611 free vaccinations were performed, as against 3,600 in October 1923. About 45 per cent. of these were refugees.

DYSENTERY.—In spite of the unusual healthiness of the summer, there has been far too much Bacillary Dysentery. With increased care of the water, milk and food supplies, the risk from these sources should ere long be very much diminished, and it would not be much of an exaggeration to say "No flies, no Dysentery." But the extermination of flies is an ideal that cannot be realized, in spite of special attention to the subject such as has been given this summer. This risk must be eliminated by domestic precautions, and it is worth the little trouble involved. The mortality this year has been low, but this is no guarantee that it will be so next year and the next. The virulence of diseases varies from time to time for reasons as yet quite unknown. Influenza, which for twenty years was only a "feverish cold," suddenly became a world-devastating epidemic; and the case-mortality of Bacillary Dysentery in some years has been as high as 30 per cent. The necessary precautions are simple and inexpensive. Keep all cold food covered; sterilize, or cut off, exposed surfaces; and the problem is solved. Squares of muslin, weighted at the corners with beads, or stretched on light frames of split bamboo; cost very little and are very effective. If Dysentery were eliminated, as could so easily be done by taking these simple precautions, Shanghai would not compare unfavourably with most Western cities in its health record.

MEAT SUPPLY.—Interference with the usual supply of cattle from Tanyang resulted in shortage and increased price of beef. Matters have improved somewhat, but will not be normal till rail communication is restored. When the troops advanced on Shanghai from near Kashing the supply of sheep was completely stopped, and on October 12, for the first time in the history of the Settlement, there were no sheep in the slaughter-house. Importation of cattle from Tsingtao, and of frozen beef from Canada, were considered, but local supplies were enough to keep the prices below the level at which such enterprises would have been worth while.

GENERAL.

During the first weeks of the month the number of refugee camps increased till there were twelve scattered about the Settlement, harbouring a total of about 18,000 refugees. These were kept under sanitary and medical supervision, and over 3,000 vaccinations were performed. No epidemic occurred among them. Towards the end of the month they left Shanghai in large numbers, and the camps were closed down. Besides those in camps there were a very large number in Chinese lodging-houses, which were regularly inspected.

Mixed Court Report for October.

Assessors.—Mr. N. A. Ivanow, the Consular Body's Special Assessor, resigned his position on October 16, in consequence of which all cases involving Russian citizens are now taken by the Assessor of the Day.

Provincial War.—83 soldiers or ex-soldiers arrested when attempting to pass the barriers with looted property in their possession were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment or handed to the local Chinese authorities.

Robbery Cases.—Of 14 robbers charged during the month 5 were ordered to be sent to the Military Governor of Shanghai for execution. Owing to the prevailing unsettled conditions the Court dealt with some cases by sentencing the prisoners to long terms in the Municipal Gaol.

Return of Communicable Disease.

Reported during the week ending Saturday, midnight, November 22, 1924.	Foreign Cases notified from within Settlement limits (Estimated population 21,914)	Deaths among Chinese resident estimated population of 830,655
Small-pox	0	0
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	4
Tuberculosis	1	15
Plague	0	1
Amœbic Dysentery	1	} 6
Bacillary Dysentery	0	
Total Deaths from all causes	5	153

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury S., Rhodesia.

The giving of advice to prospective settlers will be facilitated if applicants will advise the Board in detail of their circumstances and the amount of capital they would be prepared to invest in a suitable venture.

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Tooth troubles were almost universal. Now people combat the cause in a scientific way.

Won't you now learn what brought that change about?

Film—the enemy

Film is the great tooth enemy—that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays.

It absorbs stains, then forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film. That's why teeth lose their luster.

Film holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

That's how tooth troubles come.

The new methods

Now we daily fight that film. Dental science, after long research, found two effective ways. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, without any harmful scouring.

Able authorities proved those methods. Then a new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research. Those two great film combatants were embodied in it.

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Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

That tooth paste is called Pepsodent. Careful people of some 50 nations now employ it, largely by dental advice.

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Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize mouth acids as they form. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Thus it gives manifold power to these natural agents which night and day fight acids—the cause of tooth decay.

You'll welcome it

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

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Nov. 28.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3 1/16=Tls. 6.07 at 73.60=$8.25

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 76½=Tls. 130.72 at 73.60=$177.61

Chinese Dollars, market rate	73.8375
Native Interest	02
Copper Cash	280,000
Bar Silver	33 1/16
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 87.25

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3½
Demand	3/3 5/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	76¼
Demand	76½
PARIS—	
Demand	1438
INDIA—	
Demand	218½
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Demand	73
JAPAN—	
Demand	51
BATAVIA—	
Demand	193¾
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	71¼

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4 m/s. credits	3/5
4 m/s. Docs.	3/5½
6 m/s. credits	3/5⅝
6 m/s. Docs.	3/5½
NEW YORK—	
Demand	77
4 m/s. credits	78¼
4 m/s. Docs.	78¾
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4 m/s. Docs.	1510
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Hk. Tls.	5.25 at 3/5 5/16	£1
"	1 at 1470.5	Frs. 16.38
"	1.16 at 77.125	Gold $1
"	1 at 50.875	Yen 2.19
"	1 at 226.625	Rupees 2.52
"	1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
"	1 at 17.725	It. Lire 19.75

Market and Roubles no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates

Nov. 28.

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S.	G.$100.00=S'hai.	$178.38
Stg.	£1.0.0=S'hai.	$ 8.28
Fcs.	100.00=S'hai.	$ 9.46
Yen	100.00=S'hai.	$ 69.48

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S.	G.$100.00=S'hai.	$175.22
Stg.	£1.0.0=S'hai.	$ 8.11
Fcs.	100.00=S'hai.	$ 9.19
Yen	100.00=S'hai.	$ 67.57

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates, Nov. 28:—

It. Lire 17.55	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.95	Tl. 1
It. Lire 8.77½	Yen 1

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Nov. 29.

At the close of business on the 27th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 48,379,000 and $37,200,000.

These figures include Tls. 17,880,000 and $22,740,000 in Chinese banks in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals were:—
777 bars from America.

Shipments were:—
Nil.

Sycee

Arrivals were:—
Nil.

Shipments were:—
Tls. 500,000 to Tientsin.
50,000 " Foochow.

Tls. 550,000

Dollars

Arrivals were:—
$200,000 from Changsha.
50,000 " Soochow.

$250,000

Shipments were:—
$1,500,000 to Tsingtao.
800,000 " Chefoo.
550,000 " Tungchow.
400,000 " Tientsin.
300,000 " Wusih.
200,000 " Tsinan.
100,000 " Harbin.
100,000 " Hankow.

$3,950,000

Silver

Quotations yesterday came at 33 7/16d. ready and 33 9/16d. forward, being 1/16th of a penny lower than last week for both deliveries. The price for ready delivery has varied between 33 5/16d. and 33 7/16d. during the week. China has both bought and sold: India also bought. Again this week there has been no report of the Continent being in the market.

Bars in stock, 1,589, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs.

Stocks of sycee and dollars amount to Tls. 484 lakhs and $372 lakhs, against Tls. 481½ lakhs and $409 lakhs last week and Tls. 190 lakhs and $300 lakhs on November 27, 1923.

Exchange

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation for T.T. at 3/3¾d. On Saturday following a drop of 1/16ths in silver, it dropped to T.T. 3/3d., where the quotation remained until Tuesday, when the market opened at T.T. 3/3¼d. On Wednesday it was raised a further ¼d. to T.T. 3/3½d., the present quotation.

The market opened steady yesterday morning with sellers T.T. 3/3¾d. and Gold $76½. Under the influence of the speculators it quickly firmed up and 3/3 13/16d. and Gold $76¾ were freely offered for a time. With very little merchant business, however, the rates declined and we closed for the tiffin interval with best sellers only offering T.T. 3/3 11/16d. and Gold $76½.

LONDON BULLION

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s report on the London bullion market for the week ending October 22 states:—

Gold—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 15th instant amounted to £126,659,245, as compared with £126,654,325 on the previous Wednesday.

A small amount of gold came on offer this week and was readily absorbed for India and the Trade.

The Imperial Bank of India raised its rate of discount on the 16th instant from 5 to 6 per cent.

The following figures show the foreign trade of India during the month of September:—

	lakhs of rupees
Imports, private merchandise	22,81
Exports, private merchandise (including re-exports)	28,40
Net imports of private treasure	6,97

The balance of trade, including enfaced rupee paper, etc., is Rs. 106 lakhs against India, as compared with Rs. 83 lakhs against India in August.

A romantic episode of the sea has been now completed by the salvage of over 99 per cent. of the gold that was engulfed when the str. Laurentic was torpedoed in January, 1917, and sank in 90 feet of water off the coast of Donegal. The gold bars in her cargo numbered 3193: all have been recovered during the years which have elapsed since the disaster with the exception of 27 now considered to be buried too deeply in sand and mud to be retrieved. Beside the gold more than £250,000 worth of silver sterling coin has been recovered.

Silver

The tone of the market has been steady, and prices though fluctuating daily have kept within fairly narrow limits. Under the stimulus of bear covering and some Continental inquiry, rises have taken place but these during the last few days have been checked by sales on China account. Mail advices from India create the impression that the Bazaars are not expecting so active a demand in the near future as had been recently felt. As the price seems to have been considered rather high for Continental coinage purchases, the market must look to the Far East for its chief support, and therefore the immediate prospect does not seem to suggest any marked change in the level of prices. Naturally falling rates would accentuate the demand by bears for covering commitments. Yesterday there was quoted ⅛d. discount on forward silver, the first time since June 18 last. The cause of the present difference has been the freedom with which China has offered silver for forward delivery at a time when the main support was derived from bear covering and other demand for prompt delivery.

According to "Mining and Metallurgy," the official journal of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, "there is much complaining and flaunting of nationalism because the silver prices are dominated in London. There is no earthly way that this can be changed arbitrarily. Fifty years or two or three generations from now it might be. At present the price of silver in London is governed solely by the demand for exchange to settle Oriental trade balances. These Oriental drafts are drawn on London by the British banks of the East. These drafts are matched against the silver supplies daily in London and the daily quotations of silver determined thereby. Until the commerce of the Orient, now handled by British houses through London banks, is tranferred to American business and handled through the banks of this country, there is no possible way that the control of the price of silver can be wrenched from the British. Morever, there is in India a stock of silver estimated to be not less than 375,000,000 ounces and in China a stock of not less than 75,000,000 ounces. The banks of Hongkong and Shanghai are in an impregnable position, as is also the Bank of India. Against these enormous reserves of silver what could an American export association hope to do with its total annual production of 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 ounces? If an export association held its entire product from the market in an effort to advance the price, the London banks need only draw on these tremendous reserves of silver, offer them on the market, whereupon the American association must either purchase them to support the market at the price they had established or sell their stock of bullion at whatever the market would bring."

Tenders were invited yesterday (October 21) for 100 lakhs India Council Bills and T.T., and applications for 99 lakhs were received. Applications for Bills at 1s. 6d. and for deferred T.T. at 1s. 6d. and above, received allotment in full. No allotments were made for immediate T.T. Next week 100 lakhs will be offered for tender.

Mocatta & Goldsmid's Report

In their letter of October 23 Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid state:—

Since our last, the market has had rather an easier tendency, and from 35 11/16d. quoted a week ago, has fallen to 35¼d., there having been only one day on which there was a reaction of 1/16d. in the upward direction.

The chief cause of the decline has been sales on China account, and the falling market has tended to keep out buyers and frighten bulls both here and in India. At the lowest level, China seems more inclined to buy than to sell, and we do not look for much further decline.

Owing to the sales being chiefly for forward delivery and such buying as there has been being to cover contracts falling due, the premium on cash has widened to ⅛d. the past three days.

Gold.—There was less than £200,000 arrived in the market this week, and there was keen competition for it between London and the Continent, in addition to which India has again sent large orders for direct shipment from Durban.

SHELL DIVIDEND

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China have received the following telegram from their head office:—Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld., have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 2/- per share, free of income tax, payable January 5.

Bearer coupon No. 44 to be presented.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Brisk Business at Piece Goods Auctions but Private Inquiry Unsatisfactory

Nov. 29.

The outstanding feature of the markets this week has been the continuance in the demand for yarn and the greatly improved inquiry for cloth.

In piece goods the auction business has shown considerable strength, but privately trade has shown no appreciable betterment.

Silk is quite, and it looks as if in articles of produce China is being undersold by other countries.

Piece Goods

In tone the piece goods market is better than for several weeks past. More business is offering from the consuming centres, but so far the merchants' prices are too low for any volume of business to eventuate. Money, however, is coming down from the interior, and consequently financial conditions are easier, so that it is perfectly natural that an optimistic feeling should prevail. Prices in Manchester remain firm.

There have been reports for a week or two past that one or two of the smaller dealers have found themselves in financial difficulties, and these now appear to be corroborated. Those principally interested in Japanese goods are said to have come to an accommodation with the importers, and so the present difficulties are confined to a small number of firms.

A distinctly larger quantity of auction cargo was offered this week, and was greatly welcomed by the trade, the tone all through being good. This was especially the case with dyed goods, and although in one or two cases prices receded from the levels attained last week, this was not surprising, as last week's rise had been very pronounced. On the whole Greys were again very satisfactory, a strong demand emanating from Ningpo, although it has to be mentioned that in certain cases clearances of Greys were not too good. Although no additional strength was evidenced in the case of Whites, there was a very good undertone, while Korea was distinctly stronger. More signs of activity appeared from Tientsin, and deliveries for the week in that direction have been better than for a long time. There is no doubt as to how rapidly auction cargo is being absorbed.

Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

China Cotton—With advancing prices of yarn, China cotton has also become dearer, and the tendency is steady. With the reopening of the mills the demand for supplies has continued strongly. Some purchases of the Indian staple have been made locally, but generally Bombay cotton is above the parity of Chinese. A certain amount of interest has been shown in American cotton, but business has not yet assumed any volume. Yesterday was delivery day on the Chinese Goods Exchange, so no quotations are available. Thursday afternoon's quotations were:—December 40.20: January 39.75: February 39.70: March 39.45: April 39.45.

Yarn—Local yarn deliveries have been good during the week, and in many cases have been limited only by the small supplies available at the mills. In view of the improvement in the yarn position further resumptions of work are taking place, and higher prices are now being quoted by the spinners. Cloth has been very strong during the week, very large purchases having been made, and a rise in price of about 1½ mace per piece has been registered. The closing quotations for yarn at the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange on Thursday afternoon were as follows:—December 166.60: January 164.70: February 164: March 163.40: April 163.

Silk

The local silk market has simmered down on account of inactivity elsewhere.

New York and Lyons both report a dead market.

Produce

Although there are indications that the situation in the interior is becoming more settled, the movement of cargo to the ports is still considerably restricted, and in consequence prices rule excessively high. There is a fair demand from both Europe and America for the commodities usually marketed at this time of the year, but at prices well below local values. Unless prices decline heavily in the near future the outlook is not promising for China shippers, as cargo from other countries especially India, is being offered freely in the buying centres.

Groundnuts and sesamum seed—The European market has declined, and no further business is reported.

Hides are in good demand, but supplies are scarce.

Goatskins—Normally at this time of the year business in goatskins has commenced, but this year no supplies have come on the market, doubtless due to transport difficulties.

Feathers are in good demand, but supplies are also well below normal.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. MEETING

Consumption of Oil Overtaking Production: New Fields in America

London, Nov. 25.

Presiding at a meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Sir Charles Greenway, Chairman, pointed out that in the past year the consumption of oil seemed to be overtaking the production. This would have happened if the new fields in the United States had not been brought in, but the consumption of petrol had enormously increased throughout the world, nearly counterbalancing the increased production.

Further developments in the Company's new field fully confirmed the valuableness of it, and further drilling in the Argentine had led to striking considerable quantities of oil. The Company's production in the present financial year, Sir Charles concluded, should be between 4,250,000 and 4,500,000 tons.—Reuter.

COTTON-SPINNING MILLS IN ENGLAND

Weekly Hours of Work to Be Increased

London, Nov. 25.

The Master Cotton Spinners Federation announced to-day that a ballot resulted in the necessary four-fifths majority in favour of increasing the weekly hours of work in mills spinning American cotton from 32 to 39¼ from December 1.—Reuter.

BIG LOAN TO HANKOW MILL

Four Million Dollars

The Chinese press reports that the Hankow Dee Yee Cotton Mill Co. has signed a loan with a foreign firm at Hankow for the sum of $4,000,000, bearing interest at 20 per cent. The machinery in the mill is offered as security.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE

Interesting Reports

The fact of Yangtsze Insurance Association shares reaching the figure of $40 has given rise to a crop of rumours in Shanghai. It is stated that the support to this stock comes from Hongkong, and there are queries whether another amalgamation scheme is not on foot.

It is known that a few years ago one of the China insurance companies made a proposal to buy up the Yangtsze, but this came to nought. To-day there are reports that a bank and a shipping company are interested in a similar venture. Future developments will be awaited with interest.

COAL OUTPUT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 8 amounted to 79,698 tons and the sales during the same period to 16,464 tons.

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COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—1/6/1911, 1/6/1913 and 1/12/1922, issues of 6% Debentures:—The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed of the above issues from November 22 to 29, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.—The 14th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 35 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, December 9, 192 at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 6 to 2 1924, both days inclusive.

The Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.—An Interim Dividend has been declared at the rate of 5 tael cents per share payable on or after December 11, 1924. The Transfer Books will be closed from December 6 to 11, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—An Interim dividend has been declared at the rate of 2/-per share, free of income tax, payable January 5, 1925. Bearer coupon No. 44 to be presented.

The Shanghai Kedah Plantation, Ltd.—The fourth Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, December 18, 1924, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 11 to 18, 1924, both days inclusive.

Share Report for Week Ending November 28, 1924.

No. 24/47

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
B. Codes in use A1 Code
A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:
Telephone Cent. 171 & 174.

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange.
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.

The market generally has been more active during the past week. "Rubbers" have appreciated and close steady to firmer at quoted prices with considerably more enquiries for shares both for Cash and Forward. Cottons have improved and are in demand by a few operators with sellers holding for better prices. After a firm demand for Yangtsze Insurance business resulted at $40 and close at $41 sellers.

London market quotations remain steady and the following are the latest prices cabled to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£ 74. 0. 0	(Sellers)	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, F.I.	69. 12. 6		Ex B.I.R.S.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, G.I.	66. 0. 0	(Buyers)	Cum ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, R.I.	67. 0. 0	(Sellers)	Ex. ,,
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	3. 7. 9	(Middle Price)	
Gula Kalumpong Rub. Est. Fully Paid	1. 14. 3	,,	
,, ,, 10/-Paid	0. 16. 0	(Buyers)	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "B"	2. 15. 10	(Middle Price)	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B"	4. 4. 6	,,	
British-American Tob. Co., "B"	5. 11. 3	,,	
Singapore Electric Tramways	0. 6. 7½	(Sellers)	
,, 5½% Debs.	84. 0. 0		
Mexican Eagle Ord.	0. 19. 1½	(Middle Price)	
Sudan Plantation, Synd.	6. 18. 9	,,	

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3½.

Shanghai, Nov. 28, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

NOVEMBER	22nd Cash	22nd Dec.	24th Cash	24th Dec.	25th Cash	25th Dec.	26th Cash	26th Dec.	27th Cash	27th Dec.	28th Cash	28th Dec.
RUBBERS												
Kali Glidik Cof. Est., Ld. .. Tls.	..	..	..	9½	9½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ld. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	6.85	..	..	..	..	..	7.30†	7.10
Tanah Merah Rub. Est., Ld. ,,	..	..	..	..	0.80	..	0.81	0.82½	..	0.82½	..	..
Anglo-Dutch Plant., Ltd. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.10	3.15	3.35*	3.20
Consolidated Rubber Co., Ld. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.37½	..	..	..	..
Kroewock Java Plant., Ld. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15½	15½	15½
Repah Rub. Est., Ld. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.07½	..	..	..	..
Alma Est., Ld. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6¼	..	..	..
Batu Anam Rub. Est., Ld. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.85	..	..	..
Bukit Toh Alang R. E., Ld. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.07½	..	..	..
Bute Plant., Ld. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.75	..	0.75	..
Dominion Rub. Co., Ld. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.95	..	..	..
Java Consolidated R. E., Ld. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½	..	12½	..
Sua Manggis Rub. Est., Ld. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3¼	..	3.27½	..
Tebong Rub. Est., Ld. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.17½	..	..	..
S'hai Kedah Plant., Ld. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Permata Rub. Est., Ld. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld. .. Tls.	98½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100½	..	..	..
S'hai Sumatra Tob. Co., Ld. ,,	..	..	147½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147½	..
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., (Ord.) ,,	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yangtsze Insce. Ass., Ld. .. $	..	..	..	..	40	..	40	..	..	..	40	..
Chin. 5% Reorg. Loan F.I. .. £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69½	..
S'hai Gas Co., Ld. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..
S'hai Loan & Invest. Co., Ld. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½	..
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co., "B" .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.20	..
S'hai Land Invest. Co., Ld. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 1921, 8% Debs. .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 1922, 7% ,, .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103½	..	103½	..
S'hai Race Club 6% ,, .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
Country Club 6% .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..
S. M. C. 1919, 7% .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102½	..

*March Settlement †February Settlement

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1924.

December 23, Tuesday.

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS [illegible] 1925

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOVEMBER 28, 1924.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor. London	£ 132½	£137							
	$ 1140			61) 400,000	H $125	(a H$3,379,314 (c H$64,494,394	Dec.	Interim £3 less I/T, 1924	11-8-24
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. .. London	£ 19 3/16	21		600,000	£5	(a £222,407 (c £3,900,000	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.) free of I/T, 1923	9-4-24
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $ 240			55) 200,000	d £10	(au £457,648 (b £69,500 (c £3,888,195	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c., Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20% ex 1923 Work %.	16-5-24
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T 136			10,000	e £15		Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work %. and Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works. %., at Exchg. 3/3	30-6-24
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld. ..	$ 40		41	21) 250,000	$10	(av $2,213,327 (au $2,375,638 (c $3,559,700	Dec.	$2½ (22½%) ex 1923 Work. %., payable in Taels at Exchg. 73	28-5-24
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T 22			1) 50,000	T20	(av T160,845 (au T731,344	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. %.	28-5-24
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $ 735	725		10,000	f H$250	(au H$1,940,924 (c H$7,149,847	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) ex 1922 Work. %., Interim H$18 ex 1923 Work. %.	23-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $ 600	600		8,000	g H$250	(au H$515,163 (c H$4,307,811	Dec.	H$35 ex 1922 Working %.	27-3-24
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $ 150	180		20,000	h H$100	(au H$1,366,779 (c H$6,047,540	Dec.	H$7 and Bonus H$3 ex 1922 Work. %. ..	18-5-24
Assurance France-Asiatique	F 500			14,000	F500	(a F101,368 (c F3,784,330	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. .. (6% cum. pref. (def. ord.	H $ 38 H $ 140			2) 120,000 2) 120,000	£5 £5	(a £1,179 (c £1,862,956	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H$2/4¼ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil.	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. (ord. (5% cum. 1st pref. (7% cum. 2nd pref.	'B' £4:5:6 £ £	£4:3:6	£4:5:6	56)30,000,000 21) 300,000 57)10,000,000	£1 £10 £1	(a £230,084 (c £5,000,000	Dec.	Final Ord. 2/6d. (mkg. 4/6d. 1923) free of I/T Coupon 43	25-6-24
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (ord. (1% pref.	T 83 T 49½	83		20,000 10,000	T25 T50	(a T23,575 (c T410,000	Dec.	Interim 1924 Pref. Tls. 1.75; Ord. Tls. 3 ..	19-8-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ..	T 100½	100	101½	47) 55,700	T75	(a T98,657 (c T2,000,000	Apr.	T9, 1923-24	29-7-24
Hongkong & W'poa Dock Co., Ld.	H $ 155½	153		‡ 60,000	H$50	(a H$319,796 (c H$4,081,698	Dec.	Final H$5 (mkg. H$9, 1923) Interim H$2, 1924	21-3-24 8-10-24
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ld. .. (ord. (8% pref.	T 6.55 T 5.15	6.90		42) 500,000 65) 500,000	T5 T5	(a T59,500 (b T300,000 (c T1,311,045	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1923 .. .. .. Pref. T0.40 1923	10-2-24 10-2-24
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T 197	194		‡31) 40,000	T100	(a T3,480 (b T200,000 (c T1,065,261	Dec.	Interim Tls. 3, 1924	29-8-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	H $ 207½	207	210	30,000	H$50	(a H$290,819 (b H$300,000 (c H$59,240	Dec.	H$6 & Bonus H$3, 1923	26-2-24
MINING.									
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld. ..	£ 12¼			24) 500,000	G.$10	————	June	G$0.50, 1920-21	26-7-23
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer). London	T 21½ £	19½ £3:5:9	£3:9:9 3	†‡64)2,000,000	£1	(a £10,537 (c £252,000	June	Int. 2/-, free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon No. 24)	1-5-24
Rabu Australian Gold Min; Co., Ld. ..	H $ 5			200,000	£1	(a £23,613 (c £4,873	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	31-3-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T 120	119		‡) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410 (b T275,000 (c T2,289,317	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. .. (New Reg.)	H $ 107			‡6) 400,000	H$25	(a H$157,887 (b H$250,000 (c H$6,000,000	Dec.	Interim 1924, H$2	14-8-24
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ..	H $ 22½		23½	150,000	H$10	(a H$158,229 (b H$50,000 (c H$421,488	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.80, 1923	11-2-24
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T 6			3,674	T20	(a T2,946 (c T7,000	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ..	T 120	120		‡23) 18,000	T100	(a T9,269 (b T20,000 (c T375,000	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8. 1923-24) Interim 1924-25, T3.50	3-4-24 22-9-24
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld. ..	H $ 21			33) 1,000,000	H$10	(a H$85,238 (c H$4,953,767	Dec.	Interim 1924 H$0.60 old shares fully paid, H$0.15 new shares ($5.00 paid)	18-8-24
Carlton, Ld.	T 53			14) 400,000	T50	a (Loss)T43 745	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	....
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G $ 100			‡18) 10,000	G$100		Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware 1922, 7%	4-1-23
Raven Trust Co., Inc. .. .. (ord. (pref.	G $ 10 G $ 10			††100,000	G$10 G$10			Ord. Pref. 1st gr. 1923, 1¾%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld.	T 6¼	6¼		70 000	£1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 0.10	0.20		‡62) 500,000	T1		Oct.	......	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. ..	T 3.10	3.10		12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T 6.85	6.95		4) 500,000	10s.	(a T12,442 (c T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923) Interim T0.25, 1924	15-4-24 16-9-24
Ayer Tawab Rubber Co., Ld.	T 19			27) 30,000	T10	(a T16,223 (b T22,000 (c T69,960	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T¼, 1922-23	28-12-23
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	T 0.85	0.85		400,000	T1	a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	11-4-24
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T 1.07½	1.05		69) 600,000	T1	a T45,058	Mar.	Int. T0.05 1925	14-11-24
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T 0.75	0.75		28) 500,000	T1	a T3,505	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1	1.02½		400,000	T0.90	(a T17,973 (c T12,000	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)	3-4-24
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. ..	T 4¾	4¾		39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss)T13,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17) ..	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 0.57½	0.50		15) 675,000	T1	a T11,022	June	T0.20, 1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld.	T 2.35	2.40		25) 500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988 (c T60,000	Dec.	(Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923) (Interim T.0.05, 1924	9-4-24 20-11-24
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1.95	1.95		19) 350,000	T1	a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T 10½	9		†45) 750,000	(21;450,000 (5s;200,000	(a (c		2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in £ (Coupon 21)	15-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est., Ld.	T 12½	12½		8) 85,000	£1 at 2/3 11/16	(a T17,215 (c T2,685	Dec.	Interim 1924, T0.50	26-9-24
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T 9½			70,000	T5	......		Incorporated 1923	....
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T 9.40			35) 15,000	T10	(a T6,977 (c T4,023	Dec.	(T0.50, 1922 .. .. .. (Interim 1923, T0.50	19-4-23 17-7-23
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T 5			25,000	T10	(a T7,765 (b T30,000	Mar.	T0.60, 1922-23	1-6-23
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ld.	T 0.82½	0.85		390,000	T1	a (Loss)T24,822	June	......	....
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld.	T 15½	15		20) 70,000	£1 at T8.60	(a T12,946 (c T62,599	Dec.	Interim 1924, T0.50	22-9-24
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T 4			50,000	T10	(a T17,037 (b T45,000	Apr.	T0.05, 1919-20	6-8-20
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921), Ld. ..	T 0.95	1		26) [illegible]50,000	T1	a (Loss) T8,791	Mar.	[illegible]t. divd. T0.05 %, 1923-24	[illegible]8-12-23
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 2¼			28 [illegible]00,000	T5	[illegible] T18,[illegible]27	Oct.	[illegible]0.30, 1922-23	[illegible]-2-24
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. ..	T 1.05	1.05		[illegible]275,000	T1	a (Loss) T9,585	Dec.	.. ..	....

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FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1924.
December 23, Tuesday.
FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1925.
January 20, Tuesday. February 24, Tuesday. March 24, Tuesday.

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—
Singapore, November 18, 1924.

	Singapore Buyers' Price.
Spot and Nov.	61 cents
Dec.	61¾ ,,
Jan./Mar.	61 ,,
April/June	60 ,,

Market firm with upward tendency.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS		Term in year	Last business recorded		Load Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905	5 to 20	5-1-24	T97	d 320,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907	do.	19-5-24	T97	500,000	6	do.
	1908	do.	9-5-24	T98	650,000	6	do.
	1909	do.	15-3-23	T99	300,000	6	do.
	1910	do.	16-5-24	T97	313,800	6	do.
	1911	10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	350,000	6	do.
	1912	do.	27-9-24	T95	340,000	6	do.
	1913	do.	22-11-24	T95	756,300	6	do.
		10 to 50	19-5-24	T89	500,000	5½	do.
	1914	10 to 30	3-9-24	T89	900,000	5½	do.
	1915	do.	16-9-24	T89	800,000	5½	do.
	1916	do.	25-8-24	T96	1,400,000	6	do.
	1918	10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7	do.
	1919	10	28-11-24	T102½	1,793,300	7	do.
	1920	10	22-9-24	T102½	2,210,000	7	do.
		10 to 30	10-8-24	£104½	£750,000	6	do.
	1921	do.	20-9-24	$108	$1,000,000	8	do.
		do.	6-11-24	T108	T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922	do.	28-11-24	T103½	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923	do.	19-11-24	T96	T1,920,000	6	do.
	1924	do.	10-11-24	T96	T5,000,000	6%	do.
French Municipal Council	1911	do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914	do.	12-2-23	T88	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916	do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921	do.	15-10-24	T105	2,000,000	8	do.
	1923	do.	20-11-24	T95	T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1924	do.			T800,000	7	do.
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1921	10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
	1922	do.	8-8-24	T108½	T500,000	8	do.
	1922	*do.	8-10-24	T102½	T1,000,000	7	do.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1909	5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	800,000	6	do.

LOANS		Term in year	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	1905	5 to 20	31-8-22	T96½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909	do.	29-5-24	T97½	750,000	6	do.
	1911	do.			250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	..	do.	12-11-24	T95	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	..	do.			250,000	6	Jan-July
	1912	do.	21-10-24	T94	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1913	do.	3-4-23	T98	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	a	do.	11-1-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	..	do.			250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1914	do.	22-3-23	T98	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1916	5 to 25	13-10-24	T88½	250,000	5½	do.
	1922	do.	27-9-24	T95	750,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
	1922	do.	29-9-24	T95	500,000	6	May-Nov.
Shanghai Club	1907	20	1-4-24	T94	450,000	6	June-Dec.
Country Club	1901	Perpetual	28-11-24	T87	139,000	6	do.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	1914	5 to 20			130,000	6	May-Nov.
	1915	do.			110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
Anglo-French LandInvests. Co., Ld.	1911	do.	19-8-24	T95	300,000	6	June-Dec.
	1924	do.			m 800,00	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld.	1909	5 to 15	9-9-24	T96	h T350,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923	25	28-11-24	T100	1,500,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915	1			k 50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall&HoltzLd.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	T230,00	7	Jan.-July.
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922	5 to 20	..	..	l T500,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

a—Now Issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—b—Tls. 65,100; c—Tls. 51,100; d—Tls. 34,100; e—Tls. 68,500; f—Tls. 262,400; g—Tls. 189,800; h—Tls. 92,300; i—$18,90; j—Tls. 500,000; k—Tls. 18,900; l—Tls. 468,000; m—Tls. 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.*	Output from end last fin. year to 31-6-24	1924: July	1924: Aug.	1924: Sept.	1924: Oct.	Total output this fin yr. to date
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.			lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	259,100	260,000	246,648	8.87d.	..	..	..	..	18,000	18,000
Amherst (New)	,, 98,945	Oct.	80,692	103,991	90,751	*4.89d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch	£175,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	353,500	51,000	Nil	25,000	64,500	494,000
Anglo-Java	£248,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	1,005,100	140,000	Nil	51,000	159,000	1,355,100
Ayer-Tawah	Tls. 218,790	Sept.	369,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	Dec.	258,516	217,822	185,793	9.01d.	86,800	14,100	14,300	14,600	14,400	144,200
Bukit Toh Alang	,, 371,500	Mar.	305,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	83,800	22,500	20,500	20,800	22,200	169,800
Bute	,, 300,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	71,560	13,458	12,075	13,200	14,200	124,433
Chemor United	,, 360,000	Dec.	310,794	267,627	..	8.40d.	122,400	23,200	21,000	17,600	21,200	205,400
Chempedak	,, £25,000	Oct.	163,063	144,500	..	1/5.42d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheng	Tls. 274,875	June	145,338	169,814	..	11.09d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consolidated (1914)	,, 281,250	Dec.	669,893	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	296,471	52,498	50,350	45,200	44,081	483,602
Dominion	,, 165,332	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	9.63d.	148,023	27,289	26,089	25,926	24,201	251,528
Gula-Kalumpong	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	928,000	1,215,000	1/0 7/16d.	487,090	79,000	80,000	80,000	78,000	804,000
Java Consolidated	£75,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	401,900	64,300	Nil	29,000	61,500	556,700
Kapayang	Tls. 145,000	Dec.	189,239	146,710	..	†26.90	43,719	5,811	4,724	4,832	4,598	63,684
Karan	,, 250,000	Mar.	101,783	79,576	84,000	8½d.	21,390	6,597	5,557	4,575	5,434	43,553
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,, 390,000	June	339,970	306,288	..	..	..	25,955	26,361	22,794	22,216	97,326
Kroewoek	£55,000	Dec.	449,000	583,881	540,000	0/7.2¾d.	340,000	56,000	Nil	..	43,500	439,500
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct	943,000	974,172	975,000	Glds.0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	220,232	171,900	..	10½d.	25,000	14,500	14,200	12,300	16,300	79,300
Pengkalan (1921)	,, 90,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	..	..	20,979	..	8,451	9,370	9,354	48,154
Permata	,, 226,525	Oct.	87,434	86,299	..	0/8¼d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repah	,, 275,000	Dec.	68,584	217,037	..	..	83,700	16,000	15,000	15,000	16,900	146,600
Samagaga	,, 111,000	Sept.	361,816	256,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	,, 100,000	June	142,000	161,800	115,183	11.37d.	..	8,600	9,800	8,200	7,700	33,400
Semambu	,, 300,000	Dec.	164,105	245,596	158,264	0/9.37d.	82,300	17,800	16,500	15,700	15,400	147,700
Senawang (1921)	,, 318,913	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*†7.35d.	93,700	24,500	19,300	20,900	18,000	176,400
Shanghai Kedah	,, 297,150	Sept.	246,542	275,627	..	8.12d.	..	..	..	..	25,298	25,298
S'hai-Klebang	,, 313,613	Dec.	126,106	100,631	..	11.35d.	34,400	11,500	10,000	8,900	9,300	74,100
S'hai-Malay	,, 572,840	Dec.	373,111	288,816	408,961	..	113,570	23,236	23,919	19,803	24,630	205,158
S'hai Pahang	,, 200,000	June	191,016	187,326	..	10.96d.	..	13,500	12,000	13,100	13,900	52,500
S'hai Seremban	,, 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	61,400	10,000	5,700	6,400	10,500	94,000
S'hai-Sumatra	,, 584,780	Oct.	679,719	650,100	650,000	Glds.0.38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sua-Manggis	,, 270,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	,, 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	†7.20	25,962	9,185	6,762	4,868	5,709	52,486
Sungei Duri	,, 640,000	June	297,140	229,262	..	..	..	17,396	15,948	15,061	14,566	62,881
Taiping (1912)	Tls. 296,000	Dec.	107,011	103,589	99,000	*†30	22,861	6,336	6,522	5,748	..	60,651
Tanah Merah	,, 700,000	Mar.	395,900	303,700	..	7.92d.	79,000	30,100	29,100	28,000	31,500	197,700
Tebong	,, 710,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.66d.	322,000	48,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	376,000
Ziangbe	,, £125,000	Dec.	514,566	523,600	600,000	7.24d.	355,600	53,400	34,500	52,000	49,300	544,800

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense

† Straits $ cents

									[illegible]	Dec.	Interim 1924, [illegible]	[illegible]
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	4					50,000	T10	(a T17,037 (b T45,000	Apr.	T0.05, 1919-20	5-8-20
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921), Ld.	T	0.95	1			26	[illegible]50,000	T1	a (Loss) T8,791	Mar.	[illegible]at. divd. T0.05 %, 1923-24	28-12-23
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	2¼				28	[illegible]00,000	T5	[illegible] T18,[illegible]27	Oct.	[illegible]0.30, 1922-23	[illegible]5-2-24
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld.	T	1.05	1.05			[illegible]	275,000	T1	a (Loss) T9,585	Dec.	......	....
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.85	0.72½			36)	600,000	T1	(a T8,744 (c T20,000	Sept.	T0.05, 1922-23	12-12-23
See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ld.	T	0.80	0.82½				100,000	T1	a (Loss) T29,599	June	......	....
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	1	1.05				300,000	T1	(a T12,709 (c T20,000	Dec.	(T0.10, 1922 (Interim T0.05, 1923—No final	20-4-23 30-10-23
Senawang Rubber Ests. Co. (1921), Ld. (ord.						63)	300,000	T1	**a T4,817	Jan.	......	....
(12% Cum. Pref.	T	0.75	0.75			67)	100,000	T1				
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T	1	1			34)	400,000	T1	a T1,183	Sept.	T0.05, 1923	27-12-23
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.60	0.55			13)	315,000	T1	a T12,033	Dec.	T0.05, 1919	24-2-20
S'ha Malay Rubber Estates, Ld. .. ord.	T	3	3.10				30,000	T10	a T621	Dec.	(Ord. T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12/16	2-5-17
,, 8% cum. part. pref.	T	7½	8			22)	30,000	T10			(Pref. T0.40, for 6 months ended 31/12/22	31-10-23
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.80					200,000	T1	a T10,084	June	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)	12-10-17
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.65	0.55				325,000	T1	a T10,352	Dec.	T0.04 for 6 months, ended 31/12/22	31-3-17
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	147½	147½	152½		7)	30,000	T20	(a (Loss)325,810 (c T812,170	Oct.	T2, 1918-19	1-4-20
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	3.27½	3¼			30)	56,000	T5	(a T7,454 (c T25,000	Dec.	T0.35, 1923	18-4-24
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.90	1			‡6)	100,000	T1	(a T4,088 (c T13,836	Mar.	T0.05, 1924	12-7-17
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	7	6½	7			40,000	£1 at T8.50	a T22,695	June	T0.85, 1922-23	12-10-23
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld.	T	0.45	0.47½				200,000	T1	a (Loss) T857	Dec.	T0.08, 1919	20-6-20
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	0.31	0.30			32)	750,000	T1	a T56,013	Mar.	Interim T0.05 1916-17 (Final, Nil)	7-12-17
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.17½	1.15			‡54)	750,000	T1	a T6,379	Jan.	T0.05, 1923-24	2-5-24
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.		3.40	3.45			32)	300,000	10s.	(a T17,851 (c T3,243	Dec.	T0.25, 1923	8-4-24
COTTONS, ETC.												
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. (ord.	T	10½	11.65			48)	1,000,000	T5	(a T3,257 (b T1,400,000 (c T2,802,920	Dec.	Ord. T0.55, 1923	5-3-24
,, (8% cum. pref.	T	108				43)	10,000	T100			Pref. T8, 1923	5-3-24
Laou Kung Mow O. S. & W. Co., Ld.	T	8	8				80,000	T10	(a (Loss)T86,057 (b T120,000 (c T7,612	Dec.	Final T2, (mkg. .. 1921	5-3-22
Oriental O. S. & W. Co., Ld. .. ord.	T	3	3½			60)	500,000	T3	(a (Loss)T98,590 (b T200,000 (c T2,551,760	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	25-3-22
pref.	T					3)	5,000	T100				
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld: (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T	55 old 31 new	57			(4	80,000 40,000	T50 T50	(a (Loss)T507,713 (c T1,270,000	June	T3.50, 1922-23	24-3-23
INDUSTRIAL.												
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. (ord. (5% cum. pref.	£	5 11/16	25½	£25½		66)	18,000,000 4,500,000	£1 £1	(a £3,531,846 (c £2,251,649	Sept.	Final Ord. 1922-23, 9% (mkg. 25%) free of I/T	11-1-24
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T	350					5,000	T100	(a T290,406 (b T300,000 (c T2,100,000	Feb.	T8, 1923-24	31-5-24
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	95					80,000	H$25	(a H$40,763 (b H$600,000 (c H1,200,000	Dec.	H$40, 1923	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25				37)	6,000	T25	(a T22,319 (c T140,015		Div. 10% & Bonus 2½% 1923-24	15-4-24
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	H $	(20½ (5 new	(17.65 (5.70				400,000	H$7.50	(a H$93,347 (c H$1,050,000	Dec.	Interim 1924, Old shares, H$0.50, New shares H$0.03	23-9-24
Maatschappij, &c. In Langkat	T	8¾	8				250,000	Gs.10	(a Loss)T158,433 (c T190,164	Oct.	T0.50, 1918-19	30-3-20
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	5¼ (comb. T19½)	5.20 (com. T18)	(com. T19½)			250,000	T5	(a T35,698 (c T300,000	Dec.	T0.50, 1923	5-3-24
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ld.	T	5¼				§)	600,000	T5	a(Loss) T174,689	Dec.	......	....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5				10)	6,000	T20	(a T6,941 (c T70,000	Dec.	......	....
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	10				11	25,000	T10	(a T3,130 (c T30,000	Dec.	10%, 1921	24-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	44	43			‡)	24,000	T50	(a T21,325 (b T50,000 (c T655,231	Dec.	T4.00, 1923	11-4-24
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	T	170				‡9)	50,000	£20	(a T24,475 (b T75,000 (c T1,770,985	Dec.	Interim 10/- (at Exchg. 3/3½), 1924	31-7-24
STORES.												
American Drug Co.	M $	40				44)	10,000	M$100	(a(Loss)M$221.180 M$75,560	Dec.	......	....
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	5¼				‡16	28 000	$20	(a T7,895 (c T104,299	Feb.	$2, 1917-18	1-5-18
J. Llewellyn Co., Ld.	$	30					1,200	$60	(a $7,993 (c $26,000	Dec.	$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	$	50				17)	10,000	$50 $20	(a $12 581 (c $392,000	Mar.	Final $2 & Bonus $4 (mkg. $9, 1923-24)	6-6-24
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	6				‡50)	30,000	$20	(a (Loss) $5,867 (c $206,141	Feb.	$1,60, 1922-22	3-5-22
Lane Crawford & Co., Ld.	$	97	103			‡)	2,500	$100	(a $7,918 (b $20,000 (c $250,000		$10 1923-24	23-5-24
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	11		11			10,000	T10	(a (LossT26,956 (c T119,293	Oct.	T0.60,1921-22	30-12-22
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld., "B" London	T £1	16.20	£2:14:3	£2:17:3			40,000	£1	(a £17,022 (c £114,315	Dec.	(Final 1923, 8% (Coupon 25) less I/T at 4/7½d. in £ (Interim 1924, 6% (Coupon 26) less I/T at 4/6d. in £	2-6-24 1-2-24 1-10-24
S'hai Horse Bazzar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	50					5,400	T50	(a T21,118 (c T220,000		T5, 1923	16-4-24
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	T	25					3,000	T50		Apr.	T1.50, 1913-14	31-3-13
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. Ld.	T	75	75			‡49)	40,000	T50	(a T10,557 (b T70,000 (c T956,857	Mar.	T4.50, 1923-24	3-6-24
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise)	$	100					940	$100	(a $109,513 (b $9,000 (c $21,101	Mar.	$10, 1922-23	5-7-23

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73½

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting;
b Dividend Equalization Reserve.
c General and Other Reserves.
d Uncalled liability £6 per sh.
e ,, ,, £10
f ,, ,, * H$150
g ,, ,, * H$200
h ,, ,, * H $50
i ,, * Tls. 25
u Working Account 1923
v Working Account 1922
w Working Account 1921
† Registered; or Bearer (idem. "B".
†† Issued Capital: 7% Cum. Pref. 24,461 shares Ordinary 16,270 shares.

‡ Debentures Issues also
§§ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions
§ Subject to E. P. D. and Corpn. Tax.
** Contingent liability for Interest on 12% Cum. Prof. Shares of Tls. 9,162

1—14,000 sh' unis'd.
2—70,411 ,,
3—5,000 ,,
4—4,000 ,,
5—19,182 ,,
6—160,000 ,,
7—10,761 ,,
8—10,000 ,,

‡—350,000 shares now being offered for subscription

9—16,470 sh. unis'd.
10—500 ,,
11—15,590 ,,
12—50,000 ,,
13—1,387 ,,
14—3,063 ,,
15—400,125 ,,
16—1,662 ,,
17—3,832 ,,
18—5,580 ,,
19—183,330 ,,
20—15,000 ,,
21—100,000 ,,
22—2,620 ,,
23—5,000 ,,
24—70,810 ,,
25—125,000 ,,

26—60,000 sh. unis'd
27—8,121 ,,
28—200,000 ,,
29—4,833 ,,
30—2,000 ,,
31—4,000 ,,
32—50,000 ,,
33—250,000 ,,
34—102,570 ,,
35—200 ,,
36—180,000 ,,
37—1,443 ,,
39—7,695 ,,
42—290,000 ,,
43—1,000 ,,
(Not to be issued for less than 950 ea)
44—1,672 sh' unish'd

47—500 sh. unis'd
48—100,000 ,,
49—5,644 ,,
50—8,178 ,,
54—40,000 ,,
55—89,000 ,,
56—10,634,856 ,,
57—5,000,000 ,,
60—16,000 ,,
61—240,000 ,,
62—401,055 ,,
63—15,000 ,,
64—600,000 ,,
65—200,000 ,,
66—1,953,930 ,,
67—66,057 ,,
69—128,500 ,,

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations, errors or omissions.

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COMPANY MEETING

PENGKALAN DURIAN ESTATE

Chairman's Review of the World's Position: Forecast for 1925

The fourth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld., was held at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., Secretaries & General Managers, on Monday afternoon, Mr. G. M. W. Hummel, Chairman of Directors, presiding, supported by Mr. E. C. Gill, Director. The total number of shares represented was 33,858 shares, and six shareholders were present personally. Mr. H. V. Hummel, A.C.A., represented the Secretaries & General Managers, and after he had read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said:—Before dealing with report and accounts which, having been in your hands for some time I propose asking you to take as read, I think that perhaps you would like me to say something about our commodity, the course of the market during the past year, and the present position and prospects.

When last I had the pleasure of addressing you, though the price of rubber was well below the highest for the year, it was not materially less than the minimum or pivotal price aimed at by the Stevenson Restriction Scheme, and the statistical position was so much improved that it seemed not unreasonable to expect a steady, and later, a rising market. So far was this from being realized that in the early Spring the price commenced to fall and continued to do so rapidly until the low water mark of 9¾d. per lb. was touched, for one day only, in the middle of June.

I have referred to the statistical position at the end of last year as having been satisfactory, in brief that position was:—

	Tons
World production for the year (1923)	400,000
World consumption for the year (1923)	425,000
Stock in the East	24,000
Stock in the United Kingdom	60,000
Stock in the United States	73,000
World's stock	157,000
Estimated world production for 1924	405,000
Estimated world consumption for 1924	460,000

In other words, not only had more rubber been consumed in the year then closing, resulting in a reduction of reserve stocks by some 25,000 tons, but it was confidently anticipated that, without figuring on any material increase in consumption, stocks would be further reduced during this year by 55,000 tons, or, on the expected basis of consumption, to no more than 2½ months' supply. Formerly it was considered that four months' supply was the least that it was safe to work on.

The Attack on the Stevenson Scheme

Confidence in the outlook was increased by the fact that the principal consumers in the United States as well as in Europe had agreed that an adequate supply at a reasonable price was a primary necessity to them; that they could not expect this unless producers were obtaining a price that gave them a reasonable return on their investment; and, what seemed even more important, that the terms of the Stevenson Scheme were equitable, promised to do what was necessary, and did not aim at the obtaining of an unreasonably high price. From the latter one of the largest tyre manufacturers in the United States dissented. When rubber was at its lowest last year this gentleman publicly claimed the credit for having smashed "Restriction." Be that as it may, it is undeniable that a "bear" movement in the early part of last year, such as was always interfering with the free development of the market, and which was made possible only by the very considerable free stock that was available, met with such success that it grew into a strong attack having for its final objective the forcing of the abrogation of the Stevenson Scheme. In the course of this campaign the principal doubts and uncertainties that were made such extraordinarily successful use of were:—

(a) A Labour Government was in office at Home. Labour was so opposed to anything savouring of protection that it would probably cancel the Restriction Scheme altogether.

(b) Producers in Malaya with young or immature areas claimed a re-assessment on the grounds that they had been inequitably treated as compared to owners of mature rubber. It was said that re-assessment would mean greatly increased output.

(c) The Dutch Indies were going to enormously increase on their 1923 output.

(d) Consumption in the United States would be very materially less than in 1923, when there had been general over-production, particularly of tyres.

(e) The Rubber Growers' Association plan for a Central Selling Organization to counteract co-operative buying by all United States consumers hung fire so long that it was contended that difficulties of reconciling various interests had proved insurmountable.

What actually happened in respect to all these "bear" arguments, taking them in the same order, very briefly was:—

(a) The Labour Government announced that it had no intention of interfering with the Stevenson Scheme.

(b) A re-assessment favourable to young areas and reducing the maximum for mature trees to 400 lb. per acre was agreed to. This assessment reduced Standard Production by some 24,000 tons.

(c) Dutch Indies production gave no indication of increasing by more than had been anticipated, say from 140,000 tons dry weight to 160,000 tons.

(d) Taking during the first six months of the year only 155,000 tons as compared to 190,000 during the same period of 1923 it seemed as though the United States was going to take materially less. It then developed however that consumers there had been imitating the camel in times of stress, eating their hump or emergency reserves. Since then they have been importing at the rate of 175,000 tons for the remainder of the year, or say, 330,000 tons for the entire year.

(e) The Rubber Growers' Association announced the completion of a Central Selling Scheme which had met with the approval of all concerned, but as it appeared that restriction was going to unaided do all that was requisite for the salvaging of the industry, it had been indefinitely pigeon-holed.

In June the tide turned, initially as the result of increased purchases by the United States. In August, because the price for the previous quarter had fallen below an average of 1s/-, the export allowance for Malaya and Ceylon was reduced to 55 per cent. The market considered this as a final and definite answer to the opponents of restriction, whose plaintive chorus had by this time been swelled by the hangers-on of the rubber trade in Malaya, and many who ought to have known better, who had sold short around bottom prices and were already beginning to feel the pinch. In the result quite a number of so-called dealers failed and it is satisfactory to record that purchases to cover their shortages materially assisted price recovery. In September the news, which I have already mentioned, about the reduction in Standard Production consequent on re-assessment had a strong tonic effect. In November owing to the average price not having averaged 1s/3d for the preceding quarter the export allowance was reduced to 50 per cent. This, together with a much improved Continental outlook and a very active demand from the United States, carried the price to 1s/6d from which there has not been, nor is there likely to be, any serious set-back.

At the end of the current year it is estimated that the World's reserves will be:—

	Tons
In the East	20,000
In the United Kingdom	30,000
In the United States	30,000
	80,000

When Restriction was introduced the total was well in excess of 200,000 tons. I have already indicated what a powerful weapon excessive reserve stocks were in the hands of consumers, it behoves us therefore to be thankful for the change that restriction has brought in this respect.

Prospect for 1925

Now with your permission I will indulge for a few minutes in the fascinating occupation of looking forward, which, because there are no unreasonably heavy stocks that can be used to upset all one's calculation, it is now possible to do with a great deal more confidence than formerly. Consumption for 1925 is variously estimated at between 450,000 and 500,000 tons. Now I propose to base what I have to say about the probable position during the coming year on the mean of these figures, say 475,000, but at the same time, without desiring to pose as knowing more than the people responsible for the figures quoted, I cannot help thinking that they are being unduly conservative in estimating consumption at approximately the same figure as this year. My principal reasons being:—

(a) Before the War the consumption of the United States and the rest of the world were annually about the same. During the past 10 years the latter has not been consuming more than 50 per cent. of what the former has, and it is on approximately this proportion that these estimates have been arrived at. What I have in mind is that now that the terrible question of reparations, which has stood in the way of the World's economic

(a) expansion for the past five years, has been settled, it is surely reasonable to expect that in all countries there will be an increasing tendency to enjoy the amenities of life that the United States alone has had the time and means to indulge in during the past decade. In nothing is the difference more marked than in motor cars, the latter country being credited with 15,000,000 as compared to 3,000,000 in all other countries.

(b) The low pressure tyre is becoming increasingly popular, indeed on the cars of quite a number of manufacturers it is now standard equipment. When its advantages are fully appreciated it seems reasonable to expect some speeding up in the matter of renewals, in other words an increased demand for tyres. Low pressure tyres are said to require 50 per cent. more rubber than the older type; they also last longer; however that, for the moment, does not affect us.

(c) Not only are new uses for rubber continually being found, but its sale in forms in which we have known it for a greater or a shorter time are ever increasing. Two of the most important of such uses being footwear, and floor covering, the latter either superseding tiles or linoleum, particularly in modern buildings and passenger steamers. How very considerable is the quantity so used is indicated by the following figures relating to rubber products manufactured in the United States last year,—total value G.$950,000,000 of which G.$570,000,000 represented tyres, and G.$380,000,000 sundries. In the United States recently very great interest has been shown in the use of rubber for roadways particularly where noise or vibration is exceptionally objectionable.

However, let us assume that consumption does not exceed 475,000 tons. Where is that quantity coming from? Production now more or less naturally divides itself under three heads:—

1. Restricting areas—Malaya and Ceylon.
2. Dutch East Indies.
3. Other Countries.

Taking these in the reverse order to the above:—All authorities agree that the rest of the world outside Malaya, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies cannot produce more than 50,000 tons.

There is no consensus of opinion about the second. Some, claiming special knowledge of conditions in Sumatra, say that there will be another very material increase next year. Others, claiming equal personal acquaintance with the position, say that tapping has already reached maximum, that hitherto untapped areas that can now be drawn on will scarcely counterbalance trees rendered valueless as the result of bad and over-tapping. Times alone will show which opinion is correct. In the meantime, as production is said to depend wholly on price, it would seem that the fact that,—since June, when the price commenced to rise, to the end of September, there had been no material increase,—indicates that there is not likely to be. Based on the average for the last quarter say 14,500 tons per month, a total of 175,000 tons is indicated as probable maximum.

Now it is obvious that the restricting areas have got to produce the balance of the world's requirements, provided it be agreed that stock estimated at approximately two months supply cannot be materially reduced further,—thus we have,—

		Tons
Estimated consumption		475,000
Estimated production "other" Countries	50,000	
Dutch East Indies	175,000	225,000
To be produced by "Restricting" countries		250,000

For January of next year production for Malaya and Ceylon will be 50 per cent. thereafter each quarter an additional five or 10 per cent. will be released according as price average in excess of 1s/3d or 1s/6d in the preceding quarter. On the former basis maximum production is 185,000 tons. On the latter, which by the way means producing 90 per cent. for the last two months, 220,000 tons. As it is very doubtful if in practice the World's present reserves can be depleted by more than 25,000 tons without causing serious disturbance, it seems desirable that each quarter of next year should see a release of 10 per cent. which in effect means a price continuously in excess of 1s/6d. It has been said that if the price goes materially over 1s/6d the Government will step in and save consumers' pockets by authorizing releases in excess of 10 per cent. There seems no reason to apprehend anything of the kind. The Government refused to assist producers, to consider any modification, when the price was forced down by the tactics of consumers to 9¾d per lb., it would surely therefore be the height of absurdity for it to rush to the rescue of these consumers.

The Company's Position

Let us now turn to our personal affairs, first as regards our report and accounts.

As for 10 months of the period covered we did not tap, having sold our export rights, no figures of production, costs, etc., that we could have given you would have admitted of any useful comparison and therefore we omitted them.

The profit of Tls. 16,233.37 was perhaps, in all the circumstances, not unsatisfactory, but unfortunately there was a debit balance in profit and loss account of Tls. 8,790.94 that had first to be wiped out, hence having paid an interim dividend of Tls. 0.05 absorbing Tls. 4,500, there is only a balance of Tls. 2,942.43, which we propose shall be carried forward. As however we have not done too badly during the past six months, and prospects are distinctly favourable, the Board has decided to declare an interim dividend of 5 per cent. in respect of the current year ending March 31, 1925. Warrants for this are going to be mailed to-night.

As regards the estate, the policy of your Board has been and is to take the utmost advantage of restriction for the purpose of securing that the value of the property be increased by as much as it is capable of being increased, which really means improving the condition of the trees so that restriction being removed the highest possible yields per unit can be obtained. The 12 months complete rest did an enormous amount of good. Silt pitting, now practically completed as you will have read, has done much more. Clean weeding being no longer considered necessary or indeed profitable experiments are being made with various nitrogenous cover plants, in the meantime everything deletrious being eradicated.

A Satisfactory Report

The following extracts, from Major Stevens, our Visiting Agent's reports, will we think indicate that he is fully alive to our wishes and that the position is becoming increasingly satisfactory:—

"The whole success of Pengkalan Durian hinges on the winning of the crop without detriment to the trees.

"It is really very interesting to see the way this Estate is pulling round, and I think the silt pitting has a lot to do with it as a main factor. There is no question but that it is receiving the closest supervision now. One has only to go and look at the tapping work in any hole or corner of the area to see that it is expert work with a careful check on bark used.

"The trees are improving and their tapping bark is being carefully won back to a safe operating state.

"Mr. Owen (the Manager) has matters well organized now and is working whole-heartedly over the rehabilitation of this property. He is also working with economy!"

As the result of recent re-assessment our Standard Production was reduced from 219,113 lb. to 157,110 lb. It was possibly a little over drastic, not sufficiently however to warrant protest. It is expected that there will be no difficulty in producing whatever amount licenses are received for during the coming year.

General prospects must be considered as distinctly good. The Secretaries and General Managers again reduced their fees for last year by Tls. 1,800, and have renewed their contract at Tls. 1,800 per annum plus a commission of 5 per cent. of net profit instead of Tls. 4,200. We have thus been enabled to reduce controlling and management expenses by 40 per cent. in view of which we hope to be able to produce at 10d. per lb. all-in.

In conclusion, I would like to express on behalf of the Board appreciation of the very good work done by our Manager, Mr. Owen, and of the interest and co-operation given by Major G. Nevill Stevens, our Visiting Agent. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld., our Singapore Agents, for their close and helpful attention to the interests of the company.

Gentlemen, I think there is nothing more I can usefully add to the remarks I have made, and I will now move as follows: "That the Directors' report, and the working and profit and loss accounts, and balance sheet for the year ended March 31, 1924, duly audited, be and are hereby received, approved and adopted."

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. E. C. Gill, and there being no discussion or questions, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were also moved and carried unanimously:—

That Mr. G. M. W. Hummel be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company: Proposed by Mr. E. C. Gill, seconded by Mr. A. Woods.

That the remuneration of each Director for his service be and is hereby fixed at Tls. 300 per annum for the ensuing year: Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. E. C. Gill.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants, be and are hereby re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year, at a remuneration for their services of Tls. 300: Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. V. Hummel.

The meeting then terminated.

MR. Shen Lien-fang, chairman of the Silk Guild and a leading member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, has, we understand, declined to accept an advisership in the yamen of Gen. Kung Pangdoh, the local Occupation Commissioner, who issued the appointment some days ago.

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CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY

The position of China to-day was summed in a most interesting manner by Mr. J. T. Pratt, C.M.G., H. M. Acting Consul-General, on Tuesday evening, when he presided over the annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society.

Mr. Pratt was supported by Mr. Evan Morgan, Secretary, the Rev. T. W. Lister (Glasgow) and Bishop Boaz, the two latter on a visit to China.

The Consul-General said: We have assembled here to-day for our annual meeting just as Shanghai is emerging from the greatest crisis in her history,—a disastrous civil war, which, beginning as a local conflict, rapidly involved the whole of China. Fundamental issues have been raised which may entirely reshape the Government of the country, and it is believed by some that we are on the eve of a fresh departure almost as radical as that involved in the auguration of the Republic in 1911. One can only cultivate a sturdy optimism and hope that the groping and blundering of China's feet may at last be finding the path that leads to peace and stable conditions and the possibility of ordered progress.

There are some who blame all China's troubles on the foreigner. According to them China had worked out a philosphy of life and had achieved a civilization vastly superior to our own. They said that the foreigner had sacriligiously burst into this paradise and dragged her out of her seclusion and forced upon her the doubtful blessings of materialism, industrialism and militarism. Did we indeed bring these things to China, and are they the essence of our contribution to China's needs? One has only to glance through this report (of the Christian Literature Society) and its forerunners going back over a period of 37 years to know that this is a proverse statement of the facts. China must take her place among the nations, and just as a man among his fellows, so must she learn to walk among them, respected and self respecting, able to distinguish between right and wrong, capable of choosing the good and rejecting the evil. If what her foolish flatterers, such as Bertrand Russell, say is true; if indeed her ancient civilization has only fitted her for a "fugitive and cloistered virtue"—a virtue which crumbles at the first contact with the stern realities of the world, then that civilization stands self condemned. If it were true that we came to China with a Bible in one hand and a bomb in the other,—and that, of course, is also a perverse and foolish presentation of the facts,—but if it were true and China has no more sense than to choose the bomb, then she would deserve to perish. I, for one, believe better of China than that. I believe that she has a great destiny which in the fulness of time she will worthily fufil, but I also believe that she needs all the sympathy and help her friends can give her. Never did she need them more than she does to-day, when vast sums are spent in preaching propaganda with doctrines of violence and hate, and advocating the methods of the common criminal.

Let the Chinese remember the pregnant words of their own Confucius: "Learning without thought is labour lost: thought without learning is dangerous." That, if I may venture to suggest it, might well be adopted as the motto of this Society.—(Applause).

Addresses by Visitors

Two most interesting addresses were also given by Mr. Lister and Bishop Boaz.

Mr. Lister remarked that he came to them from the Baptist Missionary Society with a letter of introduction to the churches and missions in China. His own society had taken a very particular interest in the Christian Literature Society, to whom they had given, not only cold coin and flimsy banknotes, but men like Dr. Timothy Richards, the founder of the C.L.S., and Mr. Evan Morgan, their Secretary. He spoke optimistically of the work of the Society, but uttered a word of warning that they should not confuse the present educational renaissance in China with a religious regeneration. They must watch the renaissance carefully. In England they had much education, and everybody in the land was literate. But the country was not truly Christian, and there was much that was pagan in the mode of thinking and living of the people.

Bishop Boaz dealt with the position in China as seen by a newcomer to this country. He commented on the fact that educated Chinese were beginning to ask themselves how much better were the Christians than themselves, and in doing this took all the people who came from Christian countries as true Christians, whereas they knew, what these Chinese did not, that many of our countrymen who came out to China were not truly Christians in the real sense of the word. The speaker also touched on the spirit of compromise which was creeping into China regarding Christianity; the tendency to place Christ and Confucius alongside of one another in the universities as two great men of the world. There should be no compromise. Christ should be placed before the Chinese as the Son of God and God Himself, the Supreme Being, equal to none and above all. Otherwise Christianity had no message to bring to China.

Mr. Morgan (Secretary) speaking on the past year's working, said he was pleased to inform the gathering that financially at least they had had a very successful year. He touched sympathetically on the deaths of Dr. W. H. Rees and Dr. A. P. Parker and went on to speak of the spirit of anti-foreignism and anti-Christianity which was spreading in China. They would have to use all their energy to combat the evil, and he believed the weapon of Christian literature was one of the strongest they could wield.

Following are some extracts from the annual report:—

A Prosperous Year

As we present our annual report for another year we are thankful that it has been a prosperous one for the Society. The fresh appeal for funds to meet a proposed expansion has met with liberal support; the demand for literature is maintained; and, for the most part; health and comfort have been granted to us in the continuance of our work, amidst uncertain world conditions, and the perturbed state of China, culminating in local strifes which blazed into a national civil war.

There are many problems arising out of the new ideas that are pressing on the minds of China's students. Amongst others the following are the most pressing and prominent.

(a) The Relation of the Sexes.—This is a leading topic amongst students in the colleges. The visit of Mr. Bertrand Russell did much to stir up this question. He advocated the marriage of affinity. His views gained currency. And so marriage is discussed from many points of view. The legal and religious sancity of marriage has never held the same place in China as in Christian lands. The theory of free love union is also activity discussed. The outlook is not reassuring. We are considering the preparation of other books bearing on these points.

(b) New Agitations in the Religious World.—The angel of thought has been stirring this pool too. It is to be welcomed rather than dreaded, even when it may seem opposed to the preaching of the gospel. It should be said that hostility, where it exists, is against the church rather than the teaching of Jesus. First of all the remarkable revival in Buddhism should be noted. There is an attempt to reconstruct its thought as well as to renovate its buildings. Serious students are at work writing and preaching. It is too soon to say how far it will stand out as a rival to Christianity.

Confucianism

Again there is an attempt amongst those used to the great tradition to return to Confucianism and exalt the Sage's conception of life. It is claimed that his teaching is more directly useful for the practical affairs of life. Christianity, it is contended, is a bit nebulous and concerned too exclusively with a future life.

(c) The Anti-religious Propaganda.—This began two or three years ago. When it was first launched it received the support of the highly respected President of Peking University, Ts'ai Yuan-p'ei. It hung fire for a time but it has revived. For example an inset is issued two or three times a week in one of the big dailies in Shanghai. In this form it receives more attention than it would were it sent out independently. The arguments are not very serious, but an attempt is made to discredit religion generally as being unnecessary and a hindrance to progress. It is thus marked by a phase of thought which has long passed away in the West. In particular the Christian religion is a target of attack. The criticism is marked by a carping spirit, or as the Chinese say, "Blowing on the fur to find a blemish."

(d) Hostility to Mission Schools and Colleges.—There are many signs of a growing spirit of hostility to schools and colleges as carried on by the missionary societies. This has been manifest in educational conferences such as were held in Nanking and Hupeh recently. There is a growing fear and suspicion that elementary and middle schools, in particular, are denationalizing agencies. It is maintained that as children and youths, during the impressionable years of life, are too subject to, and too much under the influence of the foreign teachers, so they will grow up alienated from their own culture and people. It is further argued that the teaching in these centres of education is defective in many ways. Chinese literature is neglected: the standard of scientific teaching is old and imperfect: the teaching staff is imperfectly qualified and the schools are not fully manned. Further, strong objection is taken to the compulsory teaching of religion and scripture. It seems likely, therefore, that before long there will be an imperative demand for the Registration of all Educational Institutions in the country and that all religious instruction will be forbidden in registered places. Institutions which refused to register, though they may have done much to advance the people would be under a disability. The liberation of the Boxer indemnities will place vast funds at the control of educational authorities. Educational facilities would be great in the registered schools. Other schools would suffer. Here we have a weightly reason for a larger support to Societies like this for the expansion of their work.

SHANGHAI HARRIERS CLUB

The annual general meeting of the members of the above club took place at the Rowing Club last Friday evening when Mr. F. S. Bridges presided, supported by Messrs. G. Rose, R. S. MacMillan, H. A. Atkinson and others. The hon. secretary (Mr. T. McKenna) presented his annual report in which he remarked on the promising young runners who had joined the club, showing that the material was there and all that was wanted was development. He pointed out that if the weekly runs were to be continued it was necessary for the senior members to turn out in great numbers to assist in coaching the juniors and to foster the spirit of sportsmanship so necessary for the promotion of pure amateur athletics. The club had a balance on the right side though there were many members who had omitted to send in their subscriptions for the season. It had been suggested that an entirely new club be formed, embracing other forms of athletics besides cross-country running, it being found that cross-country running out here was not sufficiently attractive to get out the big fields of runners which is the case at home and without which the sport loses a deal of its interest.

The chairman suggested that the time had come when a Shanghai Amateur Athletic Association should be formed for the promotion of all kinds of athletics. Meetings of an international character might be held in which all nationalities could compete, and, with the help of the Chinese, who had taken up athletics in a serious manner of late years, some first class meetings might be held. It was suggested that an effort might be made to obtain the use of the Pioneer Field.

A discussion took place after which a vote of the members was taken, it being decided to wind up the Shanghai Harriers Club with a view to the promotion of a new club or association in Shanghai which should be of an international character and devoted solely to the promotion of purely amateur athletics of all kinds.

The prizes won during the cross-country season were presented and at the conclusion of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Tom McKenna, for the work he had done in the interest of amateur athletics.

JUNIOR GOLF CLUB

The sixteenth annual general meeting was held in the club pavilion on November 14 when there was large attendance of members. The report and accounts were submitted and showed a very satisfactory year's working.

The outgoing captain, Mr. P. Ephgrave, who reviewed the past season's efforts at length, said that, despite the very great congestion on the links at Hongkew Park, the club had managed to get through all their competitions with the exception of one which would be played off immediately. There was, however, every reason to hope that the congestion would considerably decrease in the near future, which would make golf much more pleasant.

The meeting then was thrown open for discussion and some very useful suggestions were put forward in the interest of the club and for the betterment of golf in general.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—Captain, C. H. Hopkins. Vice-Captain, A. E. Hayward. General Committee:— P. Ephgrave, F. B. Walker, A. Braid, G. B. Stormes, W. R. Kinipple, F. Lloyd, P. B. Critchley and C. Richards. Balloting Committee:— A. D. Hendry, A. Mackintosh, E. Judd, T. G. Goodman, E. T. Case, T. Murphy, E. M. Smith, R. C. Fowles, O. Stromdahl and J. R. Young.

At a subsequent general committee meeting, Messrs. F. B. Walker and P. W. Ephgrave were elected hon. treasurer and hon. secretary, respectively, in place of Messrs. Braid and Stormes (retired).

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA

England v. New South Wales: Magnificent Innings by Bardsley

Sydney, Nov. 21.

A match was begun here to-day in warm weather between M.C.C. and New South Wales. Play was watched by 12,000 spectators.

At the start the wicket was good but there was a 40 minutes' interruption for rain just after the luncheon interval.

New South Wales batted all day and made 242 for seven wickets. Bardsley played a magnificent innings of 142 not out and Taylor made 51.

Nov. 22.

The match between M.C.C. and New South Wales was continued here to-day before 34,000 spectators. The wicket was dull and soft after early rain.

New South Wales completed their first innings for 271. Bardsley's innings was brought to a close for 160. He had batted magnificently for 258 minutes and hit ten fours.

The M.C.C. were all out for 193, Hendren being top scorer with 75 not out. His cautious but excellent innings lasted for two hours and 42 minutes.

Mailey took four wickets for 55 runs.—Reuter.

Nov. 24.

The match between the M.C.C. and New South Wales was resumed to-day before 14,000 persons. The start was delayed till 12.25.

New South Wales had scored 179 for 8 on a damp wicket when stumps were drawn. Andrews made 63 not out.—Reuter.

New South Wales Defeated by M. C. C. Team by a Margin of Three Wickets

Sydney, Nov. 25.

The match between the M. C. C. and New South Wales was concluded here to-day, the M. C. C. winning by three wickets.

New South Wales, who had overnight scored 179 for 8 wickets in their second innings, continued batting this morning in glorious weather and on a good wicket before 17,000 spectators. Their innings altogether lasted for 278 minutes and produced 221 runs. Andrews batted in masterly fashion for 86 not out. He hit eight fours. Tyldesley took six wickets for 83 and Tate three for 59.

The M. C. C. then hit off the runs required to win for the loss of seven wickets. The chief scorers were Hobbs 81, Chapman 72, Hendren 46 and Sutcliffe 45. Hobbs batted in graceful style for 114 minutes, but only hit four fours.

Score: New South Wales 271 and 221; M. C. C. 193 and 301 for seven wickets.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA

English Team in Natal: A Drawn Game

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 20.

The cricket match between Mr. Joel's English team and Natal was abandoned as a draw here to-day owing to rain.

First innings Mr. Joel's team made 179, Kennedy being top scorer with 44. Natal replied with 202, Taylor making 58. When the match was abandoned the English team had made 108 for five wickets in their second innings, towards which Ernest Tyldesley contributed 40.—Reuter.

HOME RACING

Manchester November Handicap

Manchester, Nov. 22.

The Manchester November Handicap (one and a half miles) resulted as follows:—

Cloudbank	1
Daimyo	2
False Alarm	3

The betting was 100 to 9 against Cloudbank; 5 to 4 against Daimyo; and 33 to 1 against False Alarm.

Seventeen ran. Won by three lengths. One length between second and third.—Reuter.

BOXING IN ENGLAND

Lightweight and Welterweight Championships

London, Nov. 24.

At the National Sporting Club, in a 20-round boxing contest for the British Lightweight Championship and the Lonsdale Belt, Ernie Izzard of Herne Hill defeated Jack Kirk of Doncaster on points.—Reuter.

Edinburgh, Nov. 26.

In a contest here for the Welterweight Championship of Europe Milligan defeated the holder, Kid Lewis, on points.—Reuter.

Milligan, who is a Scotsman only 19 years of age, proved too strong and dashing for Kid Lewis.

The first 10 rounds were fought at a great pace. Then Lewis tired, but he held out for the stipulated 20 rounds.

Milligan will now meet Mickey Walker in New York in January for the world's welterweight championship.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL AT HOME

London, Nov. 22.

The New Zealand "All Blacks" beat Cardiff to-day at Cardiff by 16 points to eight.—Reuter.

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CORRESPONDENCE

THE CHRISTIAN GENERAL

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Much has been written in your paper on the character of Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian General. An unusually long article by Jonathan Blunt to-day impresses one especially. The opinion either in favour or against this important personage is evidently divided; and each party is so eager to convince the other that as a result an actual controversy has arisen. But, an impartial observer would ask, may not all this controversy be meaningless, since we know actually so little about the true life of the man in question? Are there premises sufficient for us to draw any conclusion at all, either for or against him? We base everything on reports and hearsay; and, even if these were genuine, must we not take into consideration the fact that the reporter may be himself biassed?

So far the only facts which seem at all reliable are that Feng's soldiers observe good discipline, that Feng is not rich, that he has now overthrown three Presidents, and that this time he turned back to occupy Peking after he had already accepted his responsibility as commander of Third Army. Now, taken each incident by itself, the first two seem to be to his credit; while the last two to his discredit. Those who feel the former more strongly may entertain a personal opinion favouring him; while those who emphasize the latter aspect may dislike him also personally. And they are both entirely right, so long as they make this their personal opinion. But it will be quite a different thing if one seeks to make one's opinion universal, for which it seems to me the premises at hand seem scarcely sufficient.

Now I dislike the Christian General personally. Mind you, this is only my personal feeling; and I have not the slightest desire to prove it to others. I believe, if he who blames Feng without sufficient reason is guilty of hasty judgment, the same must be said of our friend Jonathan Blunt himself who praises him with no sufficient ground either. Taken by themselves, the present actions of Feng are hardly commendable, if not treacherous. That a man should first drive away peaceful President Li Yuan-hung to enable Tsao Kun to succeed; and then under the same cover of peace drive out Tsao Kun once more! It is one thing to disobey one's superior; but it is quite another thing to accept a responsibility and then not only to desert but to betray it! If Feng is not willing to fight, why did he not say so in the very beginning? Then the wasteful war in the North probably need not have been waged at all. Some one would perhaps argue that under the circumstances Feng could not but pretend to accept the responsibility, for otherwise he might be killed by Wu; and his life is precious to China. Is your life worth more than your own Christ, who would rather suffer crucification than to tell a lie? There was very little likelihood that Wu would ever think of killing Feng if the latter should boldly speak out his proposal of peace; and, even if he were killed, his death would make him a real martyr and would be sure to promote his supposed cause with more success than he can do at present. For is not Feng living perfectly powerless at present before Warlord Chang Tso-lin as well? The peace of China is as remote as ever.

I say I dislike Feng Yu-hsiang, not because I have any sufficient reason to do so, but because he has been so imprudently held up as the saviour of China, the Christian General. I have every respect for Christ and his principles; but I hate the idea that the adoption of Christianity is the only way to save China at present. How we deceive ourselves by more names! Jonathan Blunt says Feng should not be condemned. . . . merely because he is a Christian! Should the being a Christian protect him from condemnation? Dare the Christians think themselves in any way superior to all others?

Do have more proper respect for China, venerable both for her age and past virtues. We had sages as great those of any other nation before Christ himself was even born. And who says that her people are selfish and corrupt? I say her people, her mass of mostly ignorant people; for I would not attempt to defend her government and her officials. If anything has done more in destroying the fundamental Chinese morality, it is Western civilization with its temptation of becoming rich and comfortable; it is the current teaching of Christianity which induces man to believe that by turning a Christian and doing nothing else a man will be saved! Christianity is valued above virtue itself. One is beset by the painful environment which seems to hint that every Christian is good and no man is good who is not a Christian! Man's very spirit rebels at such a thought; worse than military despotism and death itself, for this is moral tyranny! If I have to become a Christian in order to go to Heaven, why I prefer Hell with all its fires. I am sure in this attitude I am not alone, for there is already a growing tendency of anti-Christianity along with anti-foreignism. Again, as I said in the other case, I have every respect for Christ and his true followers; but I hate and despise all those who pretend that Christians are superior in any way to other men.

I am, etc.,
F. D. Z.

Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am sure all your readers are obliged to Mr. F. D. Z. for his very frank letter on "The Christian General." The letter is interesting not so much for its comments on General Feng Yu-hsiang as for its revelation of the attitude of mind of F. D. Z. and, doubtless he represents a certain class of Chinese. I do not mean this in a derogatory sense at all. Mr. F. D. Z. is as much entitled to hold his own viewpoint as I to hold mine and to ventilate it too if he so wishes. He condemns alike Christianity and Western civilization, for he says. "If anything has done more (than Christianity?) in destroying fundamental Chinese morality it is Western civilization." I am not anxious to contradict him; as I say, he is entitled to his opinion. But I would like to put him right on two points.

First he says "We know actually so little of the true life of the man in question. We base everything on reports and hearsay." This is very far from being true. I, myself, once spent a few days in a town near to which General Feng's camp was pitched. I took the opportunity to see the General and examine his camp. I can bear testimony to the very friendly relations that existed between the soldiers and the people. When the camp was ordered to move there was a strongly worded petition from the people sent to Peking asking that the General and his soldiers should be allowed to remain because of the protection they afforded the people and the benefit they were to the locality. That is not "hearsay" but fact. Does F.D.Z. think that when the non-Christian troops around Shanghai were moved away there was any chance of the non-Christian merchants petitioning that they should be retained? This is not an isolated instance though it is the only occasion when I had personal knowledge of Feng and his men. They have been before the public for a number of years and always the same high testimony is borne to their conduct. F.D.Z. may "dislike" General Feng and his Christianity if he likes, he cannot deny the high standard of morality they have always maintained. And, in this case, the morality is the fruit of Christianity.

F.D.Z. says "I dislike the Christian General, personally", and again, "I dislike Feng Yu-hsiang not because I have any sufficient reason to do so but because he has been so imprudently held up as the saviour of China, the Christian General." Well, it was "imprudent" as Mr. F.D.Z. says but, surely, it is not a sufficient reason for the deep dislike Mr. F.D.Z. manifests. It reminds one of the incident told of an illiterate Athenian voter who asked Aristides to write his own name. Aristides, on the voting shell that condemned him to banishment. Aristides, seeing that the man did not know him, asked whether he had anything against the man he was condemning and the peasant replied, "No, but I am tired of hearing him called 'the just'." F.D.Z. condemns Feng Yu-hsiang for this reason, and it is quite a valid one for Aristides obliged the voter by putting his name on the shell and thus helped to vote for his own banishment.

One other point. F.D.Z. says, "Christianity is valued above virtue itself." This cannot be for Christianity *is* virtue. He professes admiration for the character of Christ but there is a Christian classic called "Christianity is Christ." He embodied Christianity and neither Pilate nor F.D.Z. can find fault in Him. There are ignorant, imperfect and spurious Christians as there are ignorant, imperfect and spurious Buddhists and Patriots, but that is no reason for "hating" either the men themselves or their creeds.

I am, etc.,
J. DARROCH.

Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of the 25th instant, "F.D.Z." wrote a very interesting article on the "Christian General Feng."

Like many good writers "F.D.Z." showed the deep interest he took in his subject; but he appears to have been unable to restrain his dislike for the General and thereby fell into an error of judgment when he said, "If I have to become a Christian in order to go to Heaven, why I prefer Hell with all its fires." I am not so sure that "F.D.Z." really meant that. Of course, these days with their cold mornings and evenings would enable most people to appreciate a good fire. But take the case of a fireman who has to attend fires at times when others are warm and comfortable; can it be expected of him that he would enjoy being at fires all the time without relief?

If "F.D.Z." were the fireman in such circumstances, he would be unable to write to the "North-China Daily News" and let all its patient readers know how he dislikes the General.

Perhaps none of the readers of your esteemed newspaper will mind who he dislikes, but I, for one, do hope "F.D.Z." will not let his dislikes keep him from exercising sound judgment in his own case. His statement, quoted, indicates a lurking desire to reach "Heaven". Why not take up this subject as strongly as the other one?

I am, etc.,
APTED.

THE QUEST SOCIETY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I was glad to read in your issue of Thursday's date a summary of the lecture delivered at the Quest Society on Monday evening.

At its close the chairman said he had a "horrid suspicion" that somewhere in the argument there were vicious circles which he was not able at the moment to point out, and he suggested that the lecture might be printed. I have carefully read the outline which we have now before us in the "Daily News," but fail to find the flaws in the argument which Dr. Chatley suspected must be there. I am quite sure that those who attended the lecture on Monday would be glad to have Dr. Chatley substantiate his remarks; it would be very interesting indeed to hear a lecture from him on "The Vicious Circle in the Philosophy of Religion and the Way Out!" In any case it seems that it is due to the lecturer that with the printed outline before him, the chairman of the Quest Society state whether his "suspicion" was justified or not.

I am, etc.,
Z.

Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1924.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE!

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. W. E. Leveson's letter published yesterday is the purest example of bad form that I have yet seen in your correspondence columns and I have been a regular reader since 1897.

I am, etc.,
ARTHUR AKEHURST.

Shanghai, Nov. 23, 1924.

*** The heading to this letter has also been suggested by Mr. Akehurst.—Ed.

DR. SUN'S RESIDENCE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Having read in to-day's issue of the N.-C.D.N. under the heading of "Dr. Sun's Policies" about his "most valuable" views on the Consular jurisdiction, I am wondering how could Dr. Sun choose his residence in a place under the consular jurisdiction, and I would be much obliged to one of his followers for an explanation of his logic, as it would give me more confidence in his further declarations.

Thanking you for your valuable space, and enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
EX-ADMIRER.

Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1924.

THE SINGAPORE BASE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In bringing up a controversy over the Singapore naval base question, your correspondent, "Briton," must be desirous to add fuel to the flame.

Your correspondent, "Briton," who seems to be a strong advocate of the construction of a naval base at Singapore, sets forth that it is Japan who is giving the world cause for anxiety just now, with a view, it may be inferred, to making the above accusation his excuse for the execution of the Britain's naval base plan.

Nevertheless, no one of any sense, I am sorry to say, will be convinced, or blinded by such a transparent misrepresentation of the real attitude of both the Government and people of Japan towards the present issue.

I dare to ask "Briton" what on earth has caused the world to become apprehensive of Japan, who is, as her history shows, by far more peace-loving and less aggressive than some of the "Big" Powers who have wantonly invaded and grasped territories almost all over the globe which originally and indisputably belonged to other races merely for the satisfaction of her or their aggressive greed.

It is unnecessary apprehension to presume that Japan is intent on forcing Australia or New Zealand or any other British Colonies to open their doors for her emigrants. What Japan demands from them is nothing more nor less than the abolition of discriminative treatment which is inhumanly and ruthlessly being given to her subjects who have already been legitimately admitted to their territories. Is there any wrong if Japan or any other coloured race, which is placed in a similar predicament, should raise an outcry against such brutal discrimination? I call it "brutal" because it is certainly no human deed and absolutely against the will of the God.

This logic also may be applied to America's immigration question. As has been testified to by the immigration issue that has long existed between Japan and the United States, Japan, so far as I know, has never demanded from the United States the unrestricted entrance into that country of Japanese immigrants, but has all along protested against the way in which Japan has been singled out as if she were the only objective of America's new Immigration Law.

That "Briton," by way discussing the question of Japan and Singapore, in his attempt to convince or blindfold the public, should waste his ink and paper in depicting Japan through a fundamentally wrong and unwarrantable perspective is beyond question indicative of the fact that he is entirely ignorant of what the Japanese-American controversy is.

Be it remembered that Japan does not ask or want Great Britain to get rid of any of the latter's already established naval bases, but merely warns her so long as Japan (and I don't think there is any other country in the Orient which can be considered to create a monace to the British Dominions in this hemisphere) gives avowed assurance by wholeheartedly agreeing to the Four Powers' treaty, that she will strictly live up to the decision of the Disarmament Conference at Washington. It is absolutely unnecessary or useless for Great Britain to erect a naval base at Singapore.

Looked at from this point of view, I don't see any reason why the British Government should insist to the bitter end upon the construction of such a naval base there, in view of the fact, in particular, that Japan, in observance of the agreement reached at the Washington Disarmament Conference among the Four Powers, has already given up her scheme, which she had laid down before the Washington Conference, of fortifying her islands on the Pacific.

In conclusion, I want to assure your correspondent, "Briton," that Japan will always remain as a good friend and not as an enemy of Great Britain, no matter that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been abandoned, provided the latter abstain from assuming a sabre-rattling and threatening attitude against her former sworn ally.

I am, etc.,
NIPPONESE.

Shanghai, Nov. 22, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Nipponese" in your issue of to-day complains of the unfairness of the British and American immigration laws directed against Japan.

It would be interesting to hear what distinction your correspondent draws between the above and the Japanese immigration laws directed against Chinese who do not belong to the class of wealthy political refugees.

I am, etc.,
DO UNTO OTHERS.

Shanghai, Nov. 24, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your Note and Comment in to-day's issue of the "North-China Daily News" regarding the Singapore base is extremely unfortunate and is likely to lead to misunderstandings between the people of Britain and the people of Japan in Shanghai, in China, and in the Far East. From the Japanese point of view, the establishment of such a base as the one it is proposed to establish at Singapore is most unnecessary.

"Nipponese", in your yesterday's issue, very ably presented the Japanese people's causes for objection to the establishment of the Singapore Base and was quite right in his logic and his contentions. "Briton", without doubt, has been attempting to mislead the public by presenting to it wild statements intended to set a spark to a keg of dynamite.

And now, Sir, regarding your contention that correspondents on the Singapore Base question (intending, no doubt, your Japanese correspondents) are "frequently inclined to omit one vital consideration—Great Britain's need to have her neutrality absolutely respected in the event of a conflict occurring in Asia between other nations"—let me tell you, Sir, that there is not, and never has been, any question of the absolute neutrality of Britain being respected in the Far East. Never has there been any cause for suspicion in this respect.

Japan has always in the past maintained a friendly attitude towards Britain—regardless of the Anglo-Japanese alliance or any other alliance—and will do the same in the future. She has always respected Britain's neutrality in all cases. Take the European War as an example. To think that, now, when the alliance no longer exists, Japan will not respect Britain's neutrality and that there is cause to suspect her (mind you, Sir, Japan is one of Britain's most friendly Powers) is simply ridiculous and, as I say, misleading.

Japan, it has already been pointed out by "Nipponese", will strictly live up to the decisions arrived at Washington, and has, in observance of the Disarmament Treaty, already given up her scheme, laid down before the Conference, of fortifying her Pacific island possessions. This action shows plainly that Japan does not intend to be aggressive and is sincere in her actions. There is no need for Britain to act as a policeman in case of a future struggle, as you suggest.

Why, then, should there be all this suspicion, this threatening action, this establishment of the proposed base at Singapore, and this sabre-rattling against a former ally?

Of "Professor J. Macmillan Brown, the famous ethonologist", whose interview was published in an English paper in Japan, I shall say nothing apart from the facts

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that he knows nothing about that of which he speaks and that he is making an ill-wishing statement about the people of Japan and intends, it is quite clear, to arouse bitter feeling and bad relationships between the people of our country and the people of America.

Thanking you for space and enclosing my card herewith,

I am, etc.,
YASURAY.

Shanghai, Nov. 24, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I do not intend to enter into a discussion with "Nipponese" regarding the Singapore Base, but I would like to ask him a few questions. Will "Nipponese" tell us what harm will the establishment of the Singapore Base do to Japan?

"Nipponese" states that the immigration laws of America and Australia are inhuman and brutal, and claims equal treatment for all who go to America and Australia, including, I presume, the right to acquire land and property. What treatment does Japan mete out to foreigners in Japan? Are foreigners allowed to own property in Japan? Recently there were certain trials of persons who committed offences. Certain of these offenders committed crimes against foreigners and others against Japanese. How were the former punished, and how were the latter? Then, again, what treatment has Japan meted out to Koreans either in Korea or in Japan?

I am, etc.,
BRITON.

Shanghai, Nov. 24, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have of course no intention to argue with "Briton" regarding the Singapore base issue but for his irrelevant reference in his contentions to what has very little or no bearing on the present issue.

It is pointed out that "Briton," in his first letter published in Saturday's issue of the "North-China Daily News," referring to the Singapore base, quoted America's immigration question, thereby intending, without doubt, to evoke sympathy or support of Americans in the matter, which ostsensibly at least does not concern them so much.

As for the causes for the Japanese people's objection to the construction of a naval base at Singapore, I have already set forth enough and therefore I would not reiterate them here.

Neverthless, since "Briton" appears to be further inquisitive about what harm the establishment of the Singapore base can do to Japan, I would like to cross-question him.

In the first place, why is it necessary for Britain to execute the Singapore base scheme when she has no cause for apprehension of her dominions being invaded or attacked by any other Power? In this connexion, Japan has more than once irrevocably and unmistakably announced at home and abroad that she would respect Britain's neutrality with utmost sincerity, and we do not think even for a moment that the United States or any other Powers will encroach upon Britain's Dominions.

In case, therefore, with all this assurance given by Japan (remember, Japan has never betrayed her promise) Britain put in force her naval base plan in question, what will the world, not to speak of Japan, think of the motive of Britain for establishing such a powerful naval base at Singapore?

In these days when the world, which has just emerged from the titanic World War, is striving to avoid any more bloody struggle, the establishment of the said naval base by Britain may, I am afraid, be taken for her preparations for another war or rather for her aggressive preparations.

This action on the part of Britain will without doubt lead to keen competition among the world Powers for "preparedness," similar to that which existed before the Disarmament Conference at Washington. For this unhappy competition, if such were to occur, none but Britain ought to be held responsible. There are already many who believe that Britain must have something up her sleeve by laying down such a plan for the establishment of a naval base at Singapore.

It is for this reason that we, Japanese people, who are certainly well-wishers of Britain and who are most desirous to live on friendly terms not only with Britain but also with the Powers, are opposed to the plan simply for the sake of peace and humanity.

As regards "Briton's" question concerning land ownership in Japan, I also would like to interrogate him if he does know the fact that foreigners enjoy *superficies* or long term leasehold in Japan which hold good for a period of 999 years, by virtue of which many foreigners are in possession of land and property at various parts of Japan, namely, for instance, at Karuizawa, Yokohama, and Miyanoshita and many other summer places.

Besides, the Japanese Government has already passed a resolution, which, though not yet in force will accord foreigners the right permanently to acquire land and property provided the similar right is allowed to Japan within the domains of other Powers. This is, as you will see, of a reciprocal character.

It must be remembered that the question of acquisition of land by Japanese emigrants in America's and Britain's dominions is fundamentally different in nature from that of acquisition of land by foreigners in Japan, in view of the fact that Japan has no room for foreigners to immigrate and engage in agricultural enterprises, whereas America and some British dominions, which are very thinly populated, have very wide spaces which are capable of absorbing more emigrants.

Notwithstanding this, they, by establishing their egoistic doctrine or principles, are shutting doors to Asiatic immigrants.

This is the reason why I say that the immigration laws of America and Australia are inhuman and brutal. Allow me to ask "Briton," what is your humanity and universal brotherhood which we Asiatic people have long been asked to observe by Christian Westerners.

The so-called humanity and universal brotherhood which you pretend to advocate seems to be merely hypocritical. We are fully aware of what you have done in the past, hard as you try to conceal it, and therefore the only thing you can do to convince us Asiatic people is to show us by your actual deed and not by your hypocritical words.

In conclusion, I will advise "Briton," who seems to have no knowledge about the state of affairs of which he is bold enough to speak, that he may rest assured that Koreans either in Korea or in Japan are being treated all right, despite the fact that some of them fell a victim to the earthquake disaster of last year and, remember, this incident occurred not in an ordinary time but in a time of unprecedented mishap and confusion.

I am, etc.,
NIPPONESE.

Shanghai, Nov. 26, 1924.

A FORGOTTEN COMPOSER

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The inquiries in your newspaper, sent by your readers, as to who wrote the song entitled "The man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo," reminds me of a sailor in the U. S. Navy, who was ship's printer on the U. S. S. Saratoga, at the time it left the Asiatic Station on its homeward bound voyage in 1916.

This printer had a very good touch on the piano, and when he played, the piano sounded like a harp. He was very versatile, and had some power so that he could make the piano sound as though he were playing the pipe organ, or he could imitate a violin solo as though it were being accompanied by the piano, or if he wanted he could sound the natural tone of a cello. Again he could make the piano sound like a whole band or orchestra; he could also imitate church chimes, and imitate human voices speaking or singing. He used to entertain the crew by giving dialogues of different voices, speaking or singing, by simply touching his fingers on the piano.

He also composed songs while he was playing, and although the United States was not at war with Germany at that time, he originated several well known songs that were being sung later when the Americans got into the affray. There was another sailor on the ship who took down these songs while the printer was singing and playing them, and through this second sailor, these songs evidently found their way to the New York publishers. Some of these songs are: "Oh how I hate to get up in the morning," "Good-bye, ma, good-bye, pa, good-bye, Mule, with your old hee haw," "Joan of Arc, they are calling you," and "Send the word over there that the Yanks are coming."

I have forgotten the name of this printer, but perhaps some of your readers who were sailors on the Saratoga at that time would be able through your columns to verify these facts.

I am, etc.
NAUTICUS.

Tientsin, Nov. 13, 1924.

COTTON WOOL SAILORS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Having recently returned from sea, with a copy of your paper of recent date, received at an outport, I seek to enlighten, in a minor degree, those of your readers who are inclined to share the beliefs, and "fears," of E. J. C., made public in an article headed "Cotton wool sailors."

His first inaccuracy is that of "dotting the ocean" with liners of 50,000 tons. Though perfectly agreeable conditions exist in these ships, surely the Imperial Merchant Service is not represented by half a dozen such vessels? With the exception of the recently instituted, and farcical, wireless certificate I have never heard of such things being necessary to allow a boy, and least of all an A.B., to take up a seafaring career.

The question of salary may be disregarded, for those upon whom devolves the safety of life, and property, afloat are, as a rule, insufficiently remunerated.

Because, in the evolution of things, conditions at sea show universal improvement, the sailor of to-day is accused of being pampered!

Is it not apparent to the reader that, because of this universal improvement, Britain's place at sea remains comparatively unchanged, since her Merchant Service is still probably the least pampered of any!

In conclusion, were it possible for the captain of a ship to direct operations, from his bed even, by "pressing buttons and pulling levers," he would not take advantage of such "tender comfort," simply because he is conscious of that sense of duty, and responsibility, which has made, and will continue to make, Britain great at sea.

"Old Salt" certainly had cotton wool to spare, judging by the amount he pulled over the eyes of E. J. C., who is, I imagine, such an "ijjit" as would ask, "Mister McAndrews, don't you think steam spoils romance at sea?"

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
YOUNG SALT.

Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1924.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The question of unemployment in Great Britain is one which is, naturally, causing much concern. The Labour Party asserted that they had a remedy, and it was on the strength of this statement that many votes were secured. Their failure to live up to this promise has been seen by all.

To produce more and to sell more provides the only cure. We have been called a nation of shopkeepers, and there would seem no royal road providing a remedy other than by extending our shopkeeping in the markets of the world.

The following, from "Truth", seems worthy of the widest circulation:—

"The business man is cursed by the Communist, despised by the professional classes, and hounded by the Government. But he is the only man who has a dog's chance of solving the problems that the politicians claim as their private property. Any business man who will to-day sell a consignment of British manufactures overseas is worth more to the country than any ordinary M. P. Any business man who can keep on selling such consignments is helping more to solve our problems than the entire Cabinet and all the politicians.

"A million pounds—which is the minimum cost of a democratic appeal to the country—spent on boosting our products in overseas markets would do more to solve our problems—particularly the outstanding problem of unemployment, for all others are bound up with it—than changing our Government 10 times in 10 minutes if that were possible. Labour can help of course. It can cut out 'Ca Canny' and strikes and damn nonsense, and get on with its job when the chance comes to make that job a good one and permanent.

"A harder push for business in the markets of the world. That way salvation lies. There is no other."

I am, etc.,
RONALD MACDONALD.

Shanghai, Nov. 24, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The letter in your correspondence column to-day under the above heading will be of considerable interest to all Britons.

A point which your correspondent has apparently overlooked is that Britons overseas can very materially assist in solving to an extent the unemployment problem at home by demanding British goods, which they know to be the best in the world.

As a small example, how many British firms in Shanghai insist on having British paper for their letter heads, blotting paper, etc?

This and many other instances could be cited which, if Britons overseas insisted on British products instead of accepting foreign substitutes, would be a very practical way of helping to solve unemployment at home.

I am, etc.,
BRITISH.

Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1924.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I was more than interested in Mr. J. L.'s article on Mr. Bothwell and the drawings of the new Custom House, in your issue of the 22nd. instant.

With Mr. J. L.'s taste there will be disagreement, but all architects will agree, including Mr. Bothwell himself, that he is wrong in writing "perspective drawing of the work as eventually it will appear"

No building ever appears as an architectural perspective drawing shows it, more especially if the perspective is made before the commencement of the actual building operations.

There are so many remarks that Mr. J. L. makes on questions of design to which I dissent, that I will confine myself to a few.

I do not agree that the art of ancient Greece has perpetual beauty; the Greek and Roman "order" have been and are being copied so many thousands of times in so many thousands of positions, that even the original works run the risk of losing their beauty through sheer boredom, although to those who like perfect work, the "orders" will always remain a pleasure to look at in the original.

Architects will, I think, in the near future, cease to show on buildings any forms whatsoever of reproductions from the "Orders".

I do not agree that this building is the finest chance that an architect has in Shanghai, because the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank site was a finer opportunity.

Mr. J.L.'s remarks about flat surfaces are, I think, unfortunate, as flat surfaces are one of the things to be aimed at in design, with an appropriate number of decorated or rough surfaces introduced, to get the effect one is aiming at.

An article on finished work would, I think, have been more effective, whereas the article as it stands is, roughly speaking, only praise of architectural drawing, although it is interesting as a new departure in local journalism.

I am, etc.,
ARCHITECT.

Shanghai, Nov. 24, 1924.

HONG LIST PIRACIES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—While sympathizing with you in the annoyance caused by the China Traders Diary, 1925, in using cuttings from your Desk Hong List for the purpose of canvassing, we would like to congratulate Mr. Wm. Carter Rea on his letter and the stand he has taken. If other business men would take a similar stand and refuse information and support to such enterprises, Shanghai's commercial reputation would be enhanced, and the business community would be saved much loss of time and trouble in fending off canvassers not only for such piratical publications but also for publications which neither supply any want not already supplied, nor whose existence is justified by usefulness or public demand.

We wonder if Mr. Rea's attention has been called to a still more glaring case of Hong List Piracy. Rosenstock's Directory of China has now been published annually for over 20 years and has built up a reputation as a standard and the only publication covering the whole of China as from a commercial directory aspect. Its form and set up are well known and readily recognized by its subscribers and users. Every year our canvassers call personally for corrections for the ensuing year, presenting a cutting from the current issue pasted on a printed form designed and evolved by us and now from its appearance almost as well known as the directory. A concern carrying on business as the "Commercial & Credit Information Bureau" have for some little time been canvassing in Shanghai and outports for a directory they propose to publish and to be called the "Comacrib" Directory of China. If they think there is an opening for still another directory, by all means let them come into the market, but fairly and on their own merits. Instead of that, as the China Traders Diary, 1925, have used cuttings from your Desk Hong List, so are the Comacrib using cuttings from our 1924 Directory of China. Only they go further in their efforts to build up on our reputation and goodwill. These cuttings are pasted on forms which are not only copied from samples taken from our office, but with the exception of a change of name are almost a facsimile, the types and set up being identical.

A directory is so much a public concern that it is only fair to warn the community so that they may not be misled by persons indulging in such dishonorable tactics.

I am, etc.,
E. W. BAUCKHAM,
Publisher.

Shanghai, Nov. 22, 1924.

THE OLD KIANGFOO

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There is, you will know, a proposal before the China Merchants S. N. Co. to sell for breaking up purposes the good ship Kiangfoo. You will know that this beam engine vessel is one of the oldest and best-known ships out of this port: that there is a large (and not light) sentiment attaching to the vessel, probably one of the three or four remaining ships of this type.

It seems unnecessary to urge the kindly, the personal feeling which transients, residents and sailor men, have in seeing this passing of an old servant, in the fate suggested for one of the, as it were, landmarks of the maritime life of China. I have, with your permission, a nobler and more fitting destiny to suggest.

Prominent amidst the known philanthrophic endeavours here, prominent, promising, and permanent, there runs the (one thinks, premier) hospital, the Shantung Road Hospital. This hospital, under the London Mission, has for years performed sterling service in this midst, progressing in the busy and silent altruism of high endeavour to a niche in public esteem which will explain my present suggestion.

There is an urgent need of added accomodation to meet the growing usefulness of the Shantung Road Hospital—a need not new but the more emphatic day by day. We know that extension should be in the same vicinity as the present hospital. We further know that extension there is prohibitive—land prices, etc.

And here I have perhaps presented my idea, a floating hospital, an, as it might be, annexe to the Shantung Road Hospital—a possibility worthy perhaps of general consideration.

Of the accommodation which such a hospital would afford, anyone familiar with a sizeable, older type of ship will be familiar. With the possibility of anchoring the Kiangfoo along the foreshore, convenient, approachable ornamental, prominently and silently performing added sterling service—with the general potentialities of my suggestions, all who think will be quickly at home.

With the appeal—why, with the sentimental appeal to brethren of my cloth, the town appeal (for I would suggest the anchoring of the

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Kiangfoo between the Customs and the Club—a prominent place), the Chinese appeal, I suggest that no more fitting bid for public benefit could be tabled.

I hope that someone (preferably some doctor) will take up the feasibility of this suggestion, that some more than momentary flicker of interests may follow. I re-assert that it is no fit end for a sound ship to be coldbloodedly offered to the scrap-bidders the while she has other, better and nobler potentialities. Stationary, I should say, there would be 30 or 40 years' life in the Kiangfoo.

Shipmasters:—This is quite a sound idea. Note. (A longer note than this I think) It would be better for some medico to do the wide decks, airy rooms, light, air, etc.

Thanking you and enclosing my card, I invite enlargement upon my suggestion.

I am, etc.,
J. THOMSON.

Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1924.

BANK MESSENGERS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The holding-up of native bank messengers by armed robbers is of fairly frequent occurrence.

Why not put the bank messenger in a distinctive uniform which would cause the robbers to think twice before molesting him, as a bank messenger, in uniform, surrounded by men in ordinary native dress, would at once rouse the suspicions of all passers-by?

It may be argued that a bank messenger in uniform would be a mark for the robbers but I think they would steer clear.

I am, etc.,
HANDS UP

Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1924.

THE CANTONESE CEMETERY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—An interesting but alarming attempt, as a result of the round table conference held at the Cantonese Guild on the part of the committee of the "progressive-type," was the recent announcement concerning the disposing of the existing cemetery to a certain party, it is said, for the construction of a large factory.

This action, brought about at the instance of a group of people, does not in any way meet with the approval of the Cantonese community here. Imagine the large sum of money spent by the community themselves for the erection of thousands of graves, especially those stately structures in semi-foreign style.

And questions in this respect are raised: Who should be held responsible for the large amount of money spent by the public on those old and new graves which will have to be removed to the new cemetery. Will the committee in question be the sponsor for such a new attempt as is advocated by them as a cause mainly in the interest and for the welfare of the public.

The fact that contributions are now being started for the erection of a new cemetery on the outskirts of Kiangwan, is highly commendable; but the graves occupying the existing cemetery should remain intact, and without *bonâ fide* authority from the living descendants, and the various District Organizations (Hui Kuan 會館), they cannot and must not be removed under any pretext whatsoever.

Assuming that they are acting under instructions from the Chapei authorities to carry out their programme, I would be rather sceptical as to whether the Wusih Guild and the Szechuanese Guild, etc., have received any sign of similar instructions from the Chapei authorities? Are their cemeteries not located at a place pretty near the business centre? If not, an explanation in this connexion would surely be desirable. That the existing Cantonese Cemetery is situated near the business centre is absolutely nonsense.

The Cantonese Cemetery, as its name signifies, is constructed solely for the benefit and welfare of the Cantonese community at large. The rich as well as the poor should be treated on the same level.

Certainly the 300 acres of land intended for the new cemetery should be equally enjoyed by the rich as well as the poor. And it seems unjust that 100 acres (specially picked out) of the new site are to be set aside for the erection of "model graves," and that any one who contributes Tls. 25 during the campaign is entitled to own a plot of ground sufficient for the erection of a "model grave," presumably after the European style.

The other 200 acres are for the "public mortuary" (for the ordinary class of people), and cannot be owned by any party or parties. To own land in the Cantonese Cemetery is a newly-invented system—a system unprecedented in the history of the Cantonese Guild. Dissimilar as these circumstances are, one cannot help offering suggestions and criticisms so far as modifications are concerned. Contribution in this way does not call forth philanthropy, and philanthropy is, of course, another question. Various men, will, without doubt, be in a position to raise funds individually sufficient for the new site if they are enthusiastic over the proposition in carrying out their scheme along the moral trend of philanthropy. Let it be understood that disinterestedness is the soul of benevolence. *Beneficium invito non datur.*

I am, etc.,
L. PUBLIC WELFARE.

Shanghai, Nov. 24, 1924.

*** We are informed that negotiations have just been completed by the Cantonese Guild for the purchase of some 300 mow of land in the Kiangwan District, near the Tachangchen Village, for the purpose of building a cemetery, the present cemetery in Chapei being considered far too small and insufficient to meet the growing need. The purchase price of the new lot was $90,000. It is proposed to conduct the new cemetery along the lines of the International Cemetery in Hungjao Road, lots being Tls. 25 each. We are informed that there is no intention of selling the present cemetery or of removing the existing graves.—Ed.

FAIR HEEL AND TOE WALKING

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—With the approach of the international walking competition, I wish to make a few remarks respecting the competitors as well as those acting as referees.

I wish first to mention, regarding the referees, that prior to the day of the walking race last year, I heard them inquiring as to "what is called fair walking?"

The booklet issued by the Committee of the International Walking Match gives the rule governing fair walking as that of "heel and toe walking." This term, however, is often misleading and furthermore does not appear to be quite clear. I give below a reply to this query quoted from a well known book on the subject:—"In walking the strides are steps. In walking the hinder foot, on which the body rests for the time, must not leave the ground until the front foot has touched the ground." It follows, that for the greater part of each stride, one foot only is on the ground, and that for a moment at the completion of each stride both feet are on the ground at the same time. The longer this double contact lasts the more obviously fair is the walking; it is also the judge's main business to see that there is no jumping.

While not wishing to discourage any prospective competitors in their training I cannot refrain from saying that as I went along the course last Sunday, I specially noticed two walkers who were the chief offenders in what is termed "trotting and lifting," which cannot be called fair walking.

It should be recalled that during the competition last year a certain competitor being ordered to turn round for this offence refused to obey, but kept on walking.

I am, etc.,
OBSERVER.

Shanghai, Nov. 26, 1924.

THE PRICE OF PETROL

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The writer notes from a recent issue a further drop in petrol, now selling in certain States at the equivalent of Mex. cents 22½ per gallon, while, as pointed out the other day we still pay Mex. cents 80 locally. As no mathematician has elucidated this difference as requested in your columns by the undersigned a few days ago, one is obliged to put it down to profiteering of the grossest type, the more reprehensible as transportation is one of the necessities of life. Has public opinion nothing to say on the subject?

I am, etc.,
BLUE BIRD.

Shanghai, Nov. 26, 1924.

A sum of £70 was raised at Chefoo by the sale of poppies on Armistice Day, and this is being sent to Earl Haig's fund.

His many friends in China will learn with regret of the death in England, on November 5, of the Rev. David S. Murray. Mr. Murray spent some 30 years of his life in China, for 10 years as Sub-Agent of the British & Foreign Bible Society in Shanghai, and subsequently as a Missionary of the London Missionary Society in North China.

A military wedding took place in Peking on November 17 when Mrs. Marion Coutts Nazer (*née* Boyd), formerly of Shanghai, was married to Captain J. D. Milne, Royal Scots. The ceremony was held at the British Legation Chapel, the Rev. J. T. Holman, of the Church of England, officiating. The bride was attired in a mauve dress, with mauve orchids, a mauve picture hat, and carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums. Miss E. Fripp, of Peking, was the bridesmaid. Captain C. R. Spear, of the Indian Army, acted as best man. The bride was given away by Mr. Stuart Fripp, of Peking. After the benediction the bride and groom passed out of the Chapel through an arch of sabres formed by the Officers of the Legation Guard.

A fight occurred between two gangs of lepers at the Pulau Jerejak leper settlement, Kuala Lumpur, and resulted in several being injured, one of whom died as a result of a stab wound through the heart.

SOME time ago it was reported that Marshal Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan had been assassinated. A letter has now been received in Shanghai to the effect that Marshal Tang is alive and well, and was recently in a mission hospital in Yunnanfu. He was there informed of the report of his assassination, and is reported to have said, "Not yet."

AT 5 p.m. on November 19 the thermometer registered 7 at Changchun, -5 at Mukden, -4 at Yingkou, -2 at Dairen and -1.5 at Port Arthur, all Centigrade temperatures. In Dairen locally it started to snow about 7.30 a.m. kept falling well into the afternoon, developing into a regular blizzard of much fury. The tram traffic was seriously obstructed by the snow that steadily accumulated on the ground. The evening's express from the north due at Dairen at 9 o'clock was delayed by 1½ hours. Fifteen telephone poles about Nankuanling were blown down by the gale, interrupting the telephone traffic, the Port Arthur line alone being excepted. A breakdown occurred to the local lighting service while the train traffic was also suspended for a few hours towards 10 o'clock. The S.M.R. Co. had three lines left available till morning, when they, too, broke down. The city of Dairen was all but isolated for a time, as concerned the telephones and telegraphs. The only way open was to send messages to Liushutun.

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LAW REPORTS

A SHANGHAI LAND DISPUTE

Action Arising out of Alleged Encroachment

The preliminary point having been decided that a London company owning land in Shanghai can be proceeded against here, the action brought by Messrs. Moorhead & Halse against the Union Cold Storage Co., Ld. (London), and the Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co. was proceeded with in H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, before his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner.

Plaintiffs are the registered owners of B. C. lot 4341 and defendants are the registered owners of the adjoining lot 5881, and the action arises out of an alleged encroachment, plaintiffs claiming: (1) an order for an official measurement of lot 5881; (2) a declaration that the defendants have encroached upon the northeastern boundary of the plaintiff's lot; (3) recovery of the land so encroached upon; (4) an order for the removal of the buildings erected by defendants upon plaintiff's land, and (5) in the alternative, damages in the sum of Tls. 5,000.

Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. G. H. Wright for defendants.

Mr. Reader Harris said that upon defendants's application to set side service being dismissed, leave to appeal to the Privy Council was obtained but the appeal had now been dropped and accordingly the Return Day was reinstated. Counsel now made application under Rule 124 for an order for the official re-measurement of lot 5881, the Rule entitling plaintiffs to such an interim order before pleadings. The defendants would not be prejudiced in any way, and the result of the measurement might end the action. It could not, however, be taken without an order from the Court. Plaintiffs did not know whether defendants had their land or not; they suspected an encroachment.

His Lordship—I do not recall an application of this kind having been made before, and I do not know who the 'official measurer' is to be.

Mr. Harris—Rule 124 covers this kind of case, and the measuring would be done by the Cadastral office. When we get an order for re-measurement it may turn out that we have no claim against the defendants, but it appears that we have, from a certain amount of unofficial measuring which has been done.

Mr. Wright, opposing the application, questioned whether Rule 124 applied to an application of this nature, its object rather being to preserve some piece of evidence which was feared might be lost before the trial took place. The whole spirit of the rule was urgency, the preventing of important evidence being lost, but there was no question of urgency in this case. Further, the application was premature; it could only be made after the statement of claim had been filed. Counsel described the application as a fishing interrogatory, to find out whether there was any evidence in support of plaintiff's case.

His Lordship dismissed the application, and made a formal order for pleadings.

MOTOR CAR REGULATION IN QUESTION

Can an Owner be Made to Convict Himself?

The traffic regulation which requires a motor car owner to furnish information to the police, against himself, when called upon, was again under discussion at H. M. Police Court last Friday. C. P. Rakusen, who did not appear, was summoned for failing immediately to give information to the police which might lead to the identification of the driver of a motor car alleged to have committed a breach of traffic regulations, contrary to By-law 36, T. R. 34a. Mr. E. T. Makland appeared for the prosecution.

P. C. Anderson gave evidence that, on the evening of October 28, defendant's car proceeding along Nanking Road had only one headlight, and showed a white light at the rear instead of a red one.

Chief Inspector Kinipple, of the Traffic Department, stated that a registered letter was sent to the defendant on the following day with regard to the case, but no reply was received. A "reminder" sent by chit book also was not replied to, and defendant had failed to supply the information asked for.

The Magistrate (Mr. G. W. King) observed that the last time the defendant was there (on a similar summons) he "put up rather an argument." "I am not going to raise the question now," his Worship continued, "of a possible argument on this regulation. It is not quite on all-fours with the Home Act, because the Home Act says that if the driver of any car commits an offence and refuses to give his name and address, or gives a false name and address, he is guilty of an offence, and it then becomes the duty of the owner to give any information required with reference to the driver. The argument put forward by Mr. Rakusen was, Why should a man be obliged to give evidence to convict himself? He argued, quite ably, that that was not English law. On the other hand, we have the decision of the Full Court which says in effect that the by-law having been passed, on the face of it it is a proper order, and the Court ought not to investigate too closely. Now here is a traffic regulation which is passed under a by-law, and the same reasoning applies to that. If a person wants to test the validity of this by-law he can appeal. As far as I am concerned, there is the traffic regulation. It is, considering the conditions in Shanghai, not an unreasonable one, and I find Mr. Rakusen guilty of not giving the information he was required to give. He will be fined $5."

PLEA FOR A CHANCE

A young Russian girl, a governess in the employ of Dr. Prodpak, 14 Kiukiang Road, was charged in the Mixed Court on Wednesday of last week, before Mr. Martin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Loh, with returning to the Settlement from deporation.

Police evidence was given to the effect that the girl was expelled from the Settlement two years ago, and deported to Vladivostok. She returned to China, and had been living on the outskirts of the Settlement, in Chinese territory. About four months ago she received the offer of this post with Dr. Prodpak, and had been there since. She had changed somewhat in appearance, which accounted for her not being recognized.

Dr. Fischer informed the Court that he had been asked to take up this girl's case by friends, and he agreed through motives of charity. The unfortunate girl had been expelled from the Settlement for the crime of shoplifting, when she was but 19 years of age and hardly old enough to realize the gravity of what she was doing. She had returned to the Settlement, admittedly, but she had reformed since her expulsion, and had given her employers every satisfaction, so that they were willing to take her back again. He applied that the order of expulsion be suspended.

The Assessor asked Dr. Fischer whether he thought the girl's employers would be willing to sign a bond for $100 as a guarantee of her good behaviour if the Court did as he asked.

Dr. Fischer replied that he would find out, and, if Dr. Prodpak would not, he would be prepared to do so himself.

Last Friday, the Court was informed that Mrs. Holper had offered to give the girl employment. The sentence of expulsion then was cancelled upon accused giving a personal bond for her future good behaviour.

FOREIGN ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE

Two Americans Accused of Breaking Into Chinese Shop in Avenue Edward VII: Alleged Impersonation of Police Officers: Bound Over for Trial in High Court

Warren H. Colby and Wallace F. Burton, American citizens, appeared before Mr. Nelson E. Lurton, Commissioner, in the U. S. Court on Monday, charged with feloniously entering and breaking into premises with intent to rob, whilst there was a human being living on the premises.

Mr. L. G. Husar (U. S. District Attorney) prosecuted for the Government; prisoners were not represented.

The case of Burton was first proceeded with.

When Mr. Husar brought up the question of representation for the prisoners, both informed the Court that they had no desire to be represented by counsel.

Lung Hong-pin, a boy in the employ of the Customs Club, told the Court that on Sunday, the 16th instant, the accused Burton came into the Customs Club at about noon, and asked him to order a car. There was another man with him, but witness did not know the second man.

Ng Ching-sing, chauffeur, said he took the car round to the Customs Club on the instructions of his employers, and there picked up Burton and a second man. Burton ordered him to drive to the corner of West End Lane and Haining Roads, where they got out for five minutes and disappeared up an alleyway. They came back with one other foreigner and two Chinese, and one of the Chinese instructed him to drive to Avenue Edward VII. Arrived here they stopped outside an alleyway near the Wah Sung Cotton Exchange. All the occupants of the car got out and went away up the alley, telling witness to remain. He did so and they reappeared some minutes later and ordered him to drive back to the corner of West End Lane and Haining Road, which he did. Burton signed the chit.

Visit Described

Kao Shao-kee, a rice dealer, stated that his shop was in the alleyway in question off Avenue Edward VII. At about 12.45 p.m. on the 16th instant three foreigners and two Chinese came into his shop, where he was, and stated that they were from the West Hongkew Police Station, and had come to search his premises for opium. He protested that he had no opium, whereupon one of the foreigners, whom he identified as Burton, pulled out a revolver and pointed it at witness. The other two foreigners and the Chinese went upstairs. Meanwhile Burton proceeded to search all the drawers downstairs and opened up some boxes.

Kao Siu-zee, bookekkeeper to the first witness, corroborated the story of the arrival of the three foreigners and two Chinese at the shop. He said that he was upstairs at the time, and two of the foreigners and the two Chinese came up and started to search the premises, throwing open drawers, breaking open trunks and looking everywhere they could. He identified Burton as one of the men who came to the house.

Asked whether he could identify anyone else in Court as one of the party, the witness pointed to a third foreigner sitting in the body of the room.

Bound Over For Trial

A coolie employed by the firm, who was also on the premises at the time, identified Colby and Burton both as being among the robbers. He added that he saw the car and took its number.

John Anderson, a Dane, the man who was identified in the body of the Court by the last witness as being one of the party, was the next witness for the prosecution. He stated simply that he went to the house with the other two defendants, and that they were there only five minutes. He was not asked the reason for their being there.

This concluded the case against Burton, who had nothing to say and reserved his defence. He was bound over to come up before the U. S. Court for China, bail of G.$2,000 being allowed.

The case against Colby was then proceeded with.

With the exception of the last two witnesses, the evidence against Colby was the same as that against Burton. As none of the other witnesses had implicated Colby in the affair, the latter agreed that with the exception of the testimony of these two witnesses the same evidence should be allowed to stand.

The last witness was then recalled, and examined by defendant. The witness again identified him as the man who had the revolver.

Colby applied to the Court that his case be dismissed, on the ground that no evidence had been produced which could reasonably be considered to implicate him.

The Commissioner refused the application.

Defendant's Testimony

Colby decided to give evidence. He stated that he was a bill collecter and had been in Shanghai about two years. He had held positions at Mukden, Tientsin and elsewhere in connexion with building construction, and had been employed in Shansi in connexion with famine relief. In Shanghai he had been in the employ of the American Trading Company. Since leaving them he had collected bills for various people. On the Sunday morning in question Burton had told him that he intended going to this house in the alleyway off Avenue Edward VII in order to collect a bill owing to him (Burton) of $20. He went on to tell witness that two men witness was looking for to collect bills from were probably there also, and the upshot was that they agreed to go together. Accordingly they engaged the car, as stated, and Andersen and two Chinese accompanied them. The Chinese were men who had formerly been employed with Burton, and they were going with the foreigners to show them where this particular house was. They were under the impression it was a gambling house. When they got to the house they went inside and looked for their men, but were unable to find them. Accordingly they went out again and home. They had no idea of committing an armed robbery, and witness was fairly certain that Burton did not have a pistol or a revolver with him at all.

Asked by the Court whether he had any more witnesses, Colby decided to recall Andersen.

Andersen, replying to defendant, said he went to the house with Burton thinking they were going there to collect the $20 debt. He did not think Burton went there with any other intention.

Colby also was bound over in the sum of G.$2,000 to appear before the United States Court for China.

INTERESTING ISSUE IN U. S. COURT

Question of Medical Practitioners' Qualifications Is Raised

That any individual, regardless of his qualifications, provided he be an American citizen, may come to Shanghai and set himself up in business as a doctor or a chemist without contravening the laws either of America or the Shanghai Municipal Council, was the somewhat startling defence urged by Mr. C. S Franklin in the United States Commissioner's Court on Monday, when defending an American citizen charged with practising medicine in Shanghai without being registered.

Mr. L. G. Husar prosecuted. The defendant was a Chinese American with the foreign name of C. L. Moore.

Mr. Franklin informed the Court that he wished to demur against the complaint, on the ground that it was not stated that defendant had actually offended against any law of the United States. He asked Mr. Husar whether he could produce the paragraph, clause or chapter of American law which made it illegal for an American citizen residing in China to practise medicine without first registering.

The Alaskan Code

Mr. Husar, in reply, quoted the Court of Columbia and Alaskan Code, which laid down that no person shall practise medicine without first having registered himself with the proper authorities, and shown his ability.

Mr. Franklin contended that the Alaskan code could not possibly apply to Shanghai. The Statute referred specifically to Alaska and to no other State in the Union. Counsel went on to say that not one American doctor practising in Shanghai had registered himself with the Consulate here. Not once since the Court came into existence 18 years ago had the question been brought into Court. Also, it had been held before in that Court that the Alaskan code could not apply here. Judge Lobingier himself had upheld this contention. Coming to Shanghai and setting himself up as a practitioner of medicine, without first getting registered with the U. S. Consulate, was something any American citizen could do without contravening the laws either of the Council or of the United States. The only thing the Council demanded was that an American doctor practising in Municipal hospitals should be registered. Otherwise it did not matter.

Serious Allegation

Mr. Husar pointed out to the Court that if this argument were upheld it would mean that any charlatan who wished to could set up in Shanghai and practise medicine. This case was very serious, and if the Court agreed with Mr. Franklin they would be establishing a dangerous precedent. The case was particularly one that should be tried on its merits. Here was a man practising medicine, when, he alleged, he had not the konwledge to do so. Indeed, his mistreatment had actually resulted in the deaths of four persons already.

Mr. Franklin said defendant was born in Honolulu, but he came to Shanghai at a very early age. He had taken all his degrees in Chinese colleges and actually post graduated at St. Luke's Hospital here. He had not been trained in any other country.

Mr. Husar said if it could be shown that defendant had obtained his degree in any recognized college or hospital, outside of China, they would agree to drop the case.

After further argument Mr. Franklin agreed to withdraw his demurrer and waive the preliminary hearing altogether. The case was adjourned to the U. S. Court for China, defendant agreeing to sign a cash bond for $4,000.

CONTRACT CASE IN U. S. COURT

Action for $23,700 Against Soochow Brick and Tile Company

The Soochow Brick & Tile Co., Inc., were defendants in the U.S. Court for China on Tuesday in an action brought by Mr. Emille Henry for $23,700 damages arising out of breach of contract.

The claim stated that Henry was employed by the Soochow Brick & Tile Co., to manage their works at Soochow, at a monthly salary of $400 for the first six months, $450 per month for the following 18 months and $500 per month for rest of the period of a three-years agreement. Plaintiff was to be provided with free house and light, and was to receive 6 per cent. interest on the annual profits, excepting where those profits exceeded 25 per cent. of the working capital, in which case he was to receive 7½ per cent. Plaintiff alleged that he was engaged in November, 1922 and dismissed summarily the following April. He claimed, therefore, the sum of $13,000 in lieu of salary, $6,300 bonus, $4,200 house rent, assessed at $150 per month, the estimated value of the house; he further claimed and alleged that the net profits of the company for each year for the next three years would exceed 25 per cent. of the working capital, which would amount to approximately $3,000 per year, and of which plaintiff claimed, therefore, 7½ per cent.

Mr. Husar appeared for plaintiff, and Major Holcomb represented defendant company.

Mr. Husar reminded the Court that the case was commenced about a year ago, when the testimony of three witnesses for plaintiff was

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heard in private before the Commissioner. Plaintiff had rested his case on the evidence of these three witnesses. Dr. Snell, the president of the company, has since gone away to America and plaintiff agreed to hold the case up till his return. Dr. Snell had now returned, and therefore the case would proceed.

Dr. John E. Snell was the first witness called, and occupied the witness box during practically the whole of the day. He described at length the system whereby bricks were made at the Soochow Brick & Tile Co., works at Soochow, and said he had had to complain of continual inefficiency on the part of plaintiff. This inefficiency became so bad that they had to give him three months notice in March. Matters grew worse and in April they dismissed him summarily. Witness went on to explain what the inefficiency was. He stated that when Henry took over he paid no attention to the details of the business, particulary with regard to the drying of the wet bricks, and the result was that thousands of bricks were ruined. Also, instead of manufacturing the 2¾ inch bricks which the company had been manufacturing ever since its inauguration, plaintiff had bricks made to the size of 2¾ inches. The result of this was considerable inconvenience to their clients, very heavily increased expenses and loss of money on orders. When told to adjust the machinery to make the bricks the old size, plaintiff told witness it was impossible. In point of fact this adjustment was a very simple matter, and witness was astounded at the plaintiff's ignorance. This was the last straw and the reason for the summary dismissal.

The case was adjourned.

Claims for Damages

The case of the Hung Tai Hong v. the Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, F.E.D., Inc. came up in the U.S. Court on Wednesday morning. The plaintiff claimed that he bought and paid for 113 bags of flake glue from Yuo Sung at a cost of Tls. 3,836.41 for which he received a negotiable delivery order on the Asia Banking Corporation from Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. The bank refused to honour this order or to reimburse defendant who now sues for the amount with interest at 1 per cent. per annum and costs.

The goods having been sold at a lower price before the order was presented, it now remains to be determined whether the price realized was reasonable, whether the goods in question could have been segregated and what was the value of the goods. Expert testimony on these points was given by Mr. H. W. Breuer, import manager of Melchers China Corp. and Mr. S. P. White, manager of the Koster Co. The Judge directed counsel in the case (Mr. L. R. Husar for the plaintiff and Mr. C. S. Franklin for the defendant) to submit briefs.

Breach of Contract

Counsel's argument in the case of S. Henry v. the Soochow Brick & Tile Co., an action for $23,700 damages in an alleged breach of contract, was heard yesterday morning and afternoon. The plaintiff alleges that he was summarily dismissed in violation of the terms of his contract. The defendant company claimed that the inefficiency and misconduct of the plaintiff was such as to warrant dismissal under the terms of the contract. Evidence to determine the efficiency of the plaintiff as given in earliest depositions was referred to by Mr. L. G. Husar, for the plaintiff; and statements to the contrary made in Dr. Snell's evidence as brought out at Tuesday's hearing were adduced by Major Holcomb for the defense. The Judge ruled that breach of contract existed, but as the plaintiff had immediately secured another position at an advanced salary he ordered that salary should be paid only for the interim month. Judgment was accordingly ordered for the plaintiff to the amount of $500 and costs.

As a result of concerts given by the Tientsin Follies, a sum of £138 has been remitted to St. Dunstan's Hostel.

POST OFFICE THEFTS

Employee Charged With Opening Registered Letters

A Chinese clerk employed at the Avenue Joffre sub-Post Office appeared in the Mixed Court on Monday charged with larceny and with tampering with mail matter. Detective Sergeant Forkin for the prosecution stated that the accused had admitted opening a registered letter on September 3 and taking from it a cheque for $219 which he had cashed at the International Banking Corporation. He also admitted having on November 8 taken from a letter a cheque for $150. Investigations were also being made concerning two other letters from which money had been stolen.

A representative from the sub-Post Office where the accused was employed said that the accused was assistant to the man in charge of registered letters. There had also been two other thefts of $80 and $100 which the accused denied. In the case of the first cheque the accused had taken this to a man in the Yang Photo Co. in order to pay a debt of $30, but the cheque was refused and it was through this incident that the arrest of the accused was brought about. The cheque was later cashed at the International Banking Corporation. The case remanded for one week for further investigations to be made.

BATCH OF RUSSIANS IN COURT

An Incident in the Hongkong Bank

Six Russians of a gang of undesirables who recently came to Shanghai appeared in the Mixed Court on Monday. Among them were Aaron Kirshoob and David Priver who were charged with larceny of $150 in notes, which they were alleged to have purloined from Mr. James Neil while the latter was in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank on November 15.

Mr. Maitland. Police Solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that while the complainant was making a payment at the bank one of the accused came to him and spoke to him. Complainant turned round to answer and while so doing the money was stolen.

Mr. Neil who appeared as witness stated that on the morning of November 15 at about 10.30 he had gone to the bank to pay in some money and was seated at a writing table when the incident happened. The accused who spoke to him had a very foreign accent, and tapped him on the shoulder and asked if this was the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Witness answered "yes," and went on with his writing; accused then tapped him several times and when he turned round the money was gone. Witness then rushed out of the bank in the hope of seeing somebody running but with no success.

The two accused were remanded till Friday.

Solomon Gilberg who described himself as a tailor stated that he came from Tientsin. Sergeant Repas said that accused was arrested as the result of a search which was made for a gang of Russian criminals who were reported to have come to Shanghai. The accused was an associate of criminals and undesirables and was charged with loitering. He had many times been seen with other members of the gang and had been living at 9 Dent Road, a place known to the police, where many arrests had been made. In his room was found a trunk containing silk and ladies' clothing. There the police had also found a master key, but this accused denied having any knowledge of. Accused said that he came to Shanghai to buy a boarding house but had been unable to find one. He stated that he wished to return to Tientsin. The Court ordered him to be sent to Tientsin and to remain in custody until his departure.

Writz Lachter the fifth accused was charged with returning to the Settlement after deportation. Evidence was brought to show that the accused was charged in 1910 with being connected with the murder of a woman in Hongkew. He had been held in custody for six months and the Russian Court had refused to recognize him as a Russian subject. His real nationality was never discovered. He had a rather serious criminal career in the past. Accused who spoke English said that he wished to go to the United States where his family had lived for 86 years. The case was remanded one week for inquiries. The other accused were also remanded.

ODD MOTOR CAR PLATES LEAD TO ARRESTS

Camouflaging of Numbers Believed Act of Robber Gang

A curious incident of a motor car which was observed in the small hours of Wednesday morning in Foochow Road to be carrying an odd pair of number plates led to the arrest of four Chinese who appeared in the Mixed Court on Wednesday, charged with being idle and disreputable persons and a menace to the Settlement.

Detective Sergeant Papp informed the Court that the car was first noticed by a Chinese constable in Foochow Road at 4 a.m. on Wednesday. The constable was suspicious at seeing that the two numbers back and front did not agree and on investigation found that a piece of black paper had been pasted over the last figure of one of the number plates. A coolie who was asleep in the car stated that he was not the driver, but led the way into a lodging house where several men who had knowledge of the car were present. These men were subsequently arrested and the car was removed to the station. At 8 a.m. yesterday a chauffeur appeared and claimed the car. Investigation showed that the car had previously been for repair to a garage in Avenue Road when the number had not been changed. It appeared that at 11 p.m. on Monday the chauffeur had taken the car from the garage, and the latter confessed that he had planned some kind of an opium robbery. In view of the great number of robberies and especially those in which motor cars have been used Detective Sergeant Papp asked the Court to remand the case for one week so that full investigation could be made. The remand was granted the three accused being ordered to remain in custody.

CHINESE SENTENCED FOR POSTAL FRAUD

For attempting to use old postage stamps from which the post mark had been erased, a clerk employed in the Public Health department was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court on Wednesday, on a charge of attempting to defraud the Post Office.

Detective Sub-Inspector Hunter, who appeared for the police, stated that the accused was given a monthly sum to pay for stamps which he attached to letters. When this sum was insufficient he was also given the difference at the end of the month. Instead of buying stamps the accused was collecting old stamps and washing them. Sub-Inspector Hunter said that the previous day an experiment had been carried out in the Municipal laboratory when several stamps had been washed in alcohol and the post mark removed. These were submitted to the Court. The Detective Sub-Inspector then went on to say that on November 19 the accused was given a letter to post. This was posted at the Nanking Road sub-Post Office and the erased post mark was detected by the postal authorities. The accused at first denied the charge but afterwards admitted his guilt.

A sentence of two months was given in the Mixed Court on Tuesday to a Chinese charged with obtaining money by false pretences and by fraud. The accused was concerned in the running of a bogus agency for the engaging of cinema stars. From the evidence which was brought before the court, it appeared that the accused and two others who are not yet in custody put an advertisement in the *"Sinwanpao"* stating that they would receive applications at 30 Burkill Road for suitable individuals to be employed as cinema actors. About 200 applications were received between November 14 and 22. The applicants were made to pay $1 for registration, and were told that those to be engaged would be nominated on November 22. The others were to have their money returned. On the appointed day a number of the applicants went to 30 Burkill Road but found that the occupants had absconded.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE SIRDAR

The King's Message of Sympathy: Several Arrests, but Lack of Evidence of Identification: Use of Dum-dum Bullets: Britain's Firm Demands

London, Nov. 21.

The King to-day sent the following telegram to Field-Marshal Lord Allenby:

"I am deeply grieved at the death of Sir Lee Stack and feel bitterly the indignity inflicted on my Army by the cruel murder of one of its most distinguished officers."

With reference to the fact that two separate appointments have been made in Cairo to two posts hitherto held by the Sirdar, it is authoritatively pointed out that they are more or less temporary and no political significance should be attached to these appointments.—Reuter.

Cairo, Nov. 21.

Mr. Keown-Boyd, the Director of the European section of the Public Security Department of the Ministry of the Interior, to-day sent a letter to Field-Marshal Lord Allenby on behalf of himself and Russell Pasha, the Commandant of the Cairo Police, requesting to be relieved of the responsibility of investigating the murder of the Sirdar. He says that in view of their experience in inquiries into previous similar political crimes they consider that the investigation at present would best be conducted by other means at the disposal of the Egyptian Government.

It is presumed that their investigations of former outrages brought to their knowledge ramifications of conspiracies and persons believed to be implicated in them, which, under the existing *régime*, render their participation in the present inquiry embarrassing and unprofitable. It is understood that they express the opinion that it would be useless for them to conduct the inquiries unless they had complete control of them, which is impossible and undesirable since it seems to be indicated that the Egyptian Government must bear the full responsibility for the capture and conviction of the criminals.

A dumdum-bullet, with deliberate cuts across the top, was extracted from the Sirdar's body. Another similar bullet was discovered in the car.

Several arrests are reported, but beyond the finding of two witnesses who believe they could recognize two of the miscreants, nothing tangible appears to have been accomplished up to the present.

Later.

Twenty arrests have so far been made, mostly discharged Sudan employees, according to the newspaper "*Rawkab el Chark*," which states that one young man arrested as an accomplice unsuccessfully tried to interview Sir Lee Stack on November 18 and had made inquiries with regard to his movements.

A Most Impressive Funeral

Orders have been issued making the most imposing arrangements for the Sirdar's funeral to-morrow.

The escort will comprise a regiment of cavalry, a battery of horse artillery, a battalion of infantry and a detachment of the air force from the British army, a squadron of cavalry, a pack battery and a company of infantry from the Egyptian army, while cavalry, artillerymen, infantrymen, engineers and an armoured car company will line the route. Artillery will fire seventeen rounds at minute intervals. Four colonels, an air commodore, two lieutenant-colonels and a major will act as pall bearers. The procession will include representative military officers, both British and Egyptian. Egyptian civilian officials will accompany the procession for one-third of the journey. Members of the Senate and the Chamber will stand in the Opera Square as the cortège passes. The Egyptian Cabinet Ministers will attend the service in All Saints' Church.

Nov. 22.

Unforgettable scenes, a magnificent military display and impressive solemnity marked the funeral of the late Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack, which had the character of an international ceremony.

A general holiday was observed here.

The gathering at All Saints' Church included Viscount Allenby, Zaghlul Pasha, a representative of King Fuad, Mr. Asquith, the Diplomatic Corps, and representatives of the foreign communities. Captain Campbell, who had sufficiently recovered from his wounds to be present, accompanied Lady Stack and her daughter.

Huge crowds lined the route and windows of the houses were packed with sightseers.

The cortège grew as it proceeded. Senators and Deputies and numerous civilians who were unable to gain admittance to the church joined the ranks of the procession which passed along in hushed silence only broken by the booming of guns and the moaning of aeroplanes circling overhead.

The behaviour of the crowds at Cairo was unexceptional, but reports from Alexandria mention a hostile demonstration outside St. Mark's Cathedral during the memorial service, a party of men shaking their fists and shouting, "Down with the English," and other violent expressions.

Britain's Firm Demands

Nov. 22.

Accompanied by the Counsellor of Embassy and escorted by a regiment of cavalry, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, the High Commissioner for Egypt, to-day visited Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, and presented a Note. Viscount Allenby remained five minutes and received a Royal Cavalry salute on his arrival and departure.

The Note demands a proper apology, an indemnity of £500,000, prohibition of political demonstrations and withdrawal of Egyptian officers and units from the Sudan, the Sudanese troops to come under the control of the Sudan Government proper. The Note reserves the right of revision of the conditions governing the retirement of British officials and insists on retention of the British judicial and financial advisers. It re-affirms the absolute right of the British Government to protect foreign interests in Egypt and calls on the Egyptian Government to cease all opposition in this connexion and demands a reply within 24 hours. The Note further demands most energetic prosecution of the inquiry into the crime and condign punishment without respect of persons and also notifies the Egyptian Government of an increase of the Gezira cotton irrigation scheme from 300,000 feddans to an unlimited figure.

Zaghlul Pasha is seeing the King immediately. It is expected that the Premier will resign.

The schools are on strike apparently as a protest against the British comment on the murder.

Meeting of Egyptian Chamber

Nov. 23.

The Chamber adjourned for 10 minutes this afternoon as a mark of sympathy for the Sirdar.

On Zaghlul Pasha's arrival later, after seeing the King, the Chamber decided to hold a secret session.

It is understood that at a late hour the Premier told the Chamber that he was prepared to accept some of the British demands and that the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in him.

The newspaper "*Ahram*" declares that at a secret session of Parliament last night it was unanimous in supporting Zaghlul Pasha's intended attitude which, apparently, is to reject the demands, except those strictly applicable to the crime, namely, the apology, the indemnity and the capture and punishment of the criminals. It is understood that the reply will be handed in at the Residency before mid-day to-day.—Reuter.

Britain's Warning

London, Nov. 22.

The opening of the Note to Egypt, as published by the Foreign Office, says that this murder, which holds up Egypt to the contempt of civilized peoples, is the natural outcome of the campaign of hostility against British rights and British subjects in Egypt and the Sudan which has not been discouraged by the Egyptian Government and has been fomented by organizations in close contact with that Government. It recalls Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's warning to Egypt of the consequences of failing to stop this campaign. The Note says that by allowing the Sirdar to be murdered the Egyptian Government have proved that they are incapable or unwilling to protect foreign lives.

The concluding clause of the Note says that failing immediate compliance with the British demands, the British Government will forthwith take appropriate action with a view to safeguarding their interests in Egypt and the Sudan.—Reuter.

Garrisons to be Strengthened

Malta, Nov. 22.

The 1st Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment has suddenly been ordered to Egypt and is sailing on November 26.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 22.

It is pointed out that the despatch of the East Lancashires to Egypt is purely a precautionary measure and does not indicate that the situation has grown worse. Possibly another battalion of British troops will be ordered from Gibraltar should the necessity arise.—Reuter.

Khartum, Nov. 22.

A memorial service to the Sirdar was held this morning, attended by all classes of the community.—Reuter.

EGYPT'S REPLY TO BRITAIN'S NOTE

Agreement as to Apology, Indemnity and Punishment of Criminals: Equivocation Regarding the Sudan and Protection of Foreign Interests

Cairo, Nov. 23.

It is understood that Zaghlul Pasha intends to request for an extension of the time limit by 24 hours for a reply to the British Note, but the opinion is generally expressed that he will only agree to the demands for apology, indemnity and capture and punishment of the assassins of Sir Lee Stack.

Later.

The Egyptian reply to the British Note is couched in polite terms. It agrees to the demands for apology, punishment of the criminals, indemnity of £500,000 and promises to prevent any disturbance of peace by demonstrations.

Zaghlul Pasha's reply says that the demand with regard to the Sudan breaks the *status quo* and is contrary to the Constitution according to which King Fuad is Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army. It considers that the demand with regard to the Gezirah irrigation is premature and says that the position of the foreign officials is regulated by a diplomatic agreement which cannot be modified without the consent of Parliament. The reply contends that a liberalist policy compatible with the principle of independence has been adopted towards foreigners and says that no observations have been received from other foreign Powers.

Zaghlul Pasha read the reply in the Chamber of Deputies, which after that passed a vote of confidence in the Government with one dissentient.

Egyptian Troops in the Sudan

Later.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby promptly replied to Zaghlul Pasha that, in view of the refusal of the requirements regarding the Sudan, instructions are being sent to the Government of the Sudan to carry out the withdrawal of the Egyptian military forces from the Sudan and also informing the Government of the Sudan that they are at liberty to increase the area of irrigation to an unlimited extent.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby added: "Your Excellency will learn in due course what action is being taken in view of the refusal of Requirement 7 regarding the protection of foreign interests." The reply further requests the payment of the indemnity by noon to-morrow.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 23.

It is officially stated that the Egyptian indemnity will be devoted to benevolent objects in the Sudan subject to a provision for the victims of the outrage.—Reuter.

Parade of British Troops in Alexandria

Cairo, Nov. 23. (Later).

It is stated that another alleged assailant of Sir Lee Stack was arrested last night.

Lady Stack and her daughter are leaving for England to-day.

The whole British garrison of Alexandria paraded the town owing to yesterday's anti-British demonstration. Cairo is quiet, but Egyptian mounted police are parading the streets in order to suppress possible disturbances by striking students.

The march of the British troops through Alexandria was followed by a renewal of small anti-British demonstrations by students.

This morning two aeroplanes from Cairo made a demonstration at Tantah, where there had been some restiveness, but the country has been generally tranquil up to the present.

The publication of the British Notes last night caused a sensation in Cairo. People eagerly bought up special editions of the newspapers and there was much excitement.—Reuter.

Gezira Irrigation Scheme

London, Nov. 23.

With regard to two important demands in the British Note, it is pointed out, firstly, that the retention of British judicial and financial advisers relates to three officials whose powers were encroached upon under the Zaghlul *régime*. Secondly, with regard to the demand for unlimited irrigation in the Sudan it is recalled that an extensive irrigation scheme at Gezira for the purpose of cotton growing, assisted by the Sudan Government, was voluntarily curtailed to 300,000 feddans by Viscount Allenby in order to placate the Egyptians, who feared that damming the Upper Nile would curtail their supplies. An authoritative statement of the British point of view declares that nothing in the present Note will diminish the Egyptian water supply.

It adds that the steps taken do not interfere with the declaration of Egyptian Independence in 1922 nor with the agreement of 1899 with regard to the condominium of the Sudan.—Reuter.

Gibraltar, Nov. 23.

The 1st battalion of the Buffs is sailing for Egypt on November 29.—Reuter.

Demands Generally Approved

London, Nov. 24.

The firm stand adopted by the Government in reference to Egypt meets with practically unanimous approval in Great Britain, and it is thought that both in substance and in tone the communications unquestionably will be approved by British peoples overseas.

The severity of the demands is considered to be fully justified by all the circumstances. It is emphasized that the matter admits of no foreign participation—on the contrary, Great Britain is defending the interests of all civilized nations.—Reuter.

Indemnity Paid

Cairo, Nov. 24.

The indemnity has been paid, accompanied by a Note protesting against the demands for the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from the Sudan and for the withdrawal of the opposition to the wishes of the British Government in regard to the protection of foreign interests in Egypt, which are characterized as unjustifiable.

Alexandria Customs Occupied

Later.

Viscount Allenby has informed Zaghlul Pasha that, as a first measure to be taken owing to the non-acceptance of all the British demands, the British forces have been instructed to occupy the Alexandria Customs.

Later.

The Cabinet has resigned.

The King has accepted the resignation and summoned Ziwar Pasha, the President of the Senate, who has consented to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

Despatch of Military and Naval Forces: Martial Law in the Sudan

London, Nov. 24.

There are at present about two battalions of British troops in the Sudan in addition to Sudanese troops which now form the Sudanese defence force. There is roughly one division of British troops in Egypt where the Egyptian forces number about 7,000.

The situation is now in the hands of Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby.

Martial law prevails in the Sudan.

The Iron Duke and the Malaya have been ordered from Malta to Alexandria and Port Said respectively. The light-cruiser Caradoc, now in Greek waters, and two destroyers at Port Said have been ordered to Suez.

The battleship Benbow, which was expected to leave Alexandria for Malta on December 3, has been ordered to remain at Alexandria.—Reuter.

Paris, Nov. 24.

The Foreign Office intimates that France, in view of the Anglo-French Treaty of 1904 respecting Morocco and Egypt, will maintain strict neutrality in any Anglo-Egyptian conflict.

French diplomatic circles hope that it will be possible to submit the Anglo-Egyptian dispute to the arbitration of the League of Nations although Egypt is not a member of the League. They are of the opinion that the same procedure might advantageously be followed as was adopted in the Vilna dispute.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 24.

With reference to the suggestions to submit the Anglo-Egyptian issue to the League of Nations, British officials point out that by the existing diplomatic understanding all matters lying within the province of the four reserved points, namely, the Sudan, the protection of the Suez Canal, foreign interests and the defence of Egypt are matters of domestic policy within the British Empire and therefore outside the competence of the League.—Reuter.

Alexandria, Nov. 24.

The occupation of the Customs was effected by 100 Marines without incident. The ordinary routine business was not affected.—Reuter.

Egypt's New Cabinet

Cairo, Nov. 24.

The list of Ministers has been completed. It is of a distinctly moderate complexion.

Siwar Pasha is Premier and Minister of the Interior, Ahmed zul Ficar assumes control of Foreign Affairs, Zakia bou Seoud is given the portfolio of Justice and Sidky that of Pious Foundations, while Sad ek Yehia is appointed Minister of War.—Reuter.

Comment in French Press

Cairo, Nov. 25.

The atmosphere has improved. The British troops again paraded the streets this morning. Most of the students are at their schools, but are not working. The situation seems to be generally approaching normal.

The new Cabinet is remarkable inasmuch as it includes representatives of Islam, Christianity and Judaism. It was formed very rapidly. Ziwar Pasha was surprised by the summons to the Palace, but he nevertheless completed the task in six hours.

A Royal Decree adjourns Parliament for a month from November 25.

Later.

The Chamber of Deputies has formulated a protest to the Parliaments of the world and the League of Nations against the British action.

The protest re-affirms, *inter alia*, the complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan, which countries must be regarded as integral and not

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permitting of separation. It declares that in spite of Egypt's apologies and regrets of the deplorable crime Britain has seized the occasion to carry out an imperialistic policy counting on force to avenge herself on a pacific country. The British action ignores the Constitution and attacks the agricultural life of the country. The British demands are not related to the crime and are unprecedented in history. In conclusion the protest says that the League of Nations should intervene on behalf of a peaceful and helpless nation.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 25.

With a view to strengthening Viscount Allenby's hands in the present critical situation, Major Neville Henderson has been appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary whilst employed at the Residency in Cairo.—Reuter.

Alexandria, Nov. 25.

Two British bluejackets of good character have been missing for 48 hours. The authorities have been informed.—Reuter.

Malta, Nov. 26.

The two bluejackets missing in Alexandria have been seen here. They belonged to H.M.S. Valiant. Their arrest has been ordered.

Nov. 27.

The report that the two absentee bluejackets had been seen here is now denied.—Reuter.

Cairo, Nov. 25.

A brigade of infantry with fixed bayonets is parading Cairo to-morrow.—Reuter.

Paris, Nov. 25.

The concensus of comments in the press emphasise the impossibility of French intervention in Egypt, though submission of the points at issue to the League of Nations is largely advocated.

"*L'Ere Nouvelle*" says that even Signor Mussolini recognized in the case of Corfu the competency of the Conference of Ambassadors.

"*L'Oeuvre*" says that if the principles of the League are trodden under foot the League will crash down amidst ribald laughter and Britain will have to shoulder the responsibility for its grotesque failure.

"*L'Avenir*" declares that Britain is seizing, on the route to India, pledges similar to those to which she objected in the case of the Rhine and the Ruhr.

"*La Journée Industrielle*" says that in speaking to Egypt Britain was telling the whole Islam world that she intends to impose recognition of her power.—Reuter.

Rome, Nov. 25.

The Anglo-Egyptian crisis is much commented upon here. The "*Messagero*" typifies the comment, comparing the situation with the Italo-Greek crisis and declaring that the Foreign Office, a year after the Corfu incident, acknowledges that when national honour is involved satisfaction can only be obtained from national strength.—Reuter.

Paris, Nov. 26.

The press is still devoting columns to the events in Egypt and harping on the League of Nations, in which connexion "*L'Ere Nouvelle*" notes that nearly the whole British press is opposed to intervention by the League and says that France will not forget the fact when Britain intervenes in a European question in which French claims are at stake.

Pertinax, writing in "*L'Echo de Paris*," suggests that the time has time has come to re-temper the Anglo-French Alliance and to discuss the questions of the Cologne zone and demilitarization of the Rhineland and the measures to be taken to guard against Spanish withdrawal from Morocco.—Reuter.

Egypt's Protest to the League of Nations

Geneva, Nov. 26.

The protest of the Egyptian Parliament was received to-day by the Secretariat of the League which, however, is not circulating it to the members of the League because documents emanating from any bodies other than Governments are never circulated.—Reuter.

Obeying Orders in Sudan

Khartum, Nov. 27.

A *communiqué* reports that the general situation in the Sudan is quiet. King Fuad has given instructions to the Egyptian Army in the Sudan to obey the orders of the Acting Governor-General to withdraw thence. This accords with the requirement laid down in the British Note.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 27.

The French colony in Egypt have requested the diplomatic representative at Cairo to convey their gratification to the French Government at the strong measures taken by the British authorities for the protection of foreign nationals in Egypt.—Reuter.

Arrests in Cairo

Cairo, Nov. 27.

Dramatic arrests were carried out by the British military authorities last night. Three prominent supporters of Zaghlul Pasha were surprised while in bed and removed to an unknown destination. They were Nakrashi, former Under-Secretary of the Interior, Abdel Rahman Fahmy, who was imprisoned in 1921 in connexion with a conspiracy case and was subsequently released when Zaghlul Pasha took office, and William Makram Obeid, a prominent Coptic Wafdite, who recently went to London with Zaghlul Pasha.

Ahmed zul Fikar, the Egyptian Minister in Rome, has declined the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET TREATIES REJECTED

Not to Be Submitted to King or Parliament for Ratification: Authenticity of Zinovieff Letter Established: Other Revolutionary Propaganda

London, Nov. 21.

A Note from the Foreign Office to M. Rakovsky states that after due deliberation His Majesty's Government are unable to recommend the treaties signed on August 8 to the consideration of Parliament or to submit them to the King for ratification.

A separate Note to M. Rakovsky regarding the Zinovieff letter states that M. Rakovsy undertook to declare, apparently upon internal evidence alone and without allowing time for reference to Moscow, that the Zinovieff letter was a gross forgery, in support of which M. Rakovsky alleged that the Communist International was never described in its own circulars as the Third Communist International and that M. Zinovieff never signs himself "President of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International" and that the whole contents are a tissue of absurdities. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, says that His Majesty's Government cannot accept these assertions which are disproved by reference to official publications and the Soviet press.

Mr. Chamberlain continues: "But it is unnecessary to enter into details because information in possession of His Majesty's Government leaves no doubt in their mind of the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter and His Majesty's Government are, therefore, not prepared to discuss the matter."

"You misapprehend the character of the representations of my predecessor," the Note goes on, "if you suppose that they dealt with M. Zinovieff's letter only. The activities of which His Majesty's Government complain are not confined to this particular letter, but extend to a whole body of revolutionary propaganda, of which the letter is a fair specimen and which sometimes is conducted secretly and sometimes, as you rightly remark, is not concealed. The pronouncements which M. Zinovieff broadcast throughout the world are in themselves sufficient evidence of the propaganda in which the Third International with the knowledge and consent of the Soviet Government continually indulges, and this system, in the view of His Majesty's Government, is inconsistent with the solemn undertakings of your Government. In his Note of October 24 Mr. Ramsay MacDonald observes, 'Nobody who understands the constitution and relationships of the Communist International will doubt its intimate connexion and contact with the Soviet Government' and he further observed: 'No Government will ever tolerate an arrangement with a foreign government whereby the latter is in formal diplomatic relations of a correct kind with it whilst at the same time a propagandist body originally connected with that foreign government encourages and even orders the subjects of the former to plot and plan revolutions for its overthrow.' This is true and the Soviet Government would do well to weigh carefully the consequences of ignoring this pronouncement."

Nov. 22.

The tenour of Mr. Chamberlain's communications to M. Rakovsky is generally approved. The bluntness of the tone is noted, and greatly surprised Soviet circles in London. It is not thought that the Russians will seek a rupture of existing relations, and hope is still expressed that reasonable Anglo-Russian commercial relations will become possible.—Reuter.

Moscow Press and the Zinovieff Letter

Moscow, Nov. 26.

Commenting on the British Notes, the official organ the "*Izvestia*," says that Mr. Austen Chamberlain does not prove the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter. His asserted connexion between the Communist Internationale and the Soviet Government is simply absurd, the paper declares. "We must consider Mr. Chamberlain's Note not only an attempt to exert pressure on the Soviet Government with a view to compelling it to grant concessions but as a great provocation which we regard unmoved. Our position is strong. We will not retreat."

The "*Pravda*" accuses the British Foreign Secretary of trying to shuffle the cards.—Reuter.

THE GENEVA OPIUM CONFERENCE

Committee's Plan Adopted by Plenary Conference: U. S. Holding Aloof

Geneva, Nov. 21.

Owing to the fact that the business committee has hitherto been unable to agree regarding the programme of discussion, no plenary sitting of the Second Opium Conference took place to-day. It is feared that the present Conference is also destined to end in a deadlock owing to the opposition of a number of States to the American suggestions. With regard to the Japanese attitude over the import certificates, whence the deadlock in the First Conference arose, Reuter's correspondent learns that there is no sign of the conflicting parties modifying their attitude and that furthermore efforts are being made in Tokyo to induce Japan to reconsider her standpoint.

Nov. 22.

After eight hours' discussion yesterday the business committee of the Second Opium Conference drew up a plan which was submitted to the plenary conference this morning.

The plan provides for the appointment of two general committees for the purpose of considering plans for the limitation of manufacture of drugs and the limitation of production of raw material for export and also for considering general plans for amending The Hague Opium Convention. The plan also provides for the appointment of six sub-committees, one of which will be composed of medical, pharmaceutical and statistical experts, which will consider the report of the League's Health Committee regarding the need of drugs for medicinal purposes.

At the subsequent discussion the Indian delegate desired to reserve the right to discuss the competence of the Conference.

Later, replying to the criticisms of Sir Malcolm Delevingne, the reporter of the business committee pointed out that there was no agreement with manufacturing countries in respect to limitation owing to competition. He objected to the inclusion of hashish in this conference, though he agreed that views might be exchanged on that subject.

The Conference adopted the plan by 31 votes to 1, with a reservation by China and two abstentions, namely, the United States and Uruguay. The former's action was based on the absence of assurances on the part of the Conference that the American suggestions would be entertained.

The Conference also adopted the Polish proposal urging equality of representations on the sub-committees between the consuming and producing countries for the purpose of facilitating an understanding.

The Spanish proposal in favour of distributing among the delegations addresses from private associations was likewise adopted.—Reuter.

Partial Concurrence Between British and Japanese Delegates

Geneva, Nov. 24.

The First Opium Conference met again to-day and discussed the question of import certificates. In the course of a lengthy debate in which Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Mr. Sugimura and Sir J. Campbell were the principal speakers, most of the old arguments were reiterated. Finally the conference interrupted the sitting in order to enable the British and Japanese delegates to confer privately with a view to reaching an agreement, and after nearly two hours it was announced amid applause that an agreement had been reached in principle, but not as regards the actual wording of the article.

The Conference thereupon adjourned till next week.—Reuter

French Delegate's Advocacy of National Rather Than International Control

Geneva, Nov. 25.

The joint meeting of both general committees of the Second Opium Conference has completed its task. A plenary sitting will be held tomorrow to consider the general procedure relating, firstly, to the proposals of the advisory committee on opium, secondly, the American suggestions and, thirdly, the proposals submitted by Governments invited to the Conference but not represented.

Outlining the French attitude, M. Bourgeois said that he rejected the advisory committee's proposal and the American suggestion for the establishment of a special board of control. He suggested, firstly, the reduction of international control to a minimum; secondly, national control, which he declared had given good results in Great Britain, Holland and France; thirdly, replacing import certificates by official advices of export; fourthly, deposit security and Government authorization; fifthly, publishing centralized statistics and denunciation of any centre of contraband trade.

M. Bourgeois added that France desired the strengthening of the Hague Convention and suggested that countries should furnish import and export figures at the end of each year.

The Polish delegate urged the total suppression of heroin.—Reuter.

Conference Postponed

Geneva, Nov. 26.

The plenary session of the second opium conference has been postponed till to-morrow owing to the inability of the business committee to reach an agreement regarding procedure until this evening.—Reuter.

Moscow, Nov. 26.—The Chinese Envoy in Moscow has denied the Rosta's New York despatch that Dr. C. T. Wang, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the object of readjusting China's foreign loans, is preparing for the convention of an international conference in Peking over the question of adopting a measure similar to the Dawes plan.—Eastern News Agency.

OPIUM IN INDIA

All-India Congress Committee in Favour of Abolition of Drug Traffic

Peking, Nov. 17.

The International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, forwards the following for publication:—"The All-India Congress Committee, that is, the Executive of the National Congress, which consists of between 60 and 80 persons, has passed the following resolution at Ahmedabad:—

In the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee the opium policy of the Government of India is altogether contrary to the moral welfare of the people of India and other countries.'

The All-India Congress Committee is further of opinion that the people of India would welcome the total abolition of the opium traffic for purposes of revenue, and is also of opinion that the production of opium is out of all proportion to the medical requirements of India."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE GENEVA PROTOCOL

Holland's Approval

The Hague, Nov. 22.

The Foreign Minister, in a memorandum to the Government, considers the Geneva protocol a real attempt to perfect the *régime* of international law, and deserving of serious thought. The Minister is of the opinion that the League and dependent bodies ought to set a limit to their intervention. He especially had in mind the aspirations of the League regarding internal affairs of a country.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS TIRED OF TROTZKY

His Colleagues Anxious to Deprive Him of Power: Action Demanded

Riga, Nov. 21.

A conference at Moscow of Communists to-day considered a report by M. Kamenefin on M. Trotsky's recent conduct and passed a resolution in favour of taking decisive steps against M. Trotsky's alleged attempts to rekindle recent discussions and continue the struggle against party organs and the Communist International, which threatens party unity.—Reuter.

Riga, Nov. 23.

Political circles in Moscow are excited over the publication of numerous resolutions demanding action against M. Trotzky for alleged unorthodoxy.

M. Trotzky is still President of the Military Revolutionary Council and Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs, but apparently his colleagues desire to deprive him of power. A recent conference of political officials of the Red Army and Fleet passed a resolution supporting MM. Zinovieff, Kameneff and Stalis against M. Trotzky.

It is rumoured that the Military Revolutionary Council will be convoked to appoint M. Trotzky's successor.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS

Swarajists' Suggestion of Compromise Approved by Big Majority

Bombay, Nov. 23.

At a meeting of the Committee of the All India Congress, Mr. Ghandi, in moving approval of the compromise suggested at the Swarajist Conference at Calcutta largely suspending the programme of non-co-operation, made a surprising recantation of his views, especially with regard to entry into the legislative councils, which he has hitherto resolutely opposed and which is the main barrier between orthodox politicians and Swarajists.

Mr. Ghandi sadly admitted that he had lost the power to command universal acceptance of his views.

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He exclaimed: "I am not a lunatic. I am a reasonable man. I am losing ground gradually and I would not hesitate to bend before Swarajists and Liberals. If necessary I shall bend before Englishmen if they will only show a change of heart."

The Committee approved of the compromise by an overwhelming majority.—Reuter.

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS TO FRENCH SOCIALIST

M. Jean Jaures' Remains Transferred from Albi to Paris: Impressive Ceremony

Paris, Nov. 23.

The ceremonies in honour of the greatest French socialist, Jean Jaures, began yesterday by transferring his remains from Albi, Jaures' birthplace, to Paris. The coffin was placed in a room of the Chamber of Deputies, which had been specially converted into a mortuary chapel, where the parliamentary deputies and others passed a night-long vigil.

To-day the coffin will be exposed on a catafalque erected before the Chamber of Deputies, and then carried in a procession to the Pantheon.

Later.

The transfer of the remains of Jean Jaures to the Pantheon took place to-day.

Seventy miners with lamps and coal picks wheeled the funeral chariot, followed by Ministers, the Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, members of Parliament and representatives of French and foreign trade unions and a huge crowd.

In front of the Pantheon the coffin was placed on a catafalque.—Reuter.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE BY FRENCH CHAMBER

Insinuation Against Members Is Declared Unjustified

Paris, Nov. 25.

The Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Government to-day by 318 votes to 196.

At the conclusion of the debate, in the course of which an opposition deputy insinuated that members of the Cabinet had received funds from economic interests, M. Herriot laid stress upon his intention to defend the Republicans against the Communists and reactionaries and to mete out republican law to all.

The resolution placed on record that there was not the least justification for the grave insinuation against members of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO

Withdrawal of Troops from Sheshuan Accompanied by Heavy Losses

Paris, Nov. 24.

According to reports received from Tangier the withdrawal of 15,000 Spaniards to Tetuan has occasioned keen anxiety, notwithstanding that the evacuation of Sheshuan was carried out with all material. The rearguard was attacked when Daracoba was reached with heavy Spanish losses. Gen. Berenguer was wounded immediately he arrived on the battlefield. The troops struggled from Daracoba to Scukelarba, where they were surrounded and subsequently forced to retreat along the mountain paths. Their communications have been cut. Hasty preparations are being made at Tetuan to assist the retreating troops.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—It is officially stated that the guns of the Texas yesterday sank the hull of the battleship Washington.—Reuter's American Service.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26.—The P. & O. steamer Maloja, which has been tied up owing to the maritime strike, will sail at eight this morning with a full list of passengers and mails, but with no cargo.—Reuter.

PAPER AND GOLD MARKS

Deutsche Bank's Conversion of Capital

Berlin, Nov. 24.

At a general meeting of the Deutsche Bank, a proposal was sanctioned for the conversion of the paper-mark capital of fifteen hundred millions into a gold-mark capital of 150,000,000, of which shares totalling 40,000,000 gold marks will be sold to a London banking group, headed by Messrs. Schroeder & Co. The shares will be disposed of in foreign markets at the most favourable moment.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCES

Government's Intention to Carry Out Conference Recommendations

London, Nov. 24.

Mr. L. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a luncheon of the Empire Producers' Association to-day, announced that the Government would carry out the 1923 Imperial Conference's preferences and hinted that there were opportunities within the general fiscal system of Britain to give further extensions and preferences. The Government would also aim, he said, at clearing the channels of Empire trade, which were choked with various prejudices against Imperial preferences and vested interests.—Reuter.

CLYDEBANK RENT STRIKE

Prominent Communist Evicted Amidst Wild Scenes: A Bold Resistance

London, Nov. 25.

There were wild scenes at Cambuslang near Glasgow on the occasion of the eviction of a prominent Communist. The Sheriff's officers and police using crow-bars forced an entrance to the house, but were met by a fusilade of missiles and drenched with water. Two Communists have been arrested. The occupants of the house put up a bold fight and something resembling a pitched battle ensued. There was considerable demonstration against the police after the arrests, but a big force of police had a quietening effect.—Reuter.

Evictions Being Resisted by Force: Police Strength Largely Increased

London, Nov. 26.

The Clydeside rent war is assuming alarming aspects. Cambuslang and Clydebank, are the storm centres. Tenants in both districts are determined to resist all evictions by force. Scouts and bell-ringers have been organized to warn the approach of sheriffs and officers.

The police have been largely reinforced with a view to emergencies. There was one case of tenants evicted being restored to a house late last night. Clydebank factors are meeting to consider plans of wholesale evictions.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME

Special Appropriation Needed for Modernization of Older Battleships

Washington, Nov. 22.

Mr. Wilber, the Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report to Congress, states that he intends to request a special appropriation for the modernization of six of the older battleships of the American Fleet which he deems essential in order to maintain the ratio of naval strength.

Mr. Wilber does not mention the programme for ten cruisers and sundry auxiliary craft which failed to secure passage in the final hours of the last session of Congress. It is understood that he proposes to take this up in a special report to the Sub-Committee on Naval Appropriations.

The Secretary of the Navy says that the approved policy of maintaining a fleet on the Pacific Coast should be adhered to and predicts completion of the programme for the scrapping of ships under the Washington Agreement within the prescribed time. He calls attention to the need for a new Congressional policy concerning the oil reserves in the event of success of the Government's suits against the Teapot Dome leases.—Reuter's American Service.

DESTRUCTION OF U. S. BATTLESHIP

Still Afloat Despite 14-inch Bombs

Norfolk, Virgina, Nov. 21.

The uncompleted dreadnought Washington which is now being destroyed under the Naval Limitation Treaty was yesterday given over to 14-inch bombs from the battleship Texas, but at sunset she was still afloat not materially damaged. She was only dented in the armour of her hull and practically free from water in spite of the explosion of underwater charges.

The vessel to-day will be aerially attacked by nine bombing aeroplanes, each carrying missiles weighing from 1 to 2,000 lb.—Reuter's American Service.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21.

The dreadnought Washington was submitted to another severe bombardment by the battleship Texas to-day. The projectiles failed to penetrate the Washington's hull.—Reuter's American Service.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 24.

Two bombing planes attacked the battleship Washington yesterday with 14 inch armour-piercing bombs. It has not yet been ascertained whether any hit was registered on the target but the hull is still afloat.—Reuter's American Service.

THE SHIPPING DISPUTE IN AUSTRALIA

A Compulsory Conference

Melbourne, Nov. 21

Mr. Justice Powers has called a compulsory conference for tomorrow of representatives of Victorian stevedores and of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ld., in connexion with the tying up of the Maloja.

Lascar seamen have unloaded the Maloja's mails.

The agents of the P. & O. are confident that a settlement will be reached at to-morrow's conference.—Reuter.

Melbourne, Nov. 21.

The railwaymen and stevedores refusing to handle cargo, including butter, valued at £150,000 off the P. & O. S. S. Maloja, has intensified the waterside trouble, from which according to a Union official "anything might eventuate."

The strike aims at the abolition of the Sydney Maritime Bureau, consisting exclusively of ex-service men supplying non-union labour.—Reuter.

Sydney, Nov. 23.

As the result of women urging members of waterside federations to "kill the scabs," 200 men attacked 15 workers from the Ex-Soldiers' Bureau who are regarded as blacklegs. The police separated the combatants. Three arrests were made.—Reuter.

Melbourne, Nov. 24.

The arbitration court summoned in connexion with the maritime strike has reached a deadlock, both parties declaring that they are unable to get the men to work. The judge pointed out that he was powerless, neither side admitting the court's jurisdiction.—Reuter.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—M. Lescuyer has been appointed Second Secretary of the French Legation, Peking, and M. Gentil has been appointed First Class Secretary of the Embassy at Tokyo.—Reuter.

AQUEDUCT DISPUTE IN LOS ANGELES

A Compromise Reached

Los Angeles, Nov. 20.

The Los Angeles agueduct dispute has been settled following a pledge from the Los Angeles Clearing House to co-operate with the Ranchers in their efforts to secure a fair share of the water for irrigation purposes. —Reuter's American service.

AMERICAN LOAN TO FRANCE

$100,000,000 at 7 Per Cent.

Paris, Nov. 21.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a bill authorizing the Government to raise a loan through the American bankers, Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., of a hundred million dollars at seven per cent.

Nov. 22.

The Senate has authorized the raising of the hundred million dollar loan through Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.—Reuter.

New York, Nov. 24.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. will launch the new French hundred million dollar loan at 94.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Nov. 24.

The French loan through Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company of $100,000,000 at 94, been substantially oversubscribed.—Reuter's American Service.

THE HIGH COST OF FOOD

Royal Commission in Britain

London, Nov. 21.

It is officially stated that the Government has decided to appoint a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Auckland Geddes to investigate the disparity between prices received by the producers and those paid by the consumers in respect of articles of food for general consumption.—Reuter.

DEATH OF MRS. HARDING

A Lengthy Illness

New York, Nov. 21.

The death is announced of Mrs. Harding, the widow of the ex-President.

Mrs. Harding died this morning quite peacefully after several hours' unconsciousness. Her death was due to a longstanding internal complaint. She had lived almost in complete retirement since the death of her husband and had been receiving constant medical care.—Reuter's American Service.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF GREEK ATTACHE

Assailant Arrested

Paris, Nov. 21.

The Greek Naval Attaché, M. Papalexipoulos, was shot in the stomach and dangerously wounded to-day by another Greek at the Greek Consulate. The assailant was arrested and gave his name as Verikais. He said that he was formerly an officer in the Greek Army. The motive is believed to have been personal.—Reuter.

BUDDHIST SEDITIONISTS IN RANGOON

Heavy Sentences on Priests

Rangoon, Nov. 21.

The trial of four Buddhist priests and a layman in connexion with the attacks on the Americans, Professor and Mrs. Gleason, has resulted in the discharging of one priest, the sentencing of another to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and three to five years' rigorous imprisonment.—Reuter.

FRENCH ADMIRAL AND SOVIET

The Paris Outlook on Communists

Paris, Nov. 27.

Rear-Admiral Exelmans, the French Commander-in-Chief in North Africa, has been superseded by Vice-Admiral Jehenne, it is reported, on the ground of his refusing to receive the Soviet Mission *en route* to Bizerta to take possession of General Wrangel's fleet which General Wrangel handed over to the French Government in part payment for advances made him by France but which the Herriot Government surrendered to the Soviet. Rear-Admiral Exelman's refusal is said to be due to his opinion that the arrival of the Soviet Mission would intensify the Communist agitation which was being conducted in Tunis with the object of inciting a native insurrection.—Reuter.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF RUBBER

Suggested Modification of Compulsory Scheme of Restriction

London, Nov. 26.

At a meeting of the Gordon Malaya Rubber Estates to-day the chairman, Sir Francis Voules, estimated that the world consumption of rubber during 1925 might reach 520,000 tons. In view of the prospective large increase in consumption, Sir Francis Voules expressed the opinion that the compulsory restriction scheme was not elastic enough and suggested that it might be modified so as to enable production to be increased more quickly if the demand substantially improved.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO BROADCASTING

Interesting Amateur Tests Between European and American Countries

London, Nov. 26.

Bad atmospheric conditions somewhat cramped the start yesterday of the ambitious "International Radio Week" consisting of official and also amateur tests for the purpose of investigating the problem of international broadcasting. The only American station picked up by Britain was Pittsburg. European stations arranged to co-operate, while not merely the United States, but Canada, Cuba and Puerto Rico are also interested.

A British amateur yesterday heard Buenos Aires. Another amateur in Buckinghamshire succeeded in establishing a two-way communication with Australia.—Reuter.

Washington, Nov. 26.

The British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, in broadcasting an address on tests to-day, urged the teaching of American history and geography in English schools and the development of travelling with a view to an acquisition of a greater knowledge of the United States in the cause of world peace.

Many amateurs heard programmes from Aberdeen, Newcastle, Bournemouth and Madrid.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Nov. 26.

Amateurs picked up programmes which were broadcast from London Paris, and also Rome, less distinctly, while a Chicago amateur heard items from Plymouth, Manchester, Birmingham and Lyons.—Reuter's American Service.

MRS. EVANS' MURDERERS APPEAL

Mexico City, Nov. 21.

Ruiz and Garcia, sentenced to death is connexion with the assassination of Mrs. Evans, have appealed for nullification of the trial on the ground of irregularities.—Reuter's American Service.

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NEWFOUNDLAND MOTOR CAR TRAGEDY

Driver Found Guilty of Manslaughter

St. Johns, Nov. 22.

Mr. Leonard Reid, who drove the motor car in the terrible tragedy which overtook the party returning from a visit to the Special Service Squadron in September last, in which six persons lost their lives, including two Canadian and two British naval officers, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

STORM IN CASPIAN SEA

Fishing Boats in Peril

Moscow, Nov. 27.

Very fierce storms are raging in the Caspian Sea and thousands of fishing vessels are adrift. Over 1,000 have been salvaged while hundreds of others are wedged in the ice. It is reported that 125 boats have been sunk and 48 fishermen drowned. A special expedition has been sent to assist the victims.—Reuter.

HUGE SHIPMENT OF GOLD BARS TO ENGLAND

New York, Nov. 22.

The "New York Times" reports that a shipment of gold bars to England to the value of $2,000,000 is being prepared in compliance with a request from bankers in London, presumably in connexion with the German loan. The newspaper remarks that this will be the largest shipment of gold since the end of the War.—Reuter's American Service.

DEATH OF FAMOUS NOVELIST

Amsterdam, Nov. 23.

The death is announced of the famous novelist and playwright Herman Heijermans.—Reuter.

CONTINUANCE OF WEMBLEY EXHIBITION

London, Nov. 24.

The Executive Council of the British Empire Exhibition adopted a resolution to-day recommending continuance of the Exhibition in 1925 and authorizing the existing Board, with the addition of the Duke of Devonshire, to arrange matters in that connexion.—Reuter.

ROCKEFELLER DONATION TO HOLLAND

The Hague, Nov. 24.

The Minister of Education has announced that the Government have very gladly accepted the offer of the International Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation of $100,000 to equip a natural science laboratory and have also agreed to the donor's condition that a special annual subsidy of 10,000 florins should be placed at the disposal of the laboratory.—Reuter.

AIR EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE

Christiania, Nov. 25.

Dr. Nansen has agreed to participate in the forthcoming expedition to the North Pole on a Zeppelin equipped with landing apparatus. Plans have been drawn up by the German airman Herr Bruns.—Reuter.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT

London, Nov. 26.

Reuter learns that agreement has been reached on all the more important points of the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty negotiations. The only outstanding matters refer to the 26 per cent. reparations tax, which probably will be settled this week.—Reuter.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN WAR DEBTS TO AMERICA

Washington, Nov. 26.

Mr. Hughes has concluded a tripartite agreement with the Austrian and Hungarian Governments adjusting war claims.—Reuter's American Service.

GENERAL VON NATHUSIUS PARDONED

Paris, Nov. 25.

Owing to the outcry and probable reaction of the conviction of Gen. von Nathusius on Franco-German relations, the Government have pardoned him.—Reuter.

Note:—The German Gen. von Nathusius was sentenced by a French court-martial on November 20 to one year's imprisonment on a post-war charge of stealing articles of clothing and furniture from a Chateau where he had been billeted in war-time.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

Moscow, Nov. 27.

M. Krassin to-day departed for France to take up the post of Soviet Ambassador in Paris.—Reuter.

GEN. DAWES AND CABINET

Washington, Nov. 27.

Vice-President Dawes has declined President Coolidge's offer to accept a Cabinet portfolio in accordance with the precedent created by President Harding.—Reuter's American Service.

EL PASO, Nov. 25.—Mr. Samuel Gompers has been unanimously reelected President of the Federation of Labour.—Reuter's American Service.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

FURTHER OUTRAGE IN EGYPT: MUTINY OF TROOPS

British Doctor Slain by Sudanese Soldiery at Khartum Military Hospital: Mutineers Fired Upon Suffer Heavy Casualties

Cairo, Nov. 28.

Two platoons of the 11th Sudanese Regiment at Khartum mutinied to-day and rushed the Military Hospital, killing a British doctor and two Syrian doctors. British troops fired on the mutineers, who suffered severe casualties.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 28.

In connexion with yesterday's arrests at Cairo it is declared here that no doubt whatever is entertained in British well-informed quarters of the existence of an extensive underground conspiracy, although nothing is known of special designs against individuals. The arrests made were in the nature of special precautions which are being taken. Additional arrests have been ordered for the same reason.—Reuter.

Cairo, Nov. 27.

According to a *communiqué* issued by the Egyptian Government the Egyptian troops refused to leave the Sudan until the Egyptian Government authorized their departure.

It is stated that the authorisation was given to avoid bloodshed as British troops surrounded the Egyptian forces at Khartum.

It has been decided to hand over to the Egyptian Government the three prominent supporters of Zaghlul Pasha who were arrested last night.

Conspiracy Against Allenby

Nov. 28.

The Egyptian police are arresting 35 persons, presumably as a precautionary measure. Twelve arrests have already been made.

The *"Alsiassa"* understands that the three prominent persons arrested yesterday are suspected of having conspired against the lives of Viscount Allenby and the present Cabinet Ministers.

The leader of the local students was arrested to-day by the Egyptian police.—Reuter.

Paris, Nov. 27.

Telegrams from London say that the opinion expressed in certain French circles that the intervention of the League of Nations in the Anglo-Egyptian crisis is desirable is not regarded in British official circles as representing the views of the French Government. The latter, indeed, has informed Mr. Baldwin and the Cabinet that it desires to do nothing which might be contrary to British interests.

Nov. 28.

"Le Petit Parisien" understands that the British Ambassador has expressed to M. Herriot the thanks of the British Government for France's loyal and impartial attitude in connexion with the Anglo-Egyptian crisis.—Reuter.

Egypt and the League

Cairo, Nov. 28.

In view of the continuance of the students' strike, the Ministry of Education has issued a statement that the schools will be conducted irrespective of the numbers present.

The ex-Premier, Rushdi Pasha, favours submission of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute to the League of Nations and expresses surprise that the Government has not up to the present taken an official step in this sense.

The *Alahram* understands that Persia is ready to raise the question before the League on behalf of Egypt.

Viscount Allenby did not attend the St. Andrew's dinner owing to illness.

Nationalist Resolution

A meeting of the Wafd, or Nationalist Delegation, attended by several Zaghlulist ex-Cabinet Ministers, to-day adopted a resolution protesting against a declaration of Zlwar Pasha to representatives of the foreign press in which, *inter alia*, the Premier said that he hoped to come to an agreement with the British in regard to the waters of the Nile.

The resolution declares that the statement savours of fear on the part of the Egyptian Government—"fear that the people in no way feel." The nation, says the resolution, does not ask for an arrangement with regard to the waters of the Nile: it insists on the rights of Egypt in the Sudan. The resolution also protests against the Government's consent to the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from the Sudan and against the arrests of deputies. It expresses the opinion that in allowing such action the Ministry accepted the British attack on the Constitution, and declares that the acts of a Government which has not faced Parliament and has not obtained Parliament's confidence, are null and void and impossible of ratification by the country.—Reuter.

AEROPLANES FOR CHINA

Colombo, Nov. 27.

Four aeroplanes consigned to China have been seized on board the German steamer Pfalz.—Reuter.

POLISH TEXTILE WORKERS ON STRIKE

Warsaw, Nov. 28.

Sixty thousand textile workers in the Lodz district have gone on strike owing to the refusal of the mill-owners to increase their wages by 23 per cent.—Reuter.

FRENCH ACADEMY HONOURS

Paris, Nov. 27.

The painter, M. Albert Besnard, the writer, M. Georges Lecomte and the mathematician, M. Emile Picard, have been elected members of the French Academy.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICY AS TO TIBET

Sir Charles Bell's Advocacy of Direct Dealings on Mutual Affairs

London, Nov. 27.

Sir Charles Bell's "Tibet Past and Present," based on 20 years' official connexion and personal friendship with the Dalai Lama and leading Tibetans, and dedicated to the Dalai Lama, will shortly be published.

Sir Charles, discussing British policy, urges Great Britain not to conduct Tibetan negotiations with China without the presence of a Tibetan representative. Any peace treaty between China and Tibet should embrace reasonable boundaries as regards Outer Tibet, its autonomy and the exclusion of Chinese soldiers or any attempts at Chinese colonization.

Sir Charles Bell advocates direct dealings between Great Britain and Tibet on matters of mutual concern, reasonable facilities for British trade and the maintenance of the existing frontier between Tibet and North-East India. Great Britain should prevent Chinese agents entering Tibet from India until China and Tibet come to terms.

Pointing out the financial difficulties in Lhasa in view of the need to support a new army, Sir Charles criticizes the continued British insistence on free trade across the border, contending that Great Britain should agree to the Tibetan imposition of a Customs tariff on moderate and clearly specified lines, by which means justice would be given and money found for Tibetan needs, which are also India's needs; for when Tibet acquires the means of defending herself, she defends India.

Also, *inter alia*, Sir Charles considers that unless British troops are retained in India and frontier politics remain under British control, Tibet will break away from Indian environment. Nepal, Bhutan and Sinkim are also unlikely in such a case to continue in partnership with India, but may become unfriendly—perhaps actively hostile.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Still Ready to Discuss Fresh Proposals from Britain: The Zinovieff Letter

Moscow, Nov. 27.

M. Rykoff, the President of the Council of Commissars, speaking at a textile conference, referring to the abortive Anglo-Soviet Treaty, said that if Britain eventally made fresh proposals the Soviet would not refuse to discuss them, but the concessions already made were the maximum. The interests of both countries necessitated finding of means for liquidating the Zinovieff letter incident and for establishing normal relations, but the Soviet was unable to admit the letter's authenticity.

M. Rykoff declared that the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and the Soviet would enable them to regulate a whole series of questions of foreign policy.

Referring to the economic strength of the Soviet, M. Rykoff said that if there were no falling off in economic revival two years hence, they would no longer need to negotiate loans because loans would be offered to them.—Reuter.

CHINESE JUNK ASHORE IN PHILIPPINES

Typhoon Also Affects Passenger Liners

Manila, Nov. 28.

A Chinese vessel, presumably a large junk, has been driven ashore on the coast of Pangasinan. The crew are being held by the provincial authorities.

The President Garfield and the President Jackson and other vessels have arrived several hours late due to a typhoon. The Garfield is considerably battered.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN BRITAIN

Government Calling Conference of Landowners, Farmers and Workers

London, Nov. 27.

A forward agricultural policy is foreshadowed in an official announcement stating that the Government is convoking a conference of landowners, farmers and workers with Government co-operation to recommend methods to maintain and increase arable land and stimulate a maximum production of food.

The announcement declares that the conference should aim at the addition of at least one million acres of arable land, but should not give undue attention to the production of wheat to the exclusion of livestock, dairying and other agricultural artivities.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S INCREASE OF REVENUE

Budget Figures for 1925: Deficit in Extraordinary Estimates

Berlin, Nov. 27.

The budget of the Reich for 1925 has been submitted to the Reichstag. It shows a surplus of about 2,500,000,000 gold marks. The revenue in the ordinary budget is estimated at about 5,400,000,000 gold marks and the expenditure at 2,600,000,000 gold marks.

It is officially explained that the budget figures for 1925 submitted to the Reichstag only relate to revenue and expenditure of the Ministry of Finance. They do not include other departments, complete figures for which are not available; but it is added that the ordinary budget balances while the extraordinary budget shows a deficit.—Reuter.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

No Decision Reached as Yet: Control of Raw Opium and Coca Leaves

Geneva, Nov. 27.

No decision was reached at to-day's sitting of the Second Opium Conference, which heard the views of the Japanese, American, Uraguayan and Bolivian delegates. The last named declined to agree to the restriction of the cultivation of coca leaves which, he declared, did not influence the cocaine market.

The Japanese delegate reiterated the necessity of a competent, international organization, independent of Government control of the world's opium requirements.

The Conference to-morrow will discuss the American suggestion that the production and distribution of raw opium and coca leaves should be controlled, also a proposal to prohibit the manufacture and distribution of heroin.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF COMMUNISTS AT REVAL

Sentences of Lengthy Terms of Imprisonment

Reval, Nov. 27.

The trial of 159 Communists, who were charged with plotting a *coup d'état*, has been brought to a conclusion.

Thirty-nine of them have been sentenced to imprisonment for life and 90 others to sentences ranging from three to 15 years.—Reuter.

MR. DE VALERA'S RELEASE

London, Nov. 28.

Mr. de Valera, who was arrested and sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the Second Division on November 1 for entering North Ireland in contravention of a Government order, has been released. He was motored to Adavoye on the Armagh side of the border and placed on a train for Dublin.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

The General Election: Wasteful Rivalry Three-cornered Tangles: A New Cable Ship: Brighter Shipping Outlook—Uneconomic Competition Nearing an End

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Oct. 15.

By the time this letter reaches you,—it is written half way between the disolution and nomination day,—the general election will be a thing of the past; all will be over, even the shouting. But there are some points worthy of notice even at this date, although the battle has scarcely opened. In the first place, the position in Scotland, so far as the opponents of Socialism were concerned at the time of the dissolution was simply deplorable. At the last election there were contests in 66 Scottish constituencies, and 1,501,048 votes were recorded. Of this million and a half votes 558,515 were given to the Socialist candidates, or very slightly over a third of the whole. Nevertheless the Socialist candidates were returned in 34 out of the 66 seats. With a third of the votes they captured more than a half of the contested constituencies. If the two non-Socialist parties had been as politically active as their opponents they would long ere now have studied this anomalous result and sought means of preventing the recurrence of anything so flagrantly misrepresentative.

Taking a broad survey of the situation in Scotland in its preliminary stages, it may be said, the one supremely valuable asset the Socialists possess is the lack of a reasonable understanding between the two constitutional parties regarding their duty to the stable national interests which are so obviusly menaced. Nothing in the nature of a subversion of party principles would be involved if, in the very large number of constituencies where Socialists sit on a minority vote, Conservatives and Liberals would come to the common-sense arrangement of allowing the probabilities as disclosed by the last returns to dictate where their wasteful rivalry should cease and determine for, at all events, the purposes of this election. Last year the Socialists were actually enabled to obtain the prize of office as the second largest party in the House of Commons because in about 70 constituencies—more than one-third of their total representation—they were actually in a minority. Think of the absurdity of the system which permits such thwarting of the national will, and of the grotesque sequel which has enabled Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to pose pontificially and dictate a dissolution such as every precedent condemns! There are numerous constituencies in Scotland in which the combined strength of the Moderate parties could be put to its proper use of defeating a pretentious creed and its smugly conceited professors, instead of being frittered away in blows in the air. If triangular contests were avoided, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's following would shrink to proportions modest enough to shame the cock-a-whoop style in which he has challenged the electoral fates. It is pleasing to record that the Moderates have already made their influence felt in a number of Scottish constituencies, and that a united front will be presented to the Socialists within their boundaries. As yet, however, the same cannot be said of several threatened triangular duels.

Off to the Sunshine

Sir Archibald and Lady Edmonstone intend wintering in the East, and will be starting shortly for Hongkong. Lady Edmonstone was a lady-in-waiting to the late Princess Christian, and Sir Archibald a groom-in-waiting to King Edward. Their elder son, Mr. Charles Edmonstone, was married to Miss Gwendolyn Field, Countess Beatty's niece, last year, and they live at Duntreath Castle, the family seat in Blane Valley, which Sir Archibald handed over to his heir.

New Cable Ship

The Cable, a new cable ship, will shortly leave the hands of the builders at Glasgow. She has been constructed to the order of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China, Telegraph Company, and is to eplace The Recorder at Singapore, after 40 years' service. No fewer than 150 miles of cable will be coiled in the three huge tanks of the new vessel, which has been fitted for burning oil and coal. Incorporated in the ship are wonderful applicances for lifting and cutting cables, together with the most scientific sounding instruments.

Bound for Amoy

Two sons of Dr. Lowson, Forfar, are shortly leaving to take up positions abroad. The eldest son, James Lowson, is taking up medical duty at Amoy, China, while his brother, Murray Lowson, is bound for Persia, where he has obtained a position as fields manager with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Dr. James Lowson is a brilliant graduate of St. Andrews University, while Murray, who graduated B.Sc., with first-class honours in geology, this year, was awarded a Carnegie research scholarship.

Brighter Shipping Outlook

The Dutchman and the German no longer quote uneconomic freights; and if we can last it out, the time of uneconomic competition is approaching an end. This optimistic view of the prospects for shipping was expressed by Sir Halford Mackinder, Chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, at the annual dinner of the Trades House of Glasgow. There was (he added) a far more important element than that, however. This country was a builder of big ships, and the internal combustion engine was a more difficult, a more venturesome proposition, for a big ship than for a small ship. A great deal depended on the voyage of the Aorangi this winter. If that great ship is successful in crossing the Atlantic and the Pacific; if she crosses it in an economic way; then whether they like it or not, the shipowners of this country will have to face reconstruction of the British mercantile marine.

The Aorangi, it will be remembered, was launched on the Clyde by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company in June, and is a 20,000 ton quadruple screw mail and passenger liner, which is propelled by Diessel motor engines of the Fairfield-Sulzer type.

"Ishbel"

Womenfolk in particular, I find, take a very sympathetic view of the position of "Ishbel." The Premier's elder daughter, for the short period of nine months, had a difficult task to fulfil as chief Ministerial hostess. But, inexperienced though she might have been, she fulfilled her duties wonderfully well; and, now that she once again retires into the comparative obscurity of her former Hampstead home, she does so with the assurancee that, in the opinion of those who came in contact with her, she played her part with tact and discretion.

Campbells and MacDonalds

A London paper relates what I think must be a rather tall story of one MacDonald, a coach driver in the Glencoe district, who refused to have a certain tourist for his fare because his name was Campbell. If such feuds do survive, however, there may be some significance in the share Mr. Campbell, of the "Workers' Weekly" has had in the troubles of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald!

Obituary

The death has taken place at 16 Regent Park Terrace, Strathbungo, on the October 11, of Jacobina Osborne, widow of Rev. George Hunter, M.A., of Ivy Place U.F. Church, Stranraer, and of the China Inland Mission.

More Slanders

An English writer on grouse-shooting recently stated that "the average Scot is apt to lose his head about the Twelfth.'" Many of us, also, are apt to become rather talkative after about three.

A motorist from London had stopped to replace a tyre in a desolate part of the Highlands, and a native chanced along and helped him. "I suppose," said the stranger, busy with his wheel, "that even here the bare necessities of life have risen tremendously in price?" "Aye, ye're richt," replied the native, "and it's no' worth drinking when you get it."

A gossip writer in the "Observer" has dug up the following from "The Diary of an Old Highland Farm"—"Donald M'Donald, being in low circumstances, left this country for England, where he remains." Was there ever (he asks) a better example of potted history?

Scots Rugbymen In S. A.

By all acounts Scottish members of the British Rugby team worthily played their part in the tour through South Africa. Two Scottish Internationalists were two outstanding figures, for Drysdale attracted any amount of attention at full back, and Howie was probably the most consistent front-rank man of the whole party. Drysdale's standard was invariably high, and if he lacked the tremendous length kicking of men like Du Plessis, who was encountered in one of the minor games, there was no one to touch him for certainty of fielding, for daring saves, and accurate touch finding. Then, too, his quickness in turning defence into attack and taking part in attacking movements came as a revelation to South African full backs, who are more inclined to regard their positions as purely individualistic rather than as that of a unit in the side. Howie never spared himself. He played many remarkably good games, but never a poor one. Despite playing in 15 matches he escaped injury.

Hendrie, Henderson, and Ross were unfortunate, the latter particularly so, for he never recovered from a damaged leg sustained in the fourth fixture. A long reset and the sea voyage home has done him a world of good, and he expects to be able to play soon after getting back. Hendrie's recurring attack of influenza meant that he was out of the field for seven consecutive games, and he only figured in one test, while Henderson, whose knee prevented him playing until the tour was more than half-way over, struck his form as soon as he was fit.

The inclusion in the side of such a flyer as Gracie would have turned the scale in many a hard fight which the British lost by a narrow margin. Waddell had one great day against Transvaal at Johannesburg, but he never reached the same heights again, and towards the close showed signs of staleness through overplay. Expectations that he and Young would set up a match-winning confederacy were early shattered, when it was seen that Young had shed a lot of his home brilliancy.

Rugger Notes

The game of the week was between last season's joint Champions—Glasgow Academicals and Glasgow High School F.P.'s, and with neither side beaten a keen contest was anticipated. It was thought that the Schoolmen had the better chance, owing to the good quality of the forwards; but the Academicals held their own, and gave their backs some capital opportunities. After a thoroughly satisfactory trial, the Academicals came out winners by 16 to 3. Heriot's F. P. added another to their list of Border victims by defeating Melrose, 3 goals and 2 tries to a penalty goal. They were the better balanced team, and were specially strong forward. Edinburgh Academicals' forwards showed promise against Watsonians, but their defence did not equal their work in the open, otherwise Watsonians would not have won by a goal and 2 tries to 0. Watsonians' back had a lot of defending to do, but they did it well. It was a good and at times exciting game between Edinburgh Wanderers and Jedforest all the scores coming from open play; the Borderers winning by 11 to 6. West of Scotland easily defeated Kelvinside,—21 to 8. Stewartonians accounted for Institution,—14 to 3; and the F.P.'s of Royal High School had a narrow victory over Edinburgh University,—3 to 0.

League Soccer

Cowdenbeath actually drew with Rangers, a big feather in their cap, but it must be said that the Ibrox men should have won the game in the first 10 minutes, and before the Babes had gained confidence. The Airdrie game with Raith Rovers was a clean, though exciting, struggle, and an early goal gave the points to Airdrie. A thrice-taken penalty kick was one of the unique features in the meeting of Celts and Hearts, the Glasgow team coming out narrow winners. St. Johnstone won away against Partick Thistle; the future of first-class football at Perth seems assured. Aberdeen beat Motherwell; and Third Lanark lost both points to St. Mirren. Dundee has suffered another blow, this time from Morton. Hibs showed brilliant football, 7 goals to nil for Ayr. Puddefoot once more brought victory to Falkirk, the score being 2 to 1 against Hamilton.

Hibs, Celts, and Airbrie head the table, and then come the Rangers.

MORAL STANDARDS IN BRITAIN

Birth Control: Night Clubs: Sexual Problems in Books and Drama

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Oct. 24.

Whenever there is a religious gathering of any kind you can rest assured that there is a controversy on our morals. Sometimes it is the drama which gets the bricks; this week it has been the novel. Occasionally social customs have to stand the brunt of an onslaught; at other times we lament the decadence of political tendencies. With regard to the last named point I may as well admit there is especially in what we call proletarian ranks a strong movement in favour of the public promulgation of the principles and methods of birth control. The churches are watchful, but I do not fancy they view the movement with any friendliness and their opposition has always to be taken into account since although we are very far from the days when the Nonconformist conscience was a great power in the land it is still a factor. But I think that in time we shall have to face this issue just as we faced the evil of the hidden plague which is now openly alluded to not merely in the public press but on the public hoardings used by Local Authorities who have the matter in hand. Nowadays it is hardly possible that the Censor would prevent the presentation of "Damaged Goods" after licensing "Mrs. Warren's Profession" or stand in the way of the production of Ibsen's "Ghosts," since we are able to see "Our Betters," and another new piece which is even more—shall I say—candid in its treatment of sexual matters.

As regards social customs we are undoubtedly planning a war against night clubs. They must unquestionably pay since people are fined week after week and at once break out with a new effort in another direction. The magistrates suggest that the police are over tolerant; they even go as far as hinting that they can be bought. Hence legislation can be expected at an early date. On the other hand the cabaret show after midnight—till two o'clock, in fact—is meeting with official favour since the licence to carry on during the Wembley Exhibition is apparently to be made permanent. These shows are pretty innocuous and keep within the strict letter of the law as regards the sale of intoxicants, whereas night clubs exist on illicit sales of drink and are happy hunting grounds for the disposal of deleterious drugs.

Apart from this I doubt the effect on our morals. The people who frequent them have none. They are, moreover, not the young and inexperienced. A new night club, Proctor's, was raided this week and 47 "found on the premises" people were brought up at Bow Street and fined.

The Drama and the Novel

The case of the drama is on a rather different plane. We treat sexual problems from quite a different angle from what they would be viewed at the Palais Royal or at the Cluny in Paris. We may be gauche, clumsy, crude, anything you will, but rarely are we disposed to make a jest of moral aberrations. When we get the breadth of the French farce then there will some change in our temperaments to be recorded. As it is, I see none. And as regards the novel? It is quite true that not one novel out of 10 is meant for the youthful of the Victorian era. But then girls nowadays are quite different from their predecessors. They read everything—books with a plainness of speaking and breadth of treatment which would appall our ancestors. In years gone by "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" was regarded as advanced—nowadays it is well to the rear of the advanced novel. Even our good old Tauchnitz publishes novels without a blush which would horrify the Maiden Aunt of the Nineties. I happen to have opportunities of knowing what girls read. Maybe up to the twenties they are more reserved; afterwards they read everything from H. G. Wells to the works of fiction in which one London publisher specializes. These produce no result because the sexes are so brought up to possess a common line of thought and a similar mundane mentality that knowledge produces no defects in character or regrettable tendencies in action. Indeed it is to my mind altogether to the good that age is very inclined to welcome the instruction of the young in what I may call knowledge of the world.

You will not find in the records of the public press anything which cuts across the accuracy of this view. The Divorce Court is still busy—it always was. Plain-speaking—yes; flaunting of vice—no is characteristic of the written and to a large extent of the spoken word. You need not believe me, but the mothers of our girls deserve credence. They are not complaining of the tendencies of our age. They probably wonder that with so little inconvenience, so few dangers, the modern boy and girl have eaten the apple of the tree of knowledge

CHINESE STOWAWAYS ON U. S. STEAMER

Sixteen Discovered on Board the President Monroe at New York

New York, Oct. 24.

Sixteen Chinese stowaways were discovered in the steamship President Monroe last night, it was learned to-day when they were taken to Ellis Island to await deportation proceedings.

The President Monroe reached this port from a round-the-world trip last night. Ninety-three Chinese comprised most of the ship's crew. They were locked up in a room of the vessel while immigration officers searched the vessel for six hours, finding the stowaways hiding in linen closets, coal holes and recesses in the ship's hold.

The President Monroe docked in Brooklyn.—Reuter's American Service.

DID HE PAY THE PENALTY?

Mr. Sarazen's Hole in One

Briarcliff Manor, N.Y., Oct. 28.

Before a crowd estimated at 10,000 Mr. Gene Sarazen, former professional golf champion, to-night made the first hole in the Briarcliff course in one by the light of two powerful searchlights and several smaller lamps. This is the first time such a feat has been accomplished on an illuminated course.

When the ball landed on the green a few feet from the hole and then rolled in, the spectators burst into applause. The ball was plainly visible throughout its flight from the tee to the hole.

Mr. Sarazen's performance was the second night's test of night golf, staged as a feature of the annual convention of the Illuminating Engineers' Society.

Powerful lights were erected at regular intervals along the fairway and were supplemented by two searchlights, of 4,000,000 and 1,000,000 candle-power.—Reuter's American Service.

Tourist arrangements for next year mean that more than 2,000 visitors will call at Japan and China.

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OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Commonwealth Parliament in Recess: Fictitious Story of White Women Captured by Blacks: Financing of Exports: A Queensland Loan: More Crime and Lighter Punishments

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Melbourne, Oct. 20.

The Commonwealth Parliament has closed down, after sitting some six months. There was a surprise in the last week, when the Government introduced a Bill authorizing expenditure in helping primary industries. It empowered the Government to guarantee exports with the Bank, to subsidize steamers, to give bounties, and, indeed, to do very much as it thought fit in the matter of assisting primary industries to market their produce profitably. Parliament was blandly told that this was merely giving legislative effect to the promise to assist the farmers which was made in the Budget speech, but the Prime Minister was good enough to say that the total expenditure under the Bill would be limited to £500,000, the amount of the accumulated surplus which Dr. Page, the Commonwealth Treasurer, stated had been ear-marked to assist a scheme for marketing primary products. One thing seems abundantly clear. Mr. Bruce has conciliated the Country party, but largely at the expense of the feeling of many of the Nationalists. Some consider that the Country party has been raiding the Treasury; and others that the whole business of interfering in the affairs of private enterprise is wrong. These members hold to the old free trade theory that labour must be sold according to the law of supply and demand, that the producer should swamp the markets in the interests of the consumer, even if it ruin him; and generally that business should be conducted as it was a hundred years ago. Their answer to the complaint of a section of growers that their products are unsaleable is the advice to grow something else. The Labour Opposition naturally objected to give the Government a cheque for £500,000 with practically the freedom to spend it as it liked, but the measure went through, and the session closed without the clash between the Nationalists and the Country party which at one time seemed so inevitable that a general election was regarded as well within the possibilities of the immediate future. Parliament need not meet again until next July, but it has been hinted that it may be called together early in the new year, to consider the protocol of the League of Nations which gives the League power to declare what is and what is not a domestic question. By that time Sir Littleton Groom, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Matthew Charlton, leader of the Labour Opposition, who went to Geneva, and who have declared that the protocol is innocuous, will have returned to Australia. What they have to say will be of great interest, though it seems certain that the Australian view that immigration is a domestic matter is one which will prevail. As Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, says: "The League can do what it likes and any what it likes, but New Zealand will manage her own affairs, and, if she thinks fit, keep coloured labour out of the country.

The Women Captives

The story told about the two white women held captive by the wild aborginals of north-east Northern Territory is about exploded. The search party has returned to Darwin, having found no traces of the wreck, the massacre or the capture of the women. It did find, however, that the scene of the tragedy had been shifted in the telling, and that there was good reason to suppose that the presence of certain white women missionaries gave rise to the first reports of captive women, and that all the rest of the thrilling details were merely what "Pooh Bah" called "corroborative detail intended to give artistic verisimilitude to a bald and unconvincing narrative." Naturally, the rather hopeless white population—a few score perhaps—of Darwin are disgusted at being moved out of the limelight, and they are holding meetings, condemning the Government, and declaring that they will do the work themselves, if they can finance it. They are going to have several parties with black trackers and horses, converging on the Arnheim country, while a sea force will hover along the coast with a seaplane to bomb the blacks if they attempt to escape in canoes. Possibly amongst the Darwinites is a Captain Kettle, for the whole proposals read like one of those fascinating stories we purchase with our magazines to kill time when travelling. How long the rescuers will take in collecting the money it is not yet stated, but if they ever start my astonishment will be greater than it would have been if the original story had proved to be true. The Australian native as a fictionist has nothing to learn from the white man, especially when rum and tobacco are the reward, and our modern sensational pressman comes a good second.

Financial Stringency

The trouble about the currency and the financing of our exports has been overcome, by the simple process of the Commonwealth and private banks coming to gether to attend to the business. It was actually suggested that the usual wool sales in Victoria be postponed, the private banks were said to be rationing credit, and Australia had in view £110,000,000 worth of wool and wheat, and it was alleged the banks were unable to finance the marketing. Under the recent Commonwealth Bank Act a Board of Governors has taken the place of a single Governor, and the notes issue has been placed under the Board's control, instead of under that of a separate Board which seemed more influenced by the criticism of the press about the inflation and deflation of paper money than as to the requirements of business. Before the issue of bank notes was taken over by the Government the banks used to increase their currency as required by seasonal trade, and deflate it afterwards. With the note issue under the control of a Board the banks found themselves so limited as to paper money that they could hardly carry on. The arrangement now made has got over the difficulty, and as the Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board has informed the press every bale of wool and bushel of wheat can now be sold and paid for. It will of course take some time for the money to get into circulation, but that £110,000,000 of new money coming into the country will brighten business, and relax the stringency goes without saying. I note that already the sugar people are boasting that they also this year will bring about £1,600,000 of new money into Australia.

Queensland and Pastoralists

It will be remembered that Mr. Theodore, the Queensland Premier, went to London, and after many interviews came to an arrangement with the Pastoral Companies, having interests in his State, whereby they ceased to declare that Queensland had repudiated her contracts, and said instead that they were quite satisfied with the honesty of Mr. Theodore, his Government, and the people generally. I remember remarking at the time that they probably wanted extensions of their leases, and it now transpires that Mr. Theodore gave them something quite as good, as he promised that he would not re-assess their rents for remainder of the terms of the leases. This actually gave in some cases a fixed tenure at present rentals of many square miles of country for the next 28 years. There are in all 782 leases, aggregating 190,000 square miles, and these average in rental £1-6-9 a square mile. The grazing farmer, who occupies comparatively small areas of 10,000 to 30,000 acres has to pay a rental of £3-17-10 a square mile. There is little wonder that Mr. Theodore is having trouble with the Queensland Labour organizations, and it is generally known that he has used threats both to resign and also inflict personal violence in the private meetings of his party followers. He has announced that he will go out of office, and try for a seat in the Federal Parliament, but even in this matter he is being opposed for the pre-selection by one of his own party and it is not quite clear that he can win. It has now transpired that the arrangement made by him with the Pastoralists in London is not to be made legally binding upon his successors. It is said that the Premier dare not introduce a Bill, but can only hope that his successors will honour his personal promises. Yet, despite this, Queensland has just floated a £5,000,000 loan in London, the demand for which was so brisk that the lists were prematurely closed, and the stock went to a premium.

Dame Nellie Melba

The great Australian singer has sung her swan-song, at least so she says; but it is generally understood that her final appearance on the stage was meant to infer only her final appearance in grand opera in Australia. We are not likely to have more grand opera for a year or two, though it was announced that Toti dal Monte, the Italian star, had been re-engaged and would return to Australia in 1926. Melba certainly kept her flag flying to the very last. Though she had a bad bout of influenza and subsequent bronchitis, necessitating the postponement of her farewell, in the end she sang her song, and was overwhelmingly bravoed. For this performance the operatic company returned from Adelaide to Melbourne, and Melba appeared as Mimi in "La Boheme." The proceeds of the evening were devoted to the fund Melba has been raising for badly wounded and tuberculous soldiers. She asked for £20,000, and at latest date she seems to have amassed £18,000. The diva leaves for England at the end of this week.

Some Recent Crimes

Sydney has come well into the limelight with an unusual crime. The offence was the stealing of timber, and the detectives have at last discovered the culprits. They have also discovered the houses which were built with the loot. There are said to be three completely finished and yet one or two more to be located. It is a curious commentary upon the lack of houses which is still a pressing need all over Australia. We are now reaping the whirlwind which the labour unions sowed during the war. They raised wages, cut down the number of hours per day and the number of days per week. The brickmakers combined and limited the output of their yards, and in some cases actually paid to keep yards closed. It is satisfactory to know that the remedy for this evil was found in the more general use of reinforced concrete, with the result that bricks have fallen in price, and many men are out of employment. The folly which made all this possible may well be classed amongst the crimes.

In the case of the small girl found dead, apparently from strangulation, at Caulfield, a Melbourne suburb, is unsolved. The coroner committed an unfortunate news agent for trial, though the only evidence against him seems to be that on one occasion he kissed a little girl who was in his shop. The Crown has refused to find a true bill. The other case mentioned by me of a small boy whose brother of 14 confessed to murdering, by drowning him while bathing in a creek, has resulted in the brother being found insane and being sent to a mental home.

Up country in Victoria an elderly female who lived by herself was reported missing, and a search was made. Eventually her body was found near her home. She had been shot in the head, and then placed among some rocks on the bank of a creek, and roughly buried. Her home had been ransacked. The supposed murderer is a young man who was seen talking to her shortly before, and though his description is well known and his movements are also known up to a certain stage, he seems to have slipped through the police net.

Sydney was the scene of a disgraceful affair which closely approximates crime. The annual artists' ball was held in the Town Hall of that city, and the basement was thronged with men and girls who got dreadfully drunk upon liquor which they had brought with them. The police report of the orgy is such that the details are unprintable, and Sydney is by no means proud of itself.

The actual murderer of the bank manager, Berriman, for which the accomplice Angus Murray was hanged, is still at large. He is the man who shot dead the banker as he was passing down the ramp of the suburban railway station of Glenferrie.

Despite all this the new Victorian Labour Government has promised to repeal capital punishment, and to make the lot of the criminal in gaol easier. In this last matter a curious incident has taken place. It was decided to soothe the sabage breasts of the criminals in Pentridge gaol with music, and in due course a choir entered the gaol and performed. Among the sweet young things who performed the act of charity was the wife of the man "Squizzy" Taylor, who was undergoing sentence. She was perfectly well-known to the police yet somehow she managed to elude notice, had a conversation with her husband and actually carried a letter for him out of the gaol. Subsequently the Labour Minister, who looks after the gaol business, mentioned that he and others often got uncensored letters from the gaols, and he mildly advised prisoners that that sort of conduct was not calculated to do them any good. It would require a Gilbert to do justice to the average Labour politician's idea of maintaining the dignity and sanctity of the laws against crime.

An Interesting Survey

There is now going on a most interesting scientific survey of the Great Barrier reef, that remarkable chain of rocks, coral and sand, with islands and cays which stretches from about the 21st parallel for the best part of 1,000 miles right up the eastern coast of Queensland as far as Thursday Island, mostly at a distance of from 40 to 75 miles from the coast. In the more northern part of this reef it chiefly consist of soft coral, and many a ship has been stranded and been towed off uninjured, including on one occasion H. M. S. Pyramus with the late Lord Northcote, then Governor-General of Australia, aboard. At that time, 1907, the scene of the accident was a remarkable one. As far as the eye could reach were visible the masts of stranded pearling luggers, which had come to grief during a cyclone the previous year. It was on some of this coral that Captain Cook stranded his ship, and had to put her ashore for repairs in the Endeavour River. Until comparatively recently steamers going up the coast would anchor at night, unless there was a bright moon, and the passage was closed to passenger and large steamers after the wreck of the Quetta and the loss of two or three hundred lives in the latter part of the eighties. The reef is now being surveyed. Mr. Charles Hedley, formerly of the Technological Museum, Sydney, is the scientific director, and he is accompanied by many other scientists and seafaring experts, including naval officers. The naval surveying sloop Geranium is on the scene and who carries a seaplane in which flights are made over the broad expanse of the reef. Many papers have already been prepared, which in due course will be embodied in the Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society, and immense quantities of specimens of coral fish, and other interesting plunder have been landed.

Eastern Trade

A report having come in from Mr. E. T. Sheaf, the Commissioner, who unlike Mr. E. S. Little, is more secure in his job as he was appointed by both the Commonwealth and the several States, instead of by the Commonwealth alone, has once more stirred our business community into a condition of irritation at its own shortcomings. Mr. Sheaf is quite as plain-spoken as was Mr. Little, but our business people obiect strongly to anyone trying to teach them their business. It is admitted that we are making some progress. Our trade with the East in 1913-14 amounted to £6,729,238 and in 1921-22 to £18,676,134. Increased trade is shown in butter, wheat, flour, meats, skins, wool, milk and cream, biscuits, jams and leather, and exporters point proudly to the figures to show that they should be left alone. We are also once more assured that our cost of production is so high than we cannot compete with America. Yet no-one can describe America as a cheap labour country, and yet here in Australia our business men are always weeping about the high wages that are paid. Colonel Pottinger, who has been living in the East, declares that our shipping charges are too high, yet he probably has heard that when there was a talk of the Commonwealth subsidizing shipping, so as to get over that difficulty, the shipping companies at once objected on the grounds that they were doing all that was necessary. There is no denial to-day that there is a big trade to be done with China, and that at least is something when we recall the frequent assertions that the Chinese were so badly paid that they had no money to buy anything. But our export trade is steadily increasing in all directions. The July-August export figures show an increase of £4,500,000 as compared with the same two months last year, and the individual increases are nearly all in those lines which a short time ago we were told could only be sold at a loss. What we have yet to assure ourselves is that we are gaining ground in our competition for the immense Eastern trade which our exporters are at last admitting exist.

A Racing Sensation

The Spring racing has provided at least one sensation in the important Caulfield Cup, which was run two days ago, and is still the source of anathemas and expletives in train, tram and bus. The field was one in which it was said any-one of a dozen horses might win. But there were two, The Monk and Purser, which seemed to stand out, but alas it was understood that the Purser, because there was some difficulty about getting a jockey, was "an unlikely starter." This idea became an obsession, and was undoubtedly encouraged by judicious paragraphs in the newspapers. Then at the 11th hour The Monk was scratched, his jockey was mounted on Purser and the stable netted from the bookmakers some £25,000. The public of course felt itself ill-used, whether it would have backed Purser or not. Now the explanation is forthcoming, but at present is received with scepticism. The two horses belong to the one stable. At the aforesaid 11th hour a cable was received from India purchasing The Monk, ordering that he be scratched for all events and shipped to India at once. What could the poor stable do? Obviously back Purser before the books were aware of what was happening, and before the public could spoil the market. And so it was done, and the public thinks it was done too. The stable denies that it won £50,000, the amount was only as stated above a paltry £25,000.

CANADA'S TRADE TREATY WITH BELGIUM

Ratifications Exchanged

Ottawa, Oct. 22.

Canada to-day exercised its treaty-making right for the first time when a commercial pact with Belgium was signed at Laurier House, residence of the Prime Minister. Ratifications were exchanged by Mr. John Van Rickstall of Montreal, Senior Consular Representative in Canada of the Belgium Government, and Hon. James A. Robb, acting Minister of Finance for Canada.—Reuter's American Service.

CHINESE TONG MEN IN MEXICO

Steps Taken for Deportation

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, Oct. 28.

Deportation of more than a score of alleged Chinese tong men, arrested in connexion with recent street disorders at Guaymas, was begun yesterday when 12 of the men were taken from that city to Mazatlan, where they will be placed aboard a steamer bound for China. —Reuter's American Service.

Mr. Ku Hung-ming, the noted Chinese scholar, who has been in Japan for the past two months, will leave shortly for Peking, the "Kobe Herald" reports. He was in Kobe recently looking remarkably well. On his way home he proposes to visit Formosa and stay a short time with one of his cousins there. Mr. Ku expects to return to Japan sometime next year and will perhaps take up his permanent residence there.

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OUR AMERICAN LETTER

"Lighter-than-Air" Interest—Two Great Dirigibles Compared: Historical Glimpse of Pacific Coast: Labour and Living Costs: The Newspaper in China—Then and Now

From Our Special Correspondent

San Francisco, Oct. 26.

When I saw the giant airship Shenandoah roaring through the air above my home en route to her destination in her trip which circled the United States, I wondered when men in Asia—in Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Shanghai, or any of the great cities of that continent—will regard giant commercial aircraft with such equanimity as these cigar-shaped monsters are regarded here. When the Shanandoah was flying across America the German-built ZR-3 was successfully crossing the Atlantic, so that for a time the one topic, apart from the election, was dirigibles. The United States is now in possession of the largest airships in the world, and owns two of the finest dirigibles ever built. Although the Shenandoah is a longer craft, the ZR-3 is larger in nearly every other particular, as the following comparison will show.

	Shendonah.	ZR-3
Length	680	660.2
Diameter	78	90.7
Height	96	101.6
Gas capacity .. cub. ft.	2,150,000	2,400,000
Total lift .... pounds (uses helium)	130,000	153,000 (uses hydrogen)
Dead weight .. pounds	75,000	91,000
Speed miles per hour	70	76
Horsepower—6 engines	1,800	2,000 (5 engines)

As many of your readers will be aware, the ZR-3's success is the fourth successful attempt of human beings to fly across the Atlantic in non-stop flight.

British First Attempt

The British team of Alcock and Brown, both Royal Flying Corps men, took the air at St. John's, Newfoundland, in a Vickers-Vimy biplane on June 14, 1919. Sixteen hours and twelve minutes later, having traversed 1923 miles of sleet and fog, they plunged with their aircraft into a bog near Clifden, Ireland. But hardly had nations ceased to gasp over this British audacity, than a British dirigible, the R-34, rose from Earl Fortune, Scotland, one day in July. She turned her nose towards America, and with her went 30 men, one of them a stowaway. After 108 hours the R-34 reached Mineola, Long Island, and a few days afterwards returned uneventfully to England. Subsequent attempts to equal or surpass the R-34's cruise ended in tragedy. The R-36 which was sold by Great Britain to the United States was consumed by flame and explosion. It will be recalled that a like fate attended the maiden flight of the Roma, acquired by this country from Italy, set up in the United States and turned loose upon the air at Aberdeen, Md. Explosion destroyed her, and a heavy loss of life marked the second attempt of the United States to break into "big-league aeronautics."

In the third major dirigible disaster since the R-34's brilliant flight, France and Frenchmen were the victims. Their proud Dixmude set out one day last year to penetrate into Africa and perished at sea, through, it is believed, lightning igniting her hydrogen.

It may be remarked that the use of non-explosive helium as a substitute for the treacherous hydrogen promises to make dirigible transit of the future safer than aeroplane travel is to-day. American officers who saw the Shenandoah perform at Lakehurst, New Jersey, under helium of course, witnessed her survival of a terrific storm, and declare that all the terror has been removed from lighter-than-air aeronautics. This is the day of what the Yankee calls the "blimp." How the word came into existence I do not know, but Americans talk of this class of aircraft as this or that "blimp."

It is a great thing for the Germans to have sailed through the air for 5,000 miles from Germany to America, but to the British belongs the honour of having been the first to cut the great trans-Atlantic air canal.

Although we are told by cable and otherwise that trade in China scarcely exists, as a direct result of the warfare, there seems to be a good demand for Pacific Coast lumber, for enormous shipments have cleared from Oregon and Washington ports for Japan and China during the last week or two. Had the Chinese had any foresight they would not now be buying timber from the United States, but they would be not only able to supply their own needs but to attend to all that Japan demands as well. Years ago we heard a good deal of the Forest Service, and Chang Chien was responsible for a good deal of progress in afforestation work in the north of China, but nothing is heard of such things to-day. The consequence is that China has to secure her supplies from the other side of the Pacific.

It is of interest, also, to note that had the British held on to this great lumber territory there would be to-day a very remunerative business in their hands. For many of your readers may not know that the original Oregon Country was bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by the parallel 54° 40', on the east by the Rockies, and on the south by the 42nd parallel. In the treaty of 1846, concluded with Great Britain, the 49th parallel was made its northern boundary, and thus delimited, it became, in 1848, Oregon Territory. At this time Oregon Territory embraced, besides the present state of Oregon, all of Washington and Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming. In 1853 Washington Territory was created, the boundaries between the two territories becoming the Columbia river to its intersection with the 46th parallel, and that parallel to the Rockies. In 1859, when Oregon became a state with its present boundaries, Washington Territory received that part of Oregon Territory thus cut off. In 1865, Idaho became a territory, and Washington received her present boundaries. Washington became a state as recently as 1889.

This little geography lesson may seem out of place: but it is not so. For China, and the whole of Asia, will have increasing communication and commerce with this part of the world. Great Britain certainly could not see that this side of the Pacific would grow as it has done, for we may be sure that she would not so readily have given up her title. In the great lumber region of the Pacific North-west one of the striking characteristics is the newness of its civilization.

About as Old as Shanghai

When the British were busy trying to get a foothold in Shanghai this part of the world, which as I say is destined to have a growing connexion with China, was unheard of as a commercial field. The port of Seattle was only founded in 1851, and Tacoma, where several old Shanghailanders are "retired," as late as 1868. There are persons yet alive, it will be seen, who have witnessed the entire course of progress. Drake was out here in 1579. From that time onward the British had a good deal to do with life and business in the whole region. In 1778, Captain Cook—that great English navigator—gave an impetus to the fur trade, which has been important ever since. One has no space for history here, but British pioneering was in no small measure responsible for the early development of the great lumber lands of the Pacific Coast—for was not Capt. Dollar a Scotsman?

Ten Years of Labour

Startling figures have just been issued by the National Industries Conference Board in a study of labour wages in the 10 years from July, 1914, to July, 1924. In 23 leading manufacturing industries covering, on the average, 700,000 employees, wages show an advance of 127.3 per cent., and taking the relation of the changes in earnings to the changes in the cost of living from the common base of July, 1914, the figures show that the wage-earner in those industries is 27 per cent. better off to-day than he was in 1914.

I do not know that comparisons of this kind can be made with China, but I would hazard the guess that labour has not risen to such an extent as it has in this country. But cost of living in China is probably higher proportionately than in America. The drop in the cost of living from the high peak of 1920 has been considerably greater here than the drop in wages from the same high peak. So the dollar has greater purchasing value. I may quote the following from the report:

> Less striking, but still of considerable significance, are the changes in employment and hours of work. Employment in identical manfacturing plants throughout the period advanced 12 per cent. between July, 1914, and June, 1924. This is a remarkable indication of expansion when it is remembered that employment in June of this year was at a low ebb, being 25 per cent. lower than in June, 1920.
>
> The average work week has dropped over five hours during this 10-year period. The average normal of full time work week in July, 1914, was 55 hours, but with June of this year it had dropped to 49.9 hours. In the same way the average work per week per wage earner declined from 51.4 hours in July, 1914, to 54.4 hours in June, 1924. In connexion with the latter figure, it should be remembered that manfacturing activity was considerably below normal in June of this year and consequently the average week per wage earner is lower than the normal work-week of this general period.

Telegraphing Election Returns

As an old newspaper man, I always give the newspaper a boost when I can. The average reader does not appreciate what cable tolls cost nowadays, and I must admit I was surprised to discover a certain aspect of newspaper telegram costs myself, which was divulged the other day by the manager of the Associated Press.

I remember the time in the Far East when the daily telegraph service could be sent out on a slip of paper not longer than your foot, and woe to the enterprising young journalist who tried his hand at expanding — which in newspaper phraseology means making the story cover as much of the sheet as he can, and for this purpose it will be obvious that he had to dig up more words than appeared in the scanty telegraphic "story." But things are different nowadays. It is one man's work—and a hard night's work at that—to deal with the telegrams that come in from the four winds to enlighten the "North-China" reader as he sips his morning tea. And this service costs much more than the tea-sipper dreams of.

However, this will give some idea of costs.

Mr. Frederick R. Martin, who is a truthful man and the manager of the Associated Press, made the statement that, so far as he knew, the A. P. was the only organization tabulating the national election returns in the United States. This work "required the employment of 26,000 persons for 24 hours at an approximate cost to the A. P. of $250,000." That's surely "some" money for one feature of telegraphic service.

As I look week by week through my "Herald" I cannot help comparing the change that has come over newspapers in Asia during the last 20 years or so. In the old days the principal feature across the telegram page was the legend of the enormous headline,—the one flaring word "telegrams," in three-quarter-inch heavy type—designed to indicate to the unwary reader that we published other than local news (of which there was little), but having a more important part to play of eating out the space on the page and making the news items themselves look more important. A cricket match was the means of our not publishing, and so was a late mail, and so was somebody's birthday or somebody's funeral. The paper came out when it could—when we could break away from the Club to have a real look at things. Yet nobody murmured, and the subscribers no less than the operating personnel of said newspapers were very proud of their sheet.

But . . . . well, what's the good? Times have changed. The paper has to come out on time to-day, and I will be burned at the crossroads if the operating costs of a paper like the one in which the editor is kind enough to let me say this are not 50 per cent. heavier than they were 15 years ago. I often wonder whether the journalists are 50 times as clever as we were in those days—but that, surely, cannot be!

AGAINST THE SOVIET

Another Plot in the Red Navy

A great stir has been caused in Soviet circles, writes the Russian correspondent of the "Morning Post," by the disclosure of a widespread and well-organized anti-Soviet plot in the Red Navy—more particularly in the Baltic Fleet. As the result of information supplied by one of the conspirators, the Che-ka has been able to obtain details regarding a secret organization among the men of the Baltic Fleet and the garrison of Kronstadt, the object of which was to engineer another rising in that fort on the lines of the mutiny of 1921.

The Che-ka, it is stated, is in possession of facts tending to show that during the recent visit of the Red Fleet to foreign Baltic ports the members of the secret organization were in touch with anti-Bolshevist Russian forces. Several hundred sailors of the Baltic Fleet, nearly all of them members of the Young Communist League, who had enlisted in the Navy in 1922, have been arrested and transferred to the so-called "inner" prison of the Moscow Che-ka on the Lubianka.

The disturbances which broke out in Kronstadt and Petrograd in connexion with the recent floods and which necessitated the proclamation of martial law and the calling out of the troops to quell the rioting are attributed by the Soviet authorities to the activity of the above secret anti-Soviet naval organization.

Crushing the Opposition

From an address in Germany comes an appeal signed by a body calling itself an "International Group of Communists" to the "International Communist Proletariat and those who are in sympathy with it." Among the signatories of this appeal are representatives of "the Communist masses" of India, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Germany, Latvia, Poland, and Afghanistan.

The appeal is practically an indictment of the Russian Communist Party and its leaders, who are accused by their fellow-Communists of persecuting all opposition factions within the party and of persistently striving to exterminate the so-called Workers' Group of the Party consisting of "real working men who have spent all their lives in the factory and not of party bureaucrats and intellectuals who form the leading element in Russian Communism."

The Russian Communist Party and its leaders (continues the appeal) is constantly deceiving not only the Russian, but also the foreign proletariat by concealing the terrible reprisals to which the members of the opposition factions of the party are being subjected. All those members of the Communist Party who do not accept without criticism the dictatorial edicts of the Political Bureau are immediately thrown into prison, where at present several members of the Workers' Group are languishing.

The leaders of the group, Myasnikoff, Prostakoff, and Kusnetsoff, are at present in one of the Soviet prisons in Tomsk, in Siberia.

The *"Intransigeant"* says that Leon Trotsky, in a speech recently delivered in Moscow, declared that Communism is temporarily retreating in Europe but is gaining in China. If this is so, prospects are gloomy for both China and Communism.

COURT MARTIAL ON D. S. O. COLONEL

A Recruiting Officer's Admission

Lieutenant Colonel H. Strevens, D.S.O., M.C., who has been in charge of recruiting in North Staffordshire, appeared before a court martial at Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent, recently to answer 13 charges of alleged fraudulent conversion of money to his own use and the issue of forged documents and a dishonoured cheque. He pleaded guilty.

Major H. Shapcote, who prosecuted, said the accused was appointed Recruiting Officer in December, 1923, and the offences were in respect of a banking account for the payment of recruits. The total amount involved was about £186. The accused was missing in August from the recuiting office and was arrested in London. When arrested he denied having absconded and said he had gone to London to try and raise money to cover his deficiency.

The accused, in a written statement, said he joined the army in 1897. For his serviced in the war he was awarded the D.S.O., and M.C., and Croix de Guerre, and was seven times mentioned in despatches. He lost his army gratuity in an hotel business, and as his pay as recruiting officer was less than £5 a week he was unable to support his wife and seven children. He therefore borrowed the money intending to pay it back.

Sentence will be promulgated in due course.

EX-CONVICT "EARL"

Amazing Hoax by Man of Many Aliases

How an ex-convict, wearing the uniform of an American officer, posed as a Secret Service Agent and lectured to a reading club on the Ku Klux Klan, of which he claimed to be a member, has just come to light.

He is Norman M'Leod Sinclair, awaiting deportation in Oxford Gaol for being in possession of drugs, and for other offences. Among his other aliases was that of the "Earl of Caithness," under which name he proposed marriage to a girl while crossing from America.

Sinclair, a keen smart-looking, well-built man, impressed everyone at Reading, where he arrived in March last. He wore several rows of ribbons, including the Legion of Honour and the Khedive's Star.

He joined several clubs, and was extremely popular in Caversham, where he took a house. During a lecture at one club he described how he used to lead the midnight raiders of the Klan.

Then one day neighbours heard the sound of shooting in his garden. They told the police and, following inquiries, Sinclair's bubble reputation burst. He was found to be an ex-convict, whose first conviction was in 1899.

He received a three-years sentence at Usk, Aberavon, and disappeared in 1905. It is now known that he went to Cuba and remained there until the beginning of this year. Two women claim that he "married" them.

A certain amount of consolation may be obtained by users of our local tramcars on reading the following paragraph from the "Japan Chronicle":—The latest pattern in tramcars which the Kobe Municipality has placed upon the streets, though very fine in appearance, cannot be considered a success. In the anxiety to prevent people getting on the cars when they are moving, the constructors have only succeeded in making the cars difficult to get on save by the young and active, even when they are standing still. The supports for grasping when entering a car have been reduced to two very inadequate rails inside the cars, very inconveniently placed for giving assistance in entering. Further the patent fasteners to the doors—we suppose they are patented—are far too complicated. They are already breaking down. In some of the cars the doors will no longer remain shut, while in some of the cars they refuse to open on occasion, thus delaying the service. Further the doors seem rather adapted for keeping people out of the cars than admitting them.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

A Memorable Election: A Notorious Bolshevist Document: Ancient China Lifeboat: Outstanding Errors of Wembley

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Oct. 30.

This election has made its own in the process of the controversy. It will be called the "Bolshevist election," by reason of a document alleged to have been sent by M. Zinovieff (whom the Earl of Birkenhead always carefully calls "Alias Apfelbaum" to designate his German-Jewish origin) to Mr. Arthur McManus, the leader of the Communist Party in this country. No similar document has ever swayed to the same extent a General Election before. Apparently the "Daily Mail" secured a copy of this letter, which was in the possession of the Foreign Office, circulated it to the newspapers and notified them that it was free to be used on the Friday morning preceding the election last Wednesday. The Foreign Office knew of this and issued the letter itself, together with a very strong letter of protest to M. Rakovsky, the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires. The Foreign Office pointed out that no Government could tolerate an arrangement with a foreign Government by which the latter was in formal diplomatic relations of a correct kind with it, while at the same time a propagandist body organically connected with that foreign Government encouraged and even ordered subjects of the former to plot and plan revolutions for its overthrow. The Foreign Office added that the Soviet Government either had or had not the power to make agreements. If it had the power it was its duty to carry them out and see that the other parties were not deceived. If it had not this power and if responsibilities which belonged to the State in other countries were in Russia in the keeping of private and irresponsible bodies, the Soviet Government ought not to make agreements which it could not hope to carry out.

I am sending the actual text of the Zinovieff letter by this mail, but in substance it contained instuctions to British subjects to work for the violent overthrow of existing institutions in this country and for the subversion of His Majesty's armed forces as a means to that end. On this document the most controversy has raged. No one knows whether it is genuine or a forgery. The opinion of the Foreign Office clearly is that it is genuine, and this is entitled to respect, because the Foreign Office know how they got it. No one else knows. Some suggest that it was intercepted in the post in this country, others that it was captured in Russia. The Russians deny its authenticity and demand an apology from the Foreign Office, while they equally offer to submit the matter to arbitration. Most of the Socialist Party here also deny its authenticity, but they are very much hampered in this attitude by the action of the Foreign Office.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has come out of the incident very badly.

He tried the Mr. Facing-both-ways dodge, and it failed lamentably. His handling of the whole incident was ridiculed from one end of the country to the other, while his colleague, who clearly knew nothing about the letter before it was published by the Foreign Office, either denounced it as a forgery, as a plot, as a scandalous method of electioneering, or attacked the Civil Service, demanded an inquiry into how the document came into the possession of the "Daily Mail"—which nobody knows—and insisted on an investigation into the whole of the facts of the affair, a demand coming with poor grace from a Party which had burked the Campbell issue. Practically all the Unionist papers accepted the document as genuine, except that the "Daily Express" is rather dubious. Clearly, we shall have to have an inquiry into the whole matter. The Civil Service rightly claims it, and public opinion is equally insistent.

Women Won the Election

I think the Conservatives would have done well anyhow, but I do not think they would have secured as large a majority as they have secured, apart from this document. It made people generally believe that the Government was more or less under the influence of the Bolshevists, and that settled its fate. I think women won this election, for they rolled up in hundreds of thousands, and the polls were the biggest on record. To-day, the Labour "Daily Herald," which is very sad but not discouraged, wisely remarks:—"There is another duty laid upon us all. That is to reason with British Communists and persuade them to drop their notion that a few obscure people could somehow bulldoze this country and hold it down by force." The Government deserved its fate because it has shown extraordinary subserviency, firstly, to the Bolshevists and then to our own Communists. It recognized the Bolshevist Government, concluded with them the Treaty which took the first steps towards guaranteeing the loan and praised Russian trade, enterprise and good qualities on every electoral platform. As regards our own Communists, it withdrew the Campbell prosecution, treated them lightly throughout its term of office despite their insistent machinations, including a rather disgraceful meeting in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, used their assistance at the polls, although it pretended not to recognize them, paraded the Red Flag universally to the exclusion of the Union Jack, and sang the Red song, "The Red Flag," instead of the National Anthem, whenever opportunity offered. A few of the better-class Labour leaders took a different line, if they dared, but they very rarely did dare, because the extremists have governed this election. There you have the whole explanation of why Labour broke down. Had it not been so much dominated by its wild men, it would, I think, have done better.

It is rare for us to have such a landslide, though we had one in 1906 and one in 1918. Such a landslide means, of course, that the Conservatives, if properly led, ought to remain in office for at least four years, but they will only do so if they have in addition to good leadership which Mr. Baldwin would like to give, though he is not intellectually a "flier," a reasonable social programme and the utilization of all the brains at their disposal. Thus we ought now to bring back into the Cabinet Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and I am by no means sure that Mr. Winston Churchill will not come in, if requested. There is no doubt that the result of the election is popular.

Humane Work in China

Perhaps some old stagers in China can come to the help of the Royal Humane Society. When calling there the other day, I was shown by the Secretary, Major Claughton, who has been connected with the organization for "donkey's years" and worked it up to a high pitch of perfection, the design of which I forward a photograph. We were discussing the existence of foreign analogous societies and he wondered if the Chinese Society was still in existence and, if not, when it died. If in existence he would like to know all about it. Clearly the Society was more on the lines of the Royal Lifeboat Society, which carries on work quite different from that of the Humane Society, which exists to reward those who have shown heroism in rescuing drowning men or men in peril of their lives on land. None the less, it would be interesting to know all about the China Society, China, of course, had life-saving work of this nature centuries before they moved in the West but maybe it has fallen on evil days. The address of the Royal Humane Society is 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

CHINESE HUMANE SOCIETY'S BOAT

The End of Wembley

The "end" of Wembley. Is it the end? The fierceness of the election has driven all attention for the moment from consideration of the ultimate decision regarding this great show. We know that neither South Africa nor New Zealand will exhibit officially again if there be any continuance in 1925, but that Australia and Canada may, on terms, these being some contribution by the Exhibition authorities towards the expenses. About the rest of the overseas territories we know nothing. On the other hand, we do know that the Amusement Park will reopen; the promoters have done well this year and next year they may do better still. Hence for the moment all is uncertain.

About 18,000,000 people have visited the place, or rather there have been as many admittances. Even I have been about a dozen times and others must have been 20. Yet I candidly own up to the fact that having gone with an express mission there are parts of the show I shall never have seen at all. The authorities estimated on an attendance of 23 million and they are five million down, or in cash receipts about £312,000 in gate money, irrespective of what these visitors would have paid. This is about half the loss on the show.

Very few Colonies regret the outlay they incurred, for they have got it back tenfold or will get it back. The sections were mostly run economically; the Exhibition was not. As a show it was made and saved by the British public alone and by the public from the provinces. It never drew the Londoners, as was expected, early and often. The distance was too great (it took 1½ hours to get there from many parts of London) and the cost was too much. The admission, 1s. 3d., was the least burden of all. Inside one paid for everything and few got off under 10s. per head and this included but a very slight acquaintance with the amusements. The food was dear for everything outside a cup of tea or coffee and a roll and butter. It was never easy to get when there was a crush of even moderate dimensions. There was never the lightness of atmosphere one expects at places of this nature. It was too vast for the bands, of which there were not enough. Too much attention had been paid to the structures and not enough to the landscape side of the Exhibition. Tasteful and decorative grounds are always a attraction; in the case of Wembley the work of getting the grounds in order was begun too late and it was not even completed when the last hour struck. Personally I think the gardens looked best in the last week.

The Rodeo show in the Stadium was the biggest draw, then came the Military Tattoo, and the Empire Pageant was a poor third. It was not that the Pageant was poor—on the contrary. People, however, thought it lacked action and they did not trouble to go and find out that their anticipations were not well-founded. The weather could hardly have been more unpropitious. There was no summer at all and constant rain was the rule. It may not have been heavy but it was persistent. If the show goes on in 1925 the lesson learned should be acted on by all. Anyway, we now are going to dismantle, and rightly. Next year we want as much freshness as possible. Museums and schools will get most of what is disposable, though models and irreplaceable exhibits will be sent home. A certain quantity are to be sold. There should be a market.

A MAYFAIR MANSION

Bought by Lord Leverhulme: Historic Deal

One of the world's most famous residences, Grosvenor House, off Park-lane, W., the property of the Duke of Westminster, has been purchased by Lord Leverhulme.

The announcement of the purchase of the property, which has been disposed of by Mesrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley on behalf of the Duke of Westminster, is authorized by the Duke and by Lord Leverhulme.

Lord Leverhulme has left London for a six months' business visit to various companies in West Africa, and his private secretary last night said that Lord Leverhulme had not yet come to any decision as to what use he shall make of the property. He has no intention, however, of making use of Grosvenor House as a residence for himself or any member of his family.

The house, which stands on an island site in Upper Grosvenor-street, W., was built for the Duke of Gloucester, younger brother of George III. It has not been used as a residence by the Duke of Westminster since the beginning of this year.

Lord Leverhulme is famous for his philanthropy. In 1913 he presented to the nation Stafford House, a noble residence which belonged to the Duke of Sutherland, and which is now known as Lancaster House, and is the home of the London Museum. Stafford House cost the Duke of Sutherland £72,000.

MISS M. J. BARROWS, who came to Kobe as a missionary 48 years ago, is now retiring, and has left for San Francisco. Her life in Japan has been devoted mainly to the work of the Women's Evangelist School, which was established on its present site in Nakayamate-dori in 1880. For four years before that time Miss Barrows had been teaching at Kobe Girls' School—now Kobe College. Her cousin, Miss Julia Dudley, co-operated with her in founding the Evangelist School.

A monstrous monoplane is shortly to reach Japan from Copenhagen. It is still uncertain if it has been constructed for the military anthorities or for a civilian company, but it is being imported through a Japanese shipbuilding yard, according to the "*Mainichi*." The flying boat was built at a factory under German management in Copenhagen and is ready for shipment for Japan at any moment. The two motors are mounted above the wings, and two wheels can be fixed on either side near the float for land transportation. The two motors are by Rolls Royce, of 370 h.p. each, its top speed is 118 miles, ceiling 11,500 feet, the spread of the wings 95 feet 8 inches, and weight 3,860 lb.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE WORD OF GOD

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the Shanghai Free Christian Church

"The Word of God is quick and powerful and sharper than any two edged sword." Heb. IV: 12.

Our theme to-day is not merely this text, a sentence from the Bible, but these words applied to the whole Book, depicting its distinctive qualities, affirming its vitality and power; a declaration which the Church through all the ages has re-echoed, and with united voice.

The Bible is the heritage of the whole Church. Whatever be our nationality or particular denomination, to whatever school of thought we may belong, we do not hesitate to claim the Book and pay our tribute to it. It is the Church's title deed and charter; to it therefore the whole Church gives a united witness. It has become a binding link among all Christians: it is the source from which we all derive, the ground on which we stand, the instrument of service which we all must use, a trust we hold in common to hand on to all the future.

The Bible Society is thus an expression of the Church's fundamental unity. It is not another denomination among the rest, but a recognition and expression of that in which we are at one.

It seems to me just now a timely thing to emphasize the united testimony which the Church gives to the Bible, because in recent years, as everyone in this congregation knows, the Bible has been the centre of much bitter controversy. Such questions as, when and where some of the books were written; whether they were produced originally in their present form or have been subsequently edited and compiled; whether some of the narratives are to be regarded as historical or as allegorical; whether the inspiration of the Bible belongs equally to all its parts and in the same degree; are often feverishly discussed, and over them some of the most learned and most loyal Christians in the world are sharply divided. The result has been much painful strife and distress in many hearts. The very mention of these questions in your hearing causes a shadow to pass over this assembly. But be not alarmed. There will be no discussion of them here. Ours is a greater theme, before which all such questions fade into comparative insignificance. We would not ignore or underestimate the importance of any such questions concerning the Bible. There are times and places where they must be considered with all seriousness. But this pulpit is not the place for their discussion, and they are only mentioned now because I find it laid on me to say that these discussions cannot annul and must not be allowed to obscure the general and united witness of the Church to the Bible, of which the Bible Society is the expression.

Positive Testimony

The duty of the Church is to give boldly forth its positive testimony to what the Bible is, for in the positive affirmations on which all Christian people are agreed, strife and contention will fade away. All Christians of all denominations and all schools of thought agree in their most important affirmations concerning the Book. They declare that, in the Bible as in no other literature in the world, God's voice is heard; that in the Bible those who seek will find the things which belong unto their peace and eternal welfare; that the words of this Book, sinking into the soul of man, take root and prove themselves to be living seed springing up unto eternal life. These are affirmations which would be made as readily by 'High Churchmen' as by 'Plymouth Brethren,' and as heartily and sincerely by the 'Modernist' as by the 'Fundamentalist.'

If you press, however, for the reason why, when there is such a united witness there is yet so much controversy, I answer; It is because, of the Bible as of all God's other works, besides the things we know there are many other things we do not know, and many of which we know only in part. Howbeit, of the things men do not know or only partly know, they form opinions and formulate theories; and because they differ in their natural temperaments, in education and experience, their opinions differ, and their theories often seem to be contradictory. Forgetting the limitations of our knowledge, we are far too ready to negative opinions which do not accord with our own; then contention arises. It will be observed that contention generally comes not from the things we affirm, but from those which we deny. If we would but affirm the things we know, and testify the things which we have seen, we should be on surer ground; our sense of proportion would be clearer and our disagreements less. In such affirmations as those of our text we surely all can unite. "The Word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharp." If we can think our way once again into these familiar words, and reaffirm them as our own, this "Bible Sunday" service will be for us all a real communion, and a victory of faith.

The Bible Alive

"The Word of God is quick."—The word "quick" is the Old English word for "alive." It is the same word which is used in the phrase "the quick and the dead," which of course simply means the living and the dead; or when we speak of 'cutting to the quick,' by which we mean cutting into the living flesh. "Quick" means "alive." The Word of God is *alive.* Is this metaphor, a figure of speech, or is it literal fact? How can a book be said to be alive? To what biological species does 'book life' belong? The biologist knows nothing of any such thing. Plant life he knows; animal life he knows; insect life he knows, but 'book life'—what is that? Yet it is a matter of common knowledge to us all that books do live, and die. Some books indeed never seem to have really come to life, but to have been born dead. I suppose they lived once in the minds of their authors; great pains may have been spent in bringing them forth; but they became dead stock as soon as they were on the book-seller's shelves. Their words and sentences have some meaning, but you cannot read them, and will probably fall asleep if you try. But there are other books which live and quicken life. Their pages are pregnant with thought; their lines thrill with emotion; laughter ripples in their words, or their sentences may be steeped in tears. They keep us awake; they fascinate us, draw us on. We talk about them, and feel their vital influence. But their life is generally very short. How many of them come and go in the course of one brief year!

Books die.—Not only is this true of what we call "light literature," but, serious books, books of Science or of History. How few of those we studied when we were at school are still in use to-day! They may have been regarded as the last word on the subject and as standards in their day; but soon, how soon, they have been superceded! And this is quite as true of books of theology. Most of our old books of theology are dry as dust to-day. It is every preacher's problem what to do with them. They stand upon our shelves, they are good books, but now we do not read them, and no one wants them. I sometimes think the only decent thing to do with them is to dig a hole in the ground and bury them. This is not true of all our books. There are some which we have kept for years and never want to part with. They live with us.—we live with them. But yet one wonders whether, when we have gone, those who come after us will have any use for even them. Few, few indeed of all the books produced have more than a short life. But here, behold a marvellous phenomenon in the world of literature: a book which has survived the ages; a volume which has existed substantially in its present form two thousand years; and the earlier parts, the roots, of which go back three thousand years, perhaps four! And still it is living, the most alive of books to-day! Every year it is sending forth new branches, being translated into other languages; and every year producing a whole crop of other books,—books written about the Bible. Like the leaves on the tree these come and go, hundreds of them every year, but the tree remains. And, if there is one thing we dare to prophesy of the future, if, after another hundred years or more there still be any life upon this planet, of this we may be certain—the Bible will still be living then.

The Children's Book

What is the secret of the perennial life of this one book? Is it its literary qualities? Some men are fond of praising the literary excellence of the Bible. Literary men especially, delight in extolling its high qualities. But I venture that, had the Bible only been fine literature, it hardly would have thus survived. So many of us are not literary; we can summon no enthusiasm for literature as such. Were the Bible only high-class literature we should probably have never heard of it; there would certainly have been no Bible Society. Its secret must belong to something other than its literary merit. It is not the literary quality of the Bible which makes it fascinating to children. Primarily and preeminently this is the Children's Book. Did you ever read the Bible stories to a group of children or to one single child—the story of Joseph and his brethren; of David and Goliath; of Samuel and the midnight voice; or the story of the One born in the manger and who was crucified upon the tree? What other stories could we put in the place of Bible stories for the children? They fit in with life's springtime hopes, and glow in young minds lit with expectancy of life's coming summer. Children are most fascinated by the Bible, but perhaps it is not they who love it most. Rather the aged; those who have passed life's summer-time—those for whom life's autumn has come and for whom the days are shortening,—

> "When all the world is old, lad,
> And all the trees are brown;
> And all the sport is stale, lad,
> And all the wheels run down."

when moving on toward the lonely shore—it is then that the preciousness of this Book is realized. Though it may have been read a hundred times, it is read again more eagerly by those about to launch out on the voyage whence no mariner returns. What other book could take its place for them? Sir Walter Scott, when on his death-bed, asked a friend to read to him. "What book shall I read?" his friend inquired. "There is only one book for a man in my circumstance," was the reply. There is only one book in those circumstances.

But, if the children are fascinated by the Bible, and the aged love and linger over it, yet more impressive to me is the hold it has upon those still in middle life, facing life's keenest battles and bearing its heaviest burdens. Do you remember that John Morley in his "Life of Gladstone," recorded this of the great statesmen? It was something which Morley (himself an agnostic) could not explain, but—honest man that he was—he could not conceal,—that Gladstone's strength and vigour were continually sustained by his delight in the study of God's Book. It was literally his recreation to dwell upon that which he loved to call "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture." And Morley goes on to tell us how that in the severest crisis of Gladstone's life, during the long Home Rule debates, when night after night and week after week he faced the fire of hostile criticism, his friends marvelled that he could endure, and still could sleep so well, returning again each day with such fresh vigour. But, to one of them who questioned him, Gladstone simply explained, "My great source of refreshment is in the Psalms!"

The Hold the Bible Has

Now what is the reason for this hold the Bible has, not only on the children and the aged but on those still in the prime of life? What is the secret? Not its literary excellence, we have said. Is it its biographical character? Yes, for the Bible is essentially biography. Not only in its narrative portions, but even in its poetry. The Psalms are really spiritual biography, portraying man in his highest aspirations and his deepest longings. The Epistles of St. Paul are not merely theology. There is indeed profound theology in them, but they have lived, not because of their theology, but because in them Paul's life and personality are disclosed. Without design or intent on his part, in writing those letters he was laying bare his heart to the world. Surely one of the secrets of the Bible's life is its true presentation of human life. It is the book of life, of human life. And because man is always and everywhere fundamentally the same, in this clear reflexion of human life we read our own. This is at least a part of the Bible's secret. Yet only part. When we have said it is biography—the book of human life—we have not touched upon the deepest thing, or the real secret. There is something in it more than any or all of its biographies. That which holds us as we read is not so much our interest in the characters depicted, or reverence for the writers (whoever they may have been), it is an awareness of something or someone behind the page. All through, from Genesis to Revelation, we have a consciousness of someone there, whose face is directed toward us. I remember in my childhood years, in my old home, a picture hung upon the wall which always fascinated me. It was an old engraving of the Madonna and Child; the mother looking down upon the Babe; the Child in her arms gazing out upon the world, and upon me! The eyes of the Child strangely seemed always fixed on me. As I moved about the room, those eyes seemed to move; whenever I looked back, the picture Child was gazing on me. It was, to my childish fancy, as though the picture was alive. Something similar to this is what we feel regarding the Bible. As we read it we become aware of a face looking out upon us—aware of God! That is the secret. Because God lives, the Bible lives; and thus it is the "living Word."

The Bible is alive. Life is a mystery which can never be explained. By the common consent of biologists,—life is undefinable. But the one thing that with certainty can be said about life is that it is *energy;* latent energy perhaps, but energy still, and, given suitable conditions it will become active, it will develop and grow.

A bird takes a seed in its bill and flies across the plain, dropping the seed on some old city wall. The seed falls in the dust and is buried there. It is a little, feeble spark of life. Presently, moistened by the rain and warmed by the sun, its energies spring forth in upward shoots of living green, in roots and tendrils which pierce down, until at length the tree has split the substantial wall! What seemed such a weak and feeble thing was mighty, because it was alive. Life is energy.

The Energy of the Bible

The Word of God is *powerful.* That is the second affirmation of the Text. Briefly may I illustrate to you from history, the energy potential in this book. Embedded in the life of nations, it has repeatedly manifested its power.

(1) Nearly 3,000 years ago (about 700 B. C.,) the Jewish Nation had sunk to what seems its lowest level. Paganism had triumphed over the worship of Jehovah; idols were erected in the temple at Jerusalem; human sacrifices were offered to Moloch. The true religion seemingly had died in King Manasseh's reign. But when Manasseh died, a child came to the throne, King Josiah. When still but a youth, he was endeavouring to initiate reforms, to restore the glory of his nation. During some repairs or restoration work in the temple, a book was found. It was a fragment of our Bible. What part it was, whether the whole Pentateuch, or (as the Modernists now say), only Deuteronomy, does not much matter. The point is, it was a fragment of this Book. And when King Josiah heard it read, he rent his clothes and called upon his people to repent. Under the influence of that fragment of the Book, a wave of penitence passed over the whole nation, and a great campaign of national purification ensued. The power of the Bible to induce penitence and inspire reform!

(2) Three hundred years later, after the great national disaster, the Captivity, a remnant of the people returned to their own land to find it waste and desolate; Jerusalem in ruins. They mourned and wept. But under the leadership of Nehemiah a pulpit of wood was erected and they gathered around to hear the reading of the Book of the Law. 'And they read in the Book of the Law distinctly and gave sense and caused the people to understand the meaning!'; then came the cheering call, "Weep not, nor mourn; eat the fat, and drink the sweet; provide a portion for him for whom nothing is prepared."—The power of the Bible to transform sorrow into joy, and stimulate national reconstruction!

(3) Again three hundred years passed by. It was a time when, in Judea, tradition had spun its cobwebs over the windows of revelation, and turned religion into hard form; in Greece, philosophy had degenerated into sophistry; in Rome liberty had given place to despotism—more than half the population of Rome were slaves. But, through this Book, a great transformation came. The Apostles of Jesus travelled round the shores of the Mediterranean with scrolls of the Old Testament Scriptures in their hands, and with the message of the fulfilment of its promises and prophecies on their lips—the message which presently was to crystalize into the New Testament. A transformation came over that world like the coming of the Spring. It is that transformation of the Roman world which makes the first four centuries of our era a romance in history. Family life became once more sacred, slavery disappeared, popular education began. The power of the Bible to sweeten, purify and humanize the State!

(4) But pass on now to the Dark Ages. When ecclesiasticism and officialism had blighted and paralyzed the life of state and church, reducing religion to a routine of mechanical observances, a monk in a monastery in Germany found a copy of the Book, and reading it, sought to reconcile with it the system into which he had grown. Finding that they could not be reconciled, that life was in the Book and death in the system, he flung away the system; and there and then began that great upheaval which we call "The Reformation," which transformed Northern Europe, bringing liberty to the individual, creating public opinion in the state, giving birth to a new world across the Atlantic.—The liberating and creative power of the Book!

(5) Again pass over three hundred years to the 18th century. This was a century of religious deadness. Intellectualism, deism, and what was called "natural religion," took the place of the Evangelical faith. It was the century in England of the fox-hunting and place-hunting parsons, of the drunken aristocracy. It was the century of Revolution. Voltaire crossed from France to England to learn of Bolingbroke the materialistic philosophy which he took back to France, and which became in France the seed of the Reign of Terror. The seeds of revolution were sown in England too. Voltaire had derived them there. But England passed through the crisis in comparative peace. Why? Because of the restraining power which came through the rediscovery of the Book. You will remember that it was then that a small group of High Churchmen in Oxford gathered together to study the Bible and seriously and methodically to order their lives according to the principles of religion. They were nicknamed "Methodists"; frowned on by Society; the doors of the churches were closed against them. But they preached the message of the Book to the masses of the people, the colliers, the farmers, the miners of England, so that the whole nation was moved by what we call "The Methodist Revival." In France there was no open Bible, and no Methodist Revival. There the revolution came with all its terrors. England escaped, not because the seeds of revolution had not been sown, but because of the moral restraint which had come with the Book. Power for Restraint!

Power for penitence, power for reconstruction, power to emancipate, power to restrain from violence! Such is the witness of those historical epochs.

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But observe the nature of the power of the Bible. It is not arbitrary or external. It does not meet opposition like the steam roller, crushing all to one dead level. It rather pierces the individual life. Its power works penetratingly, and is best studied not in mass movements but in the individual life. Its power is personal; penetrating, piercing, sharp!

The Bible Penetrant

"Sharper than any two-edged sword." This piercing, penetrating quality of the Bible means that it is supremely the Book of Conscience, "quick to discern the thoughts and intents of the heart." It lays bare our actions and characters to the judgment of our own consciences. The greatest writers in all literature have been those who have understood and depicted the workings of conscience in the soul of man. It is the streak of conscience which makes some books immortal. Shakespeare, for instance, is grand, not only because of his wonderful imagination and mastery of the English tongue, but because he understood, and, with unflinching realism, laid bare the inner side of life. His greatest passages are those which unveil conscience in its working. Richard the Third, in the night before the battle of Bosworth Field; sleeping in his tent; tormented by his own consciousness of guilt; in his nightmare cries out:—

"My conscience hath a thousand several tongues, and every tongue brings in its several tale, and every tale condemns me for a villain."

Lady Macbeth cries: "Bring me the dagger" and, with a resolution colder than the steel itself, goes in to do the ghastly deed. But, afterwards, stricken with remorse, she realizes that her hand is now polluted with a stain which not all the perfumes in Arabia can sweeten. We thrill when we read or hear these passages, and say they are great—perhaps we say, 'inspired.' But there is this difference between Shakespeare and the Bible. Shakespeare thrills us, and we can enjoy the thrill. We can read, delighted with the realism, and feel that we are being entertained. But not so when we read the Bible. Here conscience and its workings are not only portrayed with an artist's skill, they are quickened in ourselves to life and judgment. There is something in the Bible which fastens its hold upon our inner consciousness. That face behind the Bible, of which I have spoken, somehow fastens its gaze steadily upon our eyes and says, "Thou art the man"! The Word of God is sharper than the surgeon's knife; cutting down into the joints and marrow, and finding us in the very depths of our own being. It is as though we were before the gaze of an understanding and skilful surgeon. He looks us through and through; and puts his finger on the place, and says "Thou ailest here and here." Many people never care to see the doctor. They stay away from him as long as they possibly can. And many people do not care to read the Bible, for much the same reason. It looks us through and through; knows us too well and touches us far too deeply for us to care to read its pages for mere pleasure. That which keeps most people from reading the Bible is not the intellectual problems of which we talk so much, but its moral penetration. Frankly and humbly I confess that there are times when I shrink from opening my Bible and do not want to read it. It is too sharp. It wounds my pride, shatters my self-complacency and shows me what I am. Its wounds are deep. But this is only half the truth, and but the lesser half. It wounds, but then it also heals.

Its Healing Virtue

This is the greatest mystery and glory of this Book. Do you remember the old English legend which Tennyson incorporated in the Idylls of the Kings, about the sword "Excalibur"?—It was so sharp that it could pierce the rock, and cause wounds so deadly that it ever brought victory to the hand which wielded it. But there was this mystery about Excalibur,—it could not only wound, but, if laid on the wound which it had made, the wound immediately was healed! It wounded, and it healed! Such was the weird fancy of the legend. But it is far from being fancy here. The Bible wounds. It pierces deep. It breaks our hearts. But then, it binds them up! It brings our sin to light, and then applies the wondrous grace which says, "Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool." "He healeth the broken in heart and bindeth up their wounds."

There is no need for any peroration to this sermon. No need to tell you why the Bible Society exists, and why it has one simple purpose. Great is the need of this world—this troubled, bleeding, dying world. That which knows its need and that which meets its need is here. The Word of God! Living, powerful, penetrating, healing! The world's need, and our own!

THE SCOTTISH UNION'S CENTENARY

A Famous Company Born of the Great Edinburgh Fire: Sir Walter Scott the First Governor: A Success from the Day of the Foundation

Another of the great insurance societies to celebrate its centenary is the Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., of Edinburgh, which has a flourishing branch in Shanghai under the management of Mr. H. F. Lawson. In connexion with this interesting event there has been published a most attractive and entertaining book. It is handsomely bound and illustrated and there are many novels by no means so interesting to read. The following story is gleaned from the facts given therein:—

Early in the 19th century the importance of insurance to the business community was becoming apparent in Scotland. Property had no value as security without the protection of a fire policy, and it was evident to the astute manufacturers, merchants and shopkeepers north of the Border that they must organize to furnish indemnity against loss by fire. Facilities could, of course, be procured in London and elsewhere in England, but such negotiations were protracted, owing to the long distance separating the capitals of England and Scotland, and, in any event, branch offices at that time were not as ubiquitous as they are nowadays. Furthermore, local pride demanded that Scotland must provide Scottish insurance offices for the Scottish people, which at that time was the extent of its ambition. The world-wide development came later. Already there were several offices in existence, and English companies had invaded Scottish territory, when in 1824—a time when there was a fever for joint stock enterprise—the Scottish Union Insurance Company, the parent of the present Scottish Union & National group, was formed, virtually by Alexander Henderson, one of the greatest of the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh, who at the same time was launching the National Bank of Scotland. The plans for the formation of the Scottish Union may have been accelerated by the great fire in Edinburgh which broke out on the night of November 15, 1824, in a seven-storey block in the old Assembly Close. This conflagration raged for three days, and called for the combined efforts of no fewer than 22 fire engines belonging to the insurance companies. It completely destroyed some of the most historic portions of the Old Town, and so sinister were the reports regarding it that at Berwick-on-Tweed it was believed for a time that the whole city had been razed. In any event the loss was enormous, and this is attributed to lack of co-ordination of the efforts of the firemen. Property valued at a quarter of a million sterling—which cannot be gauged by present day values—was destroyed, and the suffering of hundreds of families rendered homeless was so acute that a fund for their relief was established. Many of the poor folk and scores of those enjoying comparative affluence were ruined, owing to their failure to have insurance cover.

Synchronously with this deplorable event—may be because of it—the first meeting of the Scottish Union Insurance Company was held at Oman's Hotel in Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, on Saturday, November 20, at which Lord Provost Henderson presided. As such a formality as the prospectus had been already drawn up there was forthcoming a plenitude of offers of support. The proposed capital was to be not less than £500,000 in £20 shares, and it was stipulated that not individual should hold more than 100 shares. The necessary funds were soon forthcoming, and the organization of the directorate resulted in a representative and distinguished board being elected with Sir Walter Scott as the first governor. The first insurance recorded in the minutes of the company was on Sir Walter Scott's mansion and furnishings at Abbotsford, on which later he had to make a claim.

Immediate Success

The start of the company was most enthusiastic. Although the inaugural meeting was held on a Saturday, the directors again gathered on the following Monday and got through a large volume of business. So great was their optimism, anticipatory of a great volume of proposals, that they met daily for a while, and regularly on Saturday afternoons at one o'clock, a proceeding which in these days would be voted down as uncanonical. The earliest office was a few rooms in Fortune's Hotel, 15 Prince's Street. It soon became evident that the nucleus of an expert staff was necessary, and Mr. John Greig, an Edinburgh accountant, was appointed to supervise the judging of risks, the directors having found that a task beyond their powers. Success was instant and we find that before the end of 1824 the directors had already invested £30,000 in Bank of England stock, and so good were the prospects that even then the idea of amalgamation with the North British was suggested by that office and declined. However, on December 18, Mr. Sutherland Mackenzie, who had been in the service of the North British Company, was offered the position of general manager and he accepted the invitation. That gentleman was instrumental in having the capital increased to £5,000,000 and the first call on the shares made. It was decided, too, that the company should embark upon life business, and in January, 1825, plans which had been previously arranged were put into operation. The temporary offices in Fortune's Hotel soon proved inadequate and early in 1825 premises were taken at a rental of £250 a year at the corner of North Bridge and Princes Street. In May the company found that the services of a secretary were essential, and Mr. David Forrest was appointed to undertake those duties. Just previously the directors had decided to open up business in England, a course which, when put into effect after careful deliberation, proved most satisfactory. The first recorded insurance taken in England was on "spirits in movable casks" at a London wharf. In the summer of 1825 there was something of a crisis in insurance matters. Competition had become severe and rate-cutting the general practice, and to meet the situation the Scottish Union reduced its fire premiums. September in the same year saw the company taking steps to secure a Royal Charter. On November 16 the first annual meeting was held and a gratifying report was submitted, showing that, of the capital of £5,000,000, more than £4,000,000 had been subscribed and £207,704 paid up. It was intimated that fire losses amounted to £5,000 and that the life business was larger than had been anticipated.

Apparently there was some slackness in the office in those days, as there is a minute of a directors' resolution on March 3, 1826, "that office hours be from 9.30 to 4 and in the evening from 6 to 9 o'clock." Another quaint minute also illustrative of the time related to the illness of Mr. Baird and the suspension of the balancing of the books and the agents' accounts In the circumstances, the secretary or the cashier was requested to wait on him and procure the key of his desk. The first statement of accounts was submitted at the general court of proprietors held on November 15, 1826. Summarized, these showed that the premiums in the fire department amounted to £20,457 and losses to £12,061, and in the life department the premiums were £10,011 and the claims nil. The surplus from the accounts was so good that the directors, with perhaps undue daring, declared a dividend of 5 per cent. Considering that the company was only two years old, it had done extremely well, its investments being £53,000 on heritable securities; £63,000 in annuities, £40,000 in Bank of England stock and £38,000 in Consols.

Stormy Times

That the annual meetings were not devoid of acrimony is instanced in the minutes relating to the meeting on November 21, 1827, at which Sir Walter Scott presided. In his "Journal" he wrote a record of what may be characterized as "lively proceedings." He says: "The meeting was somewhat stormy, but I preserved order by listening with patience to each in turn, determined that they should weary out the patience of the meeting before I lost mine." It seems that the debateable point was a resolution by Mr. Adam Black, the publisher, couched as follows:—"That a sum of money equal to 5s. for each director be laid on the table for their monthly meetings, to be divided among those who have attended punctually and remained until the conclusion of the meeting," and that a sum of 7s. for each director be laid on the table for the weekly meetings, to be divided in the same way." Further, "that the whole sum expended for the purpose shall not exceed a hundred guineas annually." In 1828 the problems of the life department became too complicated for the staff and Mr. Nicholas Grutt, Junr., was appointed life clerk and actuary. About this time the company opened agencies at Newcastle, Carlisle, Alnwick and White-haven, but Manchester and Liverpool were excluded.

An outbreak of Asiatic cholera in 1832 occurred in Scotland and was prevalent in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, causing a deal of anxiety to life assurance managers. The Scottish Union, in opposition to the general opinion, decided that there was no necessity to raise its premiums, a course which should have resulted in a large accession of new policies. In September of that year Sir Walter Scott, the first governor, died, and in the following month he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lothian. In order that he might be "immediately available to attend fires," the secretary was in 1833 provided with house accommodation on the top of the company's offices. That year brought a great expansion of the company's business, a life agency being opened in London and agents appointed in important industrial centres, such as Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Huddersfield, Belfast. In that year, too, a Royal Charter was granted to the office.

In the following year there was a further extension of activity, manifested in the opening of a branch office in London at 449 West Strand, with a local board, and Mr. Smith, secretary at the head office, was secretary.

Gladstone's Father a Director

In 1834, Mr. John Gladstone, father of the great statesman, was elected a director of the company, a fact which aroused the interest of Mr. William Ewart Gladstone, who in 1840 submitted a proposal on his house, No. 13 Carlton House Terrace, and the furniture therein. The life business of the Hercules Insurance Company was acquired in 1835, and in the same year the directors, as a result of an inquiry into the salaries and duties of the staff, issued a report pointing out to the junior clerks "the necessity of improving their handwriting, which, next to accuracy and attention, is of the highest importance." A City branch office was opened in London and another branch opened in Dublin during the year.

The company made satisfactory progress until 1842, when it received a set-back. A conflagration in Liverpool towards the close of the year cost insurance companies generally £349,456, of which the Scottish Union had to pay £24,000, the proprietors electing to forego their dividend for the year. As a consequence of this loss, the fire account for 1843 was far from satisfactory, but the general results of the trading were such as to permit of the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent.

Just before the close of the first quarter century of the company's existence, Mr. Sutherland Mackenzie resigned his position of manager, owing to ill health, being succeeded by Mr. George Ramsay. In 1845, Mr. James Barlas was appointed secretary.

Owing to unrest in Ireland in 1848, both fire and life business was temporarily suspended in the disturbed areas, and in the following year fire transactions were stopped throughout the island. In January the fire business of the Hercules Company was acquired by the Scottish Union. From that time until 1878 the only notable event was the election of the Duke of Hamilton to the position of Governor. In 1878, however, the amalgamation with the Scottish National Office, which had been established in 1841, was brought about, and the title of the company was changed to Scottish Union & National. A proud moment was when, in 1879, the company took possession of its present head office in St. Andrew Square.

Outstanding events since the amalgamation have been the entry upon foreign business in 1878 and 1880, the re-arrangement of the capital in 1888, the inauguration of an accident department, and the acquirement of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Insurance Company in 1906, the purchase in 1913 of the City of Glasgow Life Company and the acquisition in 1914 of the Maritime Insurance Company.

MARSHAL Chang Tso-lin proposes to erect a monument at Shanhaikuan in honour of his men who fell in the recent Fengtien-Chihli battle and in the war two years ago. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has ordered his engineering corps to cut a new gate through the Peking wall and name it the Ho Ping Men—the "Gate of Peace."

COMMENTING on the announcement that Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews is to lecture on "Where the Dinosaur Laid His Eggs", a correspondent writes to the "Peking Leader:" "It's all very well for Professor Andrews to tell us where the Dinosaur laid his eggs, but will he let us into the secret of where the female of the species laid hers?"

A notable climbing feat was achieved in Japan recently by Dr. Clement Nicory, who until recently has been practising professionally in Kobe. After walking round Mount Fuji with a friend he determined to make the winter ascent of the mountain. As his friend was unable to accompany him he procured a guide and they set out. On account of the season it was necessary to do the journey in as short a space of time as possible, and Dr. Nicory found the guide's pace too slow. He went on ahead himself and waited for the guide at the Fifth Station. Here the guide refused to go any further saying that it was dangerous and giving graphic descriptions of the varied fates of the mountain's victims. There was also a blizzard brewing, he said. Having gone so far, however, Dr. Nicory was determined not to be put off. He completed the ascent through snow which was in places over two feet deep, "on his own." The higher reaches are, of course, uninhabited at this time of the year and the loneliness, Dr. Nicory said, was appalling.

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THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

Sir Sidney Lee has been actively engaged for the past few years in the great work of writing the official life of King Edward VII., which he has been compiling at King George's command. Sir Sidney Lee first became known as the editor of the Dictionary of National Biography, a work upon which he was engaged from 1891 till 1917. He is our most experienced and skilful biographer, to whom accuracy, fitness, and a sense of proportion mean everything. The first part of the Life of King Edward which Sir Sidney Lee has written will be published before the end of the year by Messrs. Macmillan.

⁂

An anthology of epigrams is, something new in English literature. Mr. George Rostrevor Hamilton—who is already well known as a poet—has compiled one such. It is entitled "The Soul of Wit" and will be published by Heinemann this winter. The anthology will contain about 500 epigrams, and its range will extend over three centuries. No fewer than 200 poets will be represented, and among the features of the volume will be a hitherto unpublished epigram by Coventry Patmore and six by J. C. Squire.

⁂

Mr. Ford's forthcoming book, "Joseph Conrad: A Personal Remembrance," should therefore be of more than usual interest. It has been written since Conrad's death, and will be published by Duckworth towards the end of the present month. So anxious were the publishers to avert any unnecessary delay in issuing the work that they sent the manuscript to the printer immediately on its receipt from the author. The contents of the volume must in consequence remain a mystery for the present, but it is understood that a mass of new material for the student of Conrad will be available.

⁂

The favourite hobby of Mr. Alec Waugh, author of "The Loom of Youth," is cricket. During the last few weeks, however, Mr. Waugh has been scorning delights—including cricket—and living labourious days. He is engaged upon a new novel which Grant Richards will publish early next year, and, in order to be free from the distractions of the town, he has taken a room in an inn at Califont St. Giles, where he is able to pursue his literary labours undisturbed. The novel, he tells me, will deal mainly with post-war conditions in London, and the period will over the two years 1923 and 1924.

⁂

"The Scots Magazine" for October, which is the first part of a new volume, is as interesting as usual. An article by David MacRitchie, "The Beginnings of the British Navy," will be read with interest. There is an article by John Wight on the "Buchon and Aberdeenshire Dialect," and "The Guinea's Stamp," a play by Iain Cameron, being a satire on Glasgow society, will be read with much interest and amusement by those who know Glasgow. Those, and other articles make the number a very readable one.

⁂

Biographies of bishops are apt to make dull reading, being generally overloaded with ecclesiastical detail, of interest only to the expert. The recollections of Dr. Russell Wakefield, who recently resigned the Bishopric of Birmingham, will almost certainly be an exception to the rule. Dr. Wakefield is a broadminded ecclesiastic who has touched life at many points, and who numbers among his friends some of the most distinguished men and women of our time. When a London vicar he was keenly interested in municipal politics and on two occasions filled the office of Mayor of Marylebone. A keen student of the theatre, he was at one time rarely absent from any important first night in the West-end, and he was written on the subject of Shakespearean drama. The Bishop's recollections are not yet completed, but they will be published ultimately by Chapman and Hall.

⁂

A cheaper edition of "My Moorland Patients" by R. W. S. Bishop, is being published immediately by Mr. Murray. Originally the work came out under the pseudonym of "A Yorkshire Doctor." The book is a treasury of country life and lore gathered in the land of footpaths, holly bushes, and puddings.

⁂

Mr. Joseph Pennell and Mr. Sidney Dark have prepared a book on London, the first that the artist has given us on the great city. Fifty-five illustrations suggest typical scenes, and Mr. Dark tells the story of his adventures among famous people of the past as he has watched them in vision at their daily routine. "I have seen Addison going to church at St. Mary Abbots," he writes, "and I have followed Pepys in many of his cherry jaunts."

THE UNHAPPY REALIST

ELAINE AT THE GATES. By W. B. Maxwell. Thornton, Butterworth. 7/6 net.

"Life won't bear thinking about," says one of the characters of this book; and it is a sentiment that must be echoed by the reader several times during the reading. For this latest novel from Mr. Maxwell is in his old style of ruthless "realism."

The hope we entertained after reading "Spinster, of This Parish" is, apparently, not to be fulfilled. Since that delightful romance this is the second book returning to the author's old manner. It is as if in writing the Spinster he took a holiday, and tried his hand at painting life, presenting it in bright colours, but was disappointed with such frivolity and has now returned to the serious avocation of photography, resumed his powerful lens to record for us verisimilitudes in sharp definition of black and white, mostly black.

The predominating character of this novel is a parson of unpleasant personality with a gift for attracting the minds and hearts of men and women, especially women. So far as the gift is concerned we have, in large measure, to take the author's word for it; for it is not otherwise convincingly exposed. But of his unpleasant attributes we are left in no doubt whatever. His unattractive manner in all his dealings with people is over-stressed throughout the book. Women, we are told, have no attraction for him, sexually. He just uses them to get money and help for his religious mission.

To this end he marries Elaine, wears her down to agree to it, in order that she may help him in his work in the East end of London. It is upon the understanding that it is to be a marriage in name only. When the man's inevitable revulsion of feeling with regard to their pact comes, his lustful persecution of his wife is set forth in such ugly detail that it must completely anihilate any remnant of sympathy that any reader may have been able to cling to, up to the time of this harrible episode. It is true, devastatingly true, to the character as drawn. But it serves only to convince us of what we have hitherto suspected, that the man is of a low moral type, utterly unfit for the work he is supposed to perform. It is impossible, after this, to believe in the "nobility" (though we are assured of it) of any of his subsequent actions.

A great deal of care has been taken by the author in the exposition of this unpleasant character, and one has a feeling at the end of the reading that he is interested only in the unpleasant. The only other outstanding personality is that of a young suburban woman addicted to drink. The pleasant folk, such as Elaine and her foster-mother, are shown blurred, out of focus, and no care has been expended in their development. Also it is to be noted that there is no touch of humour in the book. The pictures of the East end of London show nothing of that Cockney brightness which makes the drab materialism of the life led there bearable and even enjoyable. Mr. Maxwell's camera missed all that. Probably a camera could not record it. One comes to the conclusion that photography is not enough. "Life won't bear thinking about" viewed thus. It can only be borne in the aspect in which it is lived, seen through the colourings of the mind, the exaggerations of enthusiasm, in a word, romantically.

J. L.

ADAM, THE ACTOR

MARRIED LIFE. By Conal O'Riordan. London: W. Collins, Sons, and Co. Pp. 308. 7s. 6d. net.

This is a beautiful, gay sad, witty, wise book, the fourth and concluding volume of the story of Mr. O'Riordan's Adam, and if we felt violently concerned for minorities we might complain that the culs are not quite explicitly picked up from the preceding volume, so that for new readers, that unusual beginning to married life a locked door between husband and wife is enigmatic; but everyone (we may assume with their author) has read the "Adam" books, and we won't be resentful of a Barbara who possibly is obscure at the opening of "Married Life." Why, anyhow, worry when an author puts such sap into each individual sentence, when each paragraph builds so exquisiitely to a climax of its own which nevertheless is pregnant with suspense, so that one savours the climax the more because one knows it cries "Excelsior?" This is a book without a lapse, with a continuous play of serene and confident wit. It studies the barely adult Adam: it leaves him, after the tragic failure of his marriage, the father of a cripped son. But it leaves him, extraordinarily at such an end, with hope—the hope of the theatre resurgent. Mr. O'Riordan is magnificently in earnest about the theatre: that is why his satire of Mr. Onsin, the old-style author-actor-manager, is ravishing and never for a moment overdone. Take Onsin's reference to "Abraham Lincoln," "a play," he said, "which had recently been put on at a suburban theatre, run by amateurs. he would say highly-talented amateurs." That is, beautifully, the old theatre talking of the new, of those "amateurs" Mr. Arnold Bennett and Mr. Nigel Playfair. There is rich fun in every line of the description of the writing and production of Mr. Onsin's Nelson play, but never fun for fun's sake. As we see it, the inspiration of this book is in Mr. O'Riordan's passionate belief in the theatre: there is surprise, but no fault in logic, in the comfort offered by the old philosopher Macerthy at the end. Adam, he says, has made good at his job: he is really a promising actor. "What if we go into management together? It has been my ambition all my life to start a poet's theatre." And there is little David, Adam's crippled son, a baby who perhaps will write a play for that theatre. Barbara has bolted with Onsin, Cynthia has married Arthur Sackville, the actor, and so the bugle sounds "All clear" as Adam stands on the theshold of a definite career. Perhaps the Onsins are eternal in the theatre, but there are others, and out of his belief in them Mr. O'Riordan has written this noble testament of a man who is an informed and serious optimist about the future of the theatre.—"Manchester Guardian."

FORTUNE'S CARE

SARD HARKER. By John Masefield. London: William Heinemann. Pp. 332. 7s. 6d. net.

"For if bold tars are fortune's sport," sang Dibbin, "still are they fortune's care." Fortune plays a thousand and one tricks with Sard Harker. But at about page 320 she remembers her duty of care and brings her mariner, flayed but invincible, into port, a port with a hard-won wife in it. In the creation of "rough-houses," desperate escapes, desert wanderings, crooks, guns, knives, tortures, and all the abominations and desolations of the dago world Mr. Masefield, returning to fiction after 14 years, has shown a richness of invention that will leave most of our dealers in the heroic and the horrible fairly gasping with envious admiration. The scene may be roughly described as Spanish Main Street—it is Santa Barbara of the nineties, whither the sugar-clippers come in full majesty of sail, where blood flows lavishly behind closed doors, and ginger is excessively hot in the mouth. Sard Harker is hate of the Pathfinder—Captain Cary; he has got his name from a sardonic turn of mind, and is the remote, ascetic seaman of romance. He dreams and knows by proscience that a girl who invades his sleep will be found in a certain house at Las Palmas. The story is of his landing, missing his ship, and finding, after tremendous buffetings by all the storms of dagoism, his dream-lady chained to the stake by a priest of evil. What Mr. Masefield has done is to take all the elements of a serial in the "Boy's Own Shocker" and piece them together with the reticence of the artist who is not excited by the colour of the blood that flows but by the world in which it gushes.

Mr. Masefield knows that the way to stir emotion is not to show it. His method is as steely as the temper of the indomitable "Sard," and he never puts the whip to his style in order to force an effect. The result is some of the flowers of narrative. For sheer pressure of effort and despair his nero's passage of a swamp is superb. The poet is everywhere at work, not merely pointing the tale with an occasional sonnet or snatch of sea-song, but encrusting it with the jewellery of phrase that has been scoured and polished by the fastidious mind. But what we gain in the hot cut and thrust of action we lose in psychology. Sard Harker, being a blend of dreaminess and derring-do, invites the author's full range of creation and the reader's most zealous attention. But he hardly gets it; there are times when one can hardly see the man for the flying knives and bullets, and when he has to make a new escape from death in almost every paragraph it is inevitable that he should shed humanity and become a kind of self-starting mechanism of flawless accuracy for tumbling out of danger as neatly as he has tumbled into it. He is so much fortune's sport and fortune's care that his personality dwindles to an abstraction. But if "Sard" is elusive, and the priest of evil an odd figment of Mr. Masefield's brain, the story is as taut and muscular as Mr. Masefield's style can make it, and carries with it all the swift, sheer beauty of strength in action, moving like one of the clippers in its pages.—"Manchester-Guardian."

NEW NOVELS

"It Might Have Been You"

It is a good test of the reality of a story that the characters should exasperate the reader, not because, like the impossible people in some novels, they refrain from doing or saying the obvious think to avoid spoiling the plot, but because they act like human beings. Mr. R. H. Bretherton's book is a remarkably clever and realistic study of an ordinary man, who "might have been you," idealistic and rather happy-go-lucky, a thoroughly good and likeable fellow, who returns after the war to his wife and family and to his business partner only to find that both have become accustomed to do without him and resent his presence and the rather slack and rough-and-ready ways he has brought back from his Army service.

The writer describes with great insight and power his attempt to resume his old place in their lives. His wife exemplifies how objectionable a really good and well-meaning woman can be. She is utterly lacking in imagination and a sense of humour, with the result that she makes no allowances for her husband's temperament, which she finds less suitable to the post-war trade slump than to the comfortable days before August, 1914. Moreover, she has idolised her children and allowed them to usurp their father's place in her affections. His partner, too, looks askance at him, breaks adrift, and sets up in business for himself; and, being a far better business man with no hampering ideals, cuts the ground from under his feet. The boy and girl and the rest of those who figure in the story are drawn from life, and this moving book, which is full of keen observation and admirable descriptive writing, will take a high place among the most notable novels of the year.

"The Circle of Stars"

This is a tale of tangled lives—of many women and a few men, Norma Dundas, young and beautiful, has become the second wife of Edward Dundas, ostensibly a bluff, genial gentleman, but, to his wife, a sneering, suspicious, vengeful bully. Norma is adored by her husband's grown-up family, even by Gloria, the cocktail drinking, very up-to-date modern girl. Into Norma's life comes Robert Carson, home on leave from some remote part of Africa, where he is engaged in upholding and safeguarding the prestige of the British Empire. Carson and Norma are mutually at attracted, but in each the sense of right and duty is strong, and both again go their several ways. The husband becomes more and more intolerable, until, following a last unforgiveable insult, the young wife decides to leave him. That very day he meets with an accident in the hunting field, and is brought home a cripple for life. Norma decides that her duty is to stay with her husband, and this she does, notwithstanding that his attitude remains unchanged. And so for years she loyally remains with him, submitting to his taunts and jeers, all the time loving and loved by a finer and better man. When the end comes her forgiveness goes with him through the shadows, but for her it is clearly only the commencement of life.

This latest book from Miss Joan Sutherland's pen is a worthy successor to those she has already given us. It is delightfully written, and marked by skilful characterization. The women are especially well drawn. Differing greatly, each is a perfect study, the talented authoress presenting for us a series of portraits, displaying a profound understanding and intimate knowledge of the psychology of the sex. With a few deft touches, too, Miss Sutherland gives us realistic pictures of life in a typical English country house, and, for contrast, in the wilds of Africa, where men of the Carson type are doing so much for the ideals they hold dear. Undoubtedly this is a book which will add to an already high reputation.

"Pharaoh's Treasure"

Mr. C. Lestock Reid has combined romance and adventure in the manner of the skilled story-teller in describing the quest for traditional treasure in the heart of Africa. Rupert Challoner, the hero of the novel, has the secret made over to him by dying hands deep in the fastnesses of Ruwenzori, and fate soon furnishes him with the all-sufficient spur of love, which is all he needs to prompt him to follow the trail with breathless impetuosity. The witchcraft of some strange remnant of an exploring race from the shores of the Mediterranean enable him to piece together the story of the gold hunters of countless centuries ago. The golden city of the Sabeans, perhaps the capital of Sheba itself, stands revealed just as it was despoiled at the hands of the Egyptian band which penetrated amazingly into Southern Rhodesia, but never returned with its booty. Challoner sets out with his maps and documents to find the mountains where the gold has lain, unknown to succeeding civilizations, ever since. Into the story, at a most opportune moment for our hero, for he has profaned the groves of the Gorilla god and is about to expiate the offence with his life, strays a beautiful girl. Here in this forcing-ground of the emotions he quickly loses his heart to the fair, self-reliant hunter of big game, only to recoil abashed when she is revealed as Madeleine, the daughter of the enormously wealthy African magnate, Mervyn Keene. Pride in his own manhood dictates to Challoner the only method of winning the maid and retaining his self-respect. He must possess himself of the Pharaoh's fortune before making his bid for happiness. The way to the treasure is barred by a German rival, that to the hand of the girl by an English renegade in Belgian service. One matches the other in determination and lack of scruple, and there is no abatement of thrill in the story of the tripartite conflict, punctuated as it is by tense adventures with savage tribes and the beasts of the jungle. Love, a stout heart, and an ingenious and fertile pen ultimately win through. Mr. Reid has preserved the atmosphere and fascination of Africa in a way that will win him the gratitude of all who love that great and mysterious country. Those of our readers who remember the articles in which he described in advance the terrain of this charming novel will have expected no less.—The "Daily Telegraph."

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

CALORY-COUNTERS

How Scientific Dieting Takes the Joy out of Living

BY ELIZABETH PEPYS

No doubt if one were cast ashore upon a desert island with little to sustain one save a five pound box of Cadbury's best chocolates, the knowledge that every sweet was equal to about 100 calories would bring consolation. One could even think of occasions when it would be a pleasure instead of an aggravation to reflect upon the fact that a banana or even an orange totted up to no less than 100 calories as well. For the most part, however, so far as one's peace of mind is concerned, it is as well to let sleeping calories lie.

Far be it from us to deny the value of estimating calories. A balanced starvation is necessary in many instances to preserve a near-sylphlike figure. In similar degree a rough budget system is necessary for the preservation of one's financial equilibrium. But just as it would be embarrassing to travel with a man who entered every bus fare in his expense account or drew up an hourly cash balance of his loose change, so it is painful to sit at table with an enthusiast of the calory system for weight-reducing.

Most of us have an unscientific aversion to dwelling upon our interior organization. A thing of good flavour is a joy until it is dissected into its component parts and its fattening ingredients calculated. To think of a dinner as so many calories is to make it a dissipation instead of a wholesome, normal affair. Often, as a guest at some deliciously supplied table we have marred our enjoyment and probably that of others—by audibly estimating the fatal number of calories each course contained. This is a penance which a predisposition towards plumpness imposes upon us, but why, why must the world at large suffer with us?

Pity the Fat!

Writing from the standpoint of the fat man whom nobody loved (and by the way, the reason for his unpopularity was doubtless his counting of calories) nothing seems more unfair than that he should be obliged to bear the cross of his dieting in heroic silence. He is being a martyr, he is refusing his cream soup, his rich salad dressing, his sweet, perhaps even some of his wines. Shall such self-immolation go unnoted? If he did not refer to his sacrifices it might readily be inferred that he did not care these dainties or that he was dyspeptic, or that he had partaken of a large nursery tea before coming to dinner.

No, a thousand times no! He will not be so misunderstood. His voice rises to Heaven. Tears of resignation stand in his eyes. He will deny himself but he will not keep quiet about it. Curiously enough, the lathe-like person who should be priding himself upon his figure and praising his lucky stars for the opportunity to eat three square meals a day with tea and in-betweens not counted, is as unhappy as the bulging individual. He is consumed with a hopeless passion for curves and averdupois; yet he has a strange dislike for cream, butter and sweets. How did these temperaments become mixed? Something is askew in the world, really out of place we mean.

We do not want to under-estimate the trouble of those who are counting the calories. We have every reason for admiring sympathy. Our only suggestion is that they take a course in mental arithmetic or memory culture to enable them to compute unostenatiously the net results of their meals and then maintain a dignified secrecy on the subject. This would cause tremendous mental anguish. We know it. But on the other hand the effort of repression might be so wearing as to help one to sublimate several pounds by that very struggle.

Designed and drawn for the "North-China Daily News" By Roberta B. Paterson

Dress of white crepe and black satin with coat *en suite* of black satin trimmed with ermine and black seal.

RESPECT THE MODEL

The Vandalism of Improving Upon Perfection

New models of the season are passing on review, in the salons of the designers, in the pages of Vogue, in the shops. Each model is a complete creation, designed by an artist, a little masterpiece that has as much individuality as a new piece of music, a new play, or book, and has far more immediate influence on the daily life of the world—at least, of the feminine part of it. When it comes from the designer's hands, it is finished. To add a bit of trimming unintelligently or to alter its line unskilfully would be as hazardous an undertaking as to append a few stanzas to a completed poem or to paint curls on a Mona Liza.

Many a woman fails to realize this fashion truth. She is apt to be carried away by enthusiasm for a sleeve from one frock, a flounce from another, a neck-line from another. She believes that it is the new details themselves—rather than their coordination—that make the smartness of the frock. And, because she likes part of one model and part of another, the temptation comes to order or make a frock that will combine the two. This is as risky as building a house with both American-Colonial and Byzantine styles of architecture. The woman who mixes models does so at the probable expense of chic. The separate parts of her costume may be good, but the effect as a whole is frequently hodgepodge. "I designed it myself," she says proudly. "It looks it," is the unspoken comments.

Beware of Artists

The designers—architects of mode—realize the necessity for harmony of line and detail in a costume. It is this knowledge that makes them artists in their own field. And this field is as distinct as any other field of art. A knowledge of painting, for instance, does not imply a fashion sense and a knowledge of costume designing, any more than it implies a knowledge of music. Too often, a woman with a gift for painting attempts to apply this gift to her costumes, with the sad results that we have come to know as "arty." The woman artist is frequently badly dressed.

This does not mean that no woman should design her own clothes or adapt a model to suit her needs. It merely means that she should think well before she does any drastic changing. A beltless tunic can be ruined by the addition of a belt, and a Lanvin robe de style can be shorn of all its character, when shorn of its inches. Above all, there is no enemy more dangerous to chic than the fancy collar applied indiscriminately "to soften the neck-line." In this matter of creating clothes, it is well to follow closely those who have made it their life work. The great designers know the reason for each detail and its relation to the rest. And their genius lies in combining this technique with that subtle something called chic, that is the feeling of the mode of the moment.

THE COLLECTOR

You can talk of your Mings and your Cloisonné things,
Your Gobelins, mantels and newels;
You can ape the elect by the jades you collect;
You can swank over settings and jewels;
You can give yourself airs on your Chippendale chairs
And the age of your rugs from Bokhara;
You can boast of your teak being truly unique
And your lamp quite antique from Sahara;
You can buy all the junk and collect all the bunk
From Ispahan, Moscow, or Siam,
But to-day I will call to collect for it all—
That's the kind of collector that I am.

Percy Waxman, in "Life"

MOONS

The water looks so black when I
Ride over it in ships at night.
I've wondered how the fish that lie
Below can see without a light.
But once before I went to sleep
With only moonlight overhead,
I saw another moon down deep—
Lighting the little fish to bed!

V.W.M. in "Life"

ON GETTING UP

World-Stirring Psychological Discovery

BY ELIZABETH PEPYS

After much painful investigation and many hours of thought the reason for the difficulty of early rising on a cold morning has been discovered. It is simply because of the earliness.

In short: It isn't the cold, it's the timidity. Every one is chary of undertaking new ventures without breakfast. How then can it be expected that a matter of such moment as getting up should be accomplished without breakfast? Morning tea is all very well; but no one could call it breakfast.

If only getting up could be managed for some other time of the day. It could hardly be so disagreeable at noon, and to rise shortly before tea-time is a pleasing prospect. But morning, early morning, before the sun has lightened things up a bit and while the day's machinery is not yet efficiently oiled! The genius who will perfect the actual mechanics of getting up the night before will deserve all the awards now being offered.

Always "Then," not New

What dreams of achievements for the morrow float through the heads drowsily wooing the balmy! How much one feels may be accomplished — to-morrow! To-morrow may come, but seldom the achievements. How to capture the mood and hold it till the opportunity arrives to translate it into action, how to carry over the enthusiams of eleven p.m. to seven a.m.! That would be something worth while. The man who can produce a fine spirit of adventure at six o'clock in the morning is more truly useful than the genius who invented geysers. Ebb tide in one's spiritual resources comes with the chill grey light of whatever time one has set for arising. It is always too early. Except for that it would be quite all right to face the world, no matter how low the thermometer sinks.

If instead of going to bed we should try out a few of the noble ideals which riot in the brain at midnight would it be better? Truth and candour compel me to admit: probably not. The fact that one is in bed, on the high way to sleep and incapacitated for action is the thing which seems to produce such dreams. They are coy and will not standing being rudely materialized. What can we do about it? Couldn't we invent a Shanghai Energy-saving Machine which could stock up this unused load of high pressure power and turn it on with our alarm clock in the morning?

Designed and drawn for the "North-China Daily News"
Robe de style of banana yellow faille silk with pipings and applique of silver tissue and pearls. The rose perched on the shoulder is yellow with a pink heart and silver leaves.

OUR STYLE ILLUSTRATIONS

So much favourable comment was evoked by Miss Paterson's clever sketches of some of the Race Week costumes that we are happy to be able to reproduce herewith two original designs specially worked out for the readers of the Woman's Page by this talented young artist.

MISS KEITH'S PRINTS

It isn't usual for Life, cold-hearted disciplinarian that it is, to give one another chance. But for once we are treated beyond our deserts and those who allowed the opportunity of seeing Miss Elizabeth Keith's beautiful wood prints to go by unused may have this privilege regranted them on Friday—meaning to-morrow—at the American Woman's Club Rooms, 66 Szechuen Road from 10 to five o'clock. You will note that nothing has been said to those who saw the prints before. It is unnecessary to stress the opportunity to them. Once having seen these charming bits of colour one does not fail to repeat the pleasure whenever it is possible.

Miss Keith is blessed with an appreciation of colour and a sense of line which gives her work beauty and strength in marked degree. Her subjects are varied and her travels have taken her to out of the way places and to unusual festivals so that her pictures have an additional interest on that account. Beyond the scope of photographic reproduction Miss Keith shows an insight into the psychology of her sitters and a sense of the value of landscapes which deepens the appeal of her technique.

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MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru....Nov. 29
Per R.D.S. Pres. Polk .....Dec. 2
Per P.M.S. Pres. Pierce .... " 2
Per P. & O. S. Soudan ..... " 2
Per H.A.L.S. Vogtland .... " 2

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per N.Y.K.S. Suwa Maru ...Nov. 29
Per B.F.S. Phemius .....Dec. 2
Per O.S.K.S. Andes Maru .. " 3
Per M.M.S. Angkor ..... " 3

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru..Dec. 3
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jackson .. " 7
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia " 7
Per P.M.S. Pres. Cleveland .. " 10
Per O.S.K.S. Arabia Maru .... " 13
Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru .. " 14
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jefferson.. " 20

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per N.Y.K.S. Suva Maru ....Nov. 29
Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru .... " 29
Per B.F.S. Phemius .....Dec. 2
Per M.M.S. Angkor ..... " 3

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Kutwo, November 22. From River Ports. Mr. V. J. S. Rumble.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, November 22. From Ningpo. Dr. and Mrs. Laws, Captain M. T. Eisler, Major C. P. Holcomb, Messrs. Lezuesene, A. H. Hopkyn Rees and F. C. Jones.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, November 22. From Manila and Hongkong. Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Mr. E. G. Barnes, Mr. D. C. Burn, Mr. G. W. Bowler, Mrs. R. Brook, Mrs. A. E. Black, Miss G. M. Robinson, Mr. P. Carr, Mr. W. C. G. Clifford, Mr. G. Curry, Mr. A. M. Duguin, Mr. P. de Roux, Mr. A. J. W. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. S. Fennell, Mr. F. G. Gardner, Mrs. Gillon-Ferguson, Mr. H. R. Harling, Mr. J. A. Jameson, Mr. D. W. Leach, Miss G. Leveson, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Nelson, Master D. Nelson, Dr. W. E. O'Hara, Mr. H. C. B. Peck, Mr. J. A. Quayle, Mr. H. Schumacher, Mr. W. A. Stewart-Jones, Mr. G. L. Van Laer, Mr. T. R. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Youngson, Mr. F. A. Cooper, Miss L. Gilliland, Miss A. Evanova, Mrs. T. Hutzchehryter, Mrs. R. W. McNamee, Mrs. G. L. Payne, Mr. E. Stephenson, Mr. T. Harding, Miss E. I. Lyle, Mrs. Nikolayeva, Mr. J. H. Redman, Mrs. H. F. Baske, Mrs. F. H. Sapler, Mrs. E. W. Spencer.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, November 22. From Ningpo. Messrs. E. B. Green and H. B. Duff.

Per str. Hsin Peking, November 23. From Ningpo. Mrs. Bookless and children, Miss Gillard, Messrs. Smith and Ricard.

Per str. Suiyang, November 23. From Hongkong. Mrs. A. L. John and two children, Mrs. P. O'Brien Twigg, Messrs. Thatcher, H. Horne and C. C. Covey.

Per str. Tungchow, November 23. From Tientsin. Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Saltzseider, Messrs. Fisher, Clement, Bysted, Murray, Borne, Merrit, Reid and Pearce. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. Washington, Miss Fuller and six school children.

Per str. Kingsing, November 23. From Tientsin. Mrs. Silverberg, Misses Wheatcroft and F. Greening, Dr. Maitland, Messrs. Henge, N. Gist Gee, Marty, F. F. Fairman and W. G. Johns. **From Chefoo.** Miss A. F. Crowl.

Per str. Tuckwo, November 23. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Saint Pol, Mr. and Mrs. Akerman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Theodor, Misses Saint Fol, Athya, McBain, Mrs. E. B. McBain, Mrs. A. King, Mrs. F. C. Worcester, Mrs. Champkin, Mrs. White, Messrs. F. W. L. Beckman, E. Erlander and J. Hay.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Australia, November 23. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. M. Basker, Mr. H. Baring, Mr. A. Bell-Irving, Mr. C. S. Cheetham, Mrs. S. P. Clement, Miss V. Cowper, Mr. J. Doerner, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Drakeford, Miss E. D. Drakeford, Mr. E. N. Deckinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gates, Miss M. Gates, Miss B. Gates, Master R. Gates, Mr. N. Hodgson, Mrs. B. A. Jennings, Master Jennings, Miss H. W. Lee, Mr. L. A. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ley, Col. M. H. Logan, Mr. R. E. Lunkley, Mr. H. E. Morriss, Mr. W. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mumper, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mann, Miss F. B. Mann, Mr. G. D. Munn, Mr. F. H. Moring, Mrs. J. S. MacGavin, Mr. D. McNeill, Mrs. G. B. McCabe, Mrs. H. M. Morthcote, Mr. E. Poskit, Mr. A. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Raddon, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sichel, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. R. F. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Schramlin, Mr. K. B. Seager, Mr. F. M. Tokmakoff, Mr. A. E. C. Thompson, Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. G. W. Waterlow, Rev. B. W. C. White, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. E. M. Ahlstrom, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Baker and child, Miss R. Baker, Mrs. H. L. Buckley, Rev. J. H. Evans, Mr. W. H. Gurton, Rev. and Mrs. H. Johnson, Miss H. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hansen, Miss I. Larentzen, Mrs. H. Sato and child, Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Struthers and child, Miss M. Struthers, Miss E. Struthers, Miss M. Wearer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Watson, Mr. H. Yoshida, Mr. K. B. Young, Mr. M. Morimoto, Mr. R. Ohara.

Per str. Ningshao, November 24. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Roda and Mr. K. Maurokefalav.

Per. str. Kiangshin, November 24. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. A. Candy and Mr. J. B. Omahundro.

Per str. Poyang, November 24. From River Ports. Mrs. Frodoroff, Mrs. A. G. May, Messrs. Daw and O. Fraisat.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, November 24. From Kobe. Mr. F. D. Porteons, Mr. M. J. Hoebochlef, Mr. A. Sailor, Mr. F. Barber, Mr. H. R. Feather, Mr. H. R. Mistry, Mr. G. Thwaites, Mr. J. Coolthart, Mr. Winger. **From Nagasaki.** Mr. H. L. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Telley.

Per str. Hsinchi, November 25. From Foochow. Mr. and Mrs. Siemssen, Dr. F. B. Baldwin and Mr. Begg.

Per A.O.L.S. President McKinley, November 25. From Hongkong. Mr. E. G. Barrett, Lieut. S. Brown, Mr. F. Ellis, Miss G. Ellis, Miss S. Ellis, Mrs. F. Edgar, Mr. H. J. Furbur, Mr. W. E. Hale, Mr. D. Jackman, Mr. G. Kirkham, Mrs. W. E. Miller, Miss D. Miller, Master W. E. Miller, Dr. Oldt, Mr. J. H. Pardee, Mr. C. A. Pratt, Mr. J. C. Rockwell, Mr. F. J. Rawthorne, Mrs. T. Rawthorne, Mr. J. Ricken, Mr. H. P. Strickler, Mrs. A. Stubbs, Mr. C. Tsurutani, Mrs. G. B. Whitehead.

Per str. Hsin Peking, November 26. From Ningpo. Mr. H. R. B. Benjamin.

Per str. Luen Ho, November 26. From River Ports. Rev. W. O'Flynn, Rev. T. Leonard, Dr. J. M. Miller, Messrs. G. Tyillstrom and Sparham.

Per str. Kanchow, November 27. From Hongkong. Mr. Clausen.

Per str. Kungwo, November 27. From River Ports. Mr. A. A. Nicolaeff, Le Baron de Gebsattel, Mr. W. J. Mercer, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. K. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. B. Lawrie Smith, Mr. H. Pedusen, Misses Singleton, Littell, and M. G. Cabot, Mrs. A. N. Rateliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Waters, Mr. Gebsattel, Mrs. D. O. Tilburn.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Shuntien, November 22.—For Chefoo.—Mr. Pernot.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. Little, Mrs. Jackson.

Per str. Woosung, November 22.—For River Ports.—Mr. Jenssen, Miss J. Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Miss G. Earttet, Mrs. Ferris and child, Mr. C. N. Holwill, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Miss O'Brian-Bates, Miss Arndt.

Per str. Soochow, November 23.—For Canton.—Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. B. Allard.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, November 23.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mr. H. Greenhall, Mr. C. B. Hebb, Mr. D. G. Hum, Mr. J. S. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kirkhope, Miss F. M. Kirkhope, Mr. M. Keebs, Mr. E. V. Pollard, Mr. P. D. Sutherland, Miss E. Hum, Mrs. P. O. Hanson, Mr. W. D. Harris, Captain J. Jenson, Miss R. Meyer, Miss M. E. Piri, Miss E. W. Reine, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rubel and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Thompson and child, Mr. C. Wilhemi.

Per str. Hsin Peking, November 24.—For Ningpo.—Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Molony, nurse and two children, Mr. H. R. S. Benjamin, Mr. C. L. Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox and two children. Miss W. Zimmerman.

Per P. & O. S. Karmala, November 25.—For Hongkong.—Miss Wheatcroft, Mr. J. T. Pavitt, Mrs. C. Champkin, Mrs. Worcester, Mr. A. T. Campbell, Mrs. J. K. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fearce and child, Miss Fearce, Sergt. R. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dunn, Mrs. A. G. Levenson.—**For Singapore.**—Miss Burley, Mr. W. P. Draper, Mrs. M. L. Knettle, Mrs. K. W. Eyton, Mrs. M. Sills.—**For Penang.**—Mr. W. Chech, Mr. P. Mejer, Mrs. N. and Miss N. Awgustinova.—**For Bombay.**—Mrs. B. C. Umrigar, Mr. H. Umrigar.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. St.-Pol, Miss H. St.-Pol, Captain H. Jackson.—**For London.**—Lt. R. W. W. Cook, Mr. W. Farley, Mr. C. W. Grindlay, Wt.-Eng. R. Haynes, Mrs. Peplow and child, Mr. C. Reed, Mrs. R. M. Sandbach and child, Mr. J. G. Warren, Mrs. A. Bookless, Miss R. Bookless, Miss J. Bookless, Master A. Bookless, Surg.-Lt. A. H. Harkins, Mrs. J. Work and two children, Mr. A. N. Taylor.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, November 26.—For Nagasaki.—Mr. W. Lyle.—**For Kobe.**—Mrs. N. R. Layte, Mr. W. B. Coleman, Mr. S. Nakashima.

Per str. Hsin Peking, November 26.—For Ningpo.—Dr. E. M. Poteat, Mr. H. Riddeck, Mr. Rowntree.

Per str. Poyang, November 26.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Gale, Mr. G. V. Monk, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. J. J. Kalker, Miss Weavel, Mrs. Ashton, Mr. H. C. Edmunds.

Per str. Sinkiang, November 27.—For Amoy.—Mr. Corrit, Mr. Thatcher, Master Wyse, Master Philips, Miss Anderson, Mr. Smoong.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. Anderson.

Per str. Chekiang, November 28.—For Tientsin.—Mrs. Peeker, Mr. Erlanger, Mr. E. Vinckowvreff, Mr. Kevtounevsky.

Per str. Luen Yi, November 28.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Miss Eanoff, Mr. W. H. Hartmann, Mr. Houben.

Per N.Y.K.S. Suwa Maru, November 29.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Pall, Mr. E. Reynolds, Mr. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Vollenweider, Mr. and Mrs. C. Glover, Mr. K. Jeffreys, Mr. R. H. Clark, Mr. Hulls, Mr. J. Ricksken.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. I. J. V. Scott.—**For Marseilles.**—Rev. W. O'Flynn, Rev. F. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Wedensky.—**For London.**—Mr. A. Hodge, Mrs. A. Cady and two children.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Nov. 21	30.45	56.3	W N W	3	38.9	35.2	43.2	34.7	C
" 22	30.44	54.5	W N W	2	41.7	38.1	52.5	31.3	C
" 23	30.60	53.1	N W	3	42.4	34.9	47.3	34.4	B.
" 24	30.68	51.1	W N W	2	35.6	31.2	45.7	25.9	B.
" 25	30.56	50.4	W S W	1	39.4	35.4	55.0	23.9	B.
" 26	30.59	50.0	N N W	1	45.5	42.1	55.8	32.4	B.
" 27	30.46	49.5	N N E	0	40.1	38.1	59.5	27.0	B. F.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Inches 1923
Nov. 21	36.4	42.0	47.4	64.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 22	35.0	55.6	51.8	60.6	Nil.	Nil.
" 23	36.0	52.0	50.4	66.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 24	28.6	36.8	42.0	55.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 25	29.8	48.0	54.5	62.6	Nil.	Trace
" 26	37.0	58.0	56.0	63.0	Nil.	0.11
" 27	35.5	45.8	54.8	62.0	Nil.	0.40

BIRTHS

AMIDANI.—On November 18, 1924, at the French Hospital, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Amidani, a son.

DAVIES.—On November 25, 1924, at 32 Route Robert Frelupt, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Davies, a son.

MATHER.—On November 24, 1924, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Mather, a daughter.

MONKMAN.—On October 18, 1924, at Montreal, Canada, to Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Monkman, formerly of Yokohama, a daughter.

PEREIRA.—On November 22, 1924, at 208 Dixwell Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Pereira a son, Armando Frederico. Hongkong papers please copy.

SENDZIMIR.—On November 21, 1924, at St. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Sendzimir, a son.

MARRIAGES

MILNE — NAZER. — On Monday, November 17, 1924, before Mr. W. P. W. Turner, H. M. Consul at Peking, and afterwards at the British Legation Chapel by the Rev. J. T. Holman, John Duguid Milne, eldest son of Mr. John Adam Milne, J.P., and Mrs. Milne, of Park House, Addlestone, Surrey, and formerly of Ardmiddle House, Turriff, Aberdeenshire, to Marion Coutts, elder daughter of the late Mr. William Henry Boyd and Mrs. George T. Finch, of Shanghai.

MOLONY—DAVIES.—On November 27, 1924, at the British Consulate and afterwards at St. Paul's Church, Ningpo, by the Right Rev. Bishop H. J. Molony, uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. Arthur Williams Molony, of the Church Missionary Society, elder son of Lt.-Col. F. A. Molony, O.B.E., late R.E., of Cambridge, to Monica Gwynne Davies, daughter of J. J. Davies, Esq., of Hove, Sussex.

DEATHS

BRINKWORTH.—On November 23, 1924, in England, George Brinkworth, late Director of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ld.

BRUECHER.—On November 24, 1924, at his residence, 471 Rue Lafayette, Shanghai, Dr. M. Bruecher, aged 51 years.

CRADDOCK.—On November 9, 1924, in England, Douglas William Craddock, aged 60 years, late General Agent Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Hongkong.

WALLACE.—On November 24, 1924, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, of pneumonia, Rose Cullen, wife of E. W. Wallace, Associate General Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association.

WEGENER.—On November 23, 1924, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, Dorothea, widow of Osker Wegener, aged 57 years.

IN MEMORIAM

DENEGRI.—In very loving and ever cherished memory of Massimo Denegri who passed away November 29, 1921.
R. I. P.

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